

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Roosevelt has issued the order to reduce the army to its minimum strength.

The cruiser Olympia is being detained at the New York navy yard for lack of a supply of coal.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has issued a general order withdrawing the troops from the coal fields.

The coal-strike arbitration commission has perfected an organization. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

All members of the New York building trades threaten to go on strike. Seventy-five thousand men are involved.

Orders are to be placed at once for the manufacture of the new three-inch guns to supply the field artillery. It will require 180.

It has been announced that H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central railroad, has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

One of the worst storms that ever raged in the Behring sea raked the Nome coast from October 11 to 14. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front.

The government of France will step in and try to settle the coal strike, which has reached a serious situation.

People on the Island of St. Vincent have been compelled to ask for aid. Food supplies are almost entirely exhausted.

As a result of a head-on freight collision on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, seven people were seriously injured and may die.

A Georgia mob of 300 broke into a jail, took out a negro and hanged him. Troops had been ordered to the scene, but they arrived too late.

General Franklin Bell is to be relieved of command of the forces in Batangas province, Luzon. He will be succeeded by General Jesse M. Lee.

Charles W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, says he was offered \$2,500,000 to assist in securing control of the legislature and downing his father.

Congressman A. Russell, of Danielson, Conn., is dead. He caught a severe cold at the last session of congress, from which he never recovered. He was 50 years of age.

The United Irish league will raise \$100,000 to fight the landlords.

Fifteen lives were lost by the capsizing of a boat in Chinese waters.

A Texas mob overpowered officers in a court and lynched two Negroes.

General Miles was robbed in Honolulu of his valise containing jewelry and other valuables.

Boilermakers in the Wabash shops at Springfield, Ill., have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

George Smith, colored, on trial in Portland for murdering his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

At the official trial of the monitor Wyoming, she showed a speed of 12 1/2 knots, one knot more than was called for in the contract.

The statement of the collections of internal revenue for September show a decrease of \$1,718,770, as compared with the same month of 1901.

Venezuela is again at odds with Great Britain. It is alleged the latter agreed to put down the rebellion if she were given a 30 per cent reduction of customs on goods going into Venezuela.

The secretary of the interior holds that in all homestead entries made of lands embraced in the former Sitka Indian reservation, three years' actual residence must be proven before patent issues.

The Irish Nationalists created another disorder in the British house of commons.

The Mollieux jury has been completed and the state is offering its side of the evidence.

Representative C. A. Russell, of Connecticut, is critically ill and his recovery is not expected.

A Big Four passenger train ran into an open switch 14 miles north of Columbus, Ohio, fatally injuring several persons.

The National W. C. T. U., in session at Portland, Maine, passed a resolution condemning the character of advertisements placed on bill boards.

Two persons were killed and 15 injured in a railroad wreck at Herno, Texas. The accident occurred at a crossing, two trains meeting.

An electric light wire started a fire in Helena, Montana, which destroyed \$45,000 worth of property.

Matthew H. Money, a pioneer newspaper man of the Pacific coast, died in Oakland, aged 70 years. At different times he conducted several papers in different parts of Washington.

Two convicts in the Leavenworth, Kan., federal prison filed off their shackles and were about to escape when discovered.

The treasury department has asked for offers of property for sale in New York for use to erect the new postoffice building on.

Osaka vessels sailing from Atlantic ports are being delayed somewhat on account of their inability to secure coal promptly.

Sanitary conditions in the Philippines are rapidly improving. Cholera has been gotten under control.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT.

Members of Engineers' Union to be Asked Not to Handle Anthracite Coal. Chicago, Oct. 25.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities.

President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite strike. This is President Morton's view of the situation: "According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold. Our organization does not propose allowing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, nonunion men seem to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can."

"While negotiations looking toward a settlement were on we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the freemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight."

"Although it is true that a majority of the freemen are members of the Miners' union, they have retained their membership in our union, and have already asked for our assistance. We propose to give it to them, and I am going to call a meeting of the executive board, when action will be taken looking to that end. I will advocate that our members be ordered to refuse to handle anthracite coal, as, to my mind, this is the only method that will bring the operators to time. I believe the board will accept my suggestion."

Near All Engineers Turned Down. Wilkesbarre, Oct. 25.—It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out. President Mitchell has advised the men to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them. He believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few mine employes idle. The freemen are being taken back in larger numbers than any of the steam men, because they take places of men who are not so capable.

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE. Aluminum Globe Thoroughly Tested and Proves Complete Success.

New York, Oct. 25.—A demonstration of the efficiency of a novel life saving invention has taken place in the English channel, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. About four miles off Folkestone, a tug sighted a strange object in the water. Upon coming nearer it was found to be a large globe. From a manhole on the top a man's head projected. The tug went alongside and two men emerged from the globe. They proved to be the inventor and his assistant, both Norwegians. According to their story, the globe, which is composed of aluminum, was put aboard from a steamer off Havre. The inventor claims that it satisfied all requirements and expectations and demonstrated its serviceability for saving lives at sea.

The globe is about eight feet in diameter. An air shaft is provided and it is also fitted with a water pump, sail and rudder. Its capacity is claimed to be sufficient for 16 persons, together with 850 pounds of food and 1,100 pounds of water.

Coal Trains Have Right of Way. Reading, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Reading railway company officials do not believe that anthracite coal will be moving in any quantity before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first of the week, against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All coal trains are to be given precedence. There will be no delay in the unloading of the coal into the yards of the cities and towns, and every facility for speedy work is being provided for train crews and shifters. During last night, 3,000 tons came down the road.

Evacuate Shanghai. Paris, Oct. 25.—From authoritative sources the correspondent of the Associated Press has learned that France, Great Britain and Germany have concluded an agreement providing for the military evacuation of Shanghai by their forces. The negotiations have also brought about an important extension of the open door policy as urged by Secretary Hay. The agreement affects not only Shanghai but the entire Yangtze Kiang valley, which the powers are seeking to develop for commercial purposes.

Davis Takes the Army to Task. Manila, Oct. 25.—General Davis has issued a general order drawing attention to the carelessness of officers and men of the army in matters of dress and discipline, and characterizing the neglect in these matters as extraordinary. The order also refers specifically to the carelessness in making reports and drawing up other records, and directs commanding officers to insist upon reform of all existing shortcomings in the matters mentioned.

Mexican Railroads Consolidate. Mexico City, Oct. 25.—It is reported that very shortly the Mexican Central railroad company will take over the Mexico, Cuernavaca & Pacific railway, which has a line from this city passing through the states of Morelos and Guerrero to the Balsas river.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Printers of Oregon City have formed a union.

Hops have reached 25 cents at Salem and a good many sales are now looked for.

Three hundred goats were shipped to Montana from Monmouth a few days ago.

Two new steamers, one for the Columbia river and one for Puget sound are being built in Portland.

The Necanicum spruce lumber company, of Seaside, is making some extensive improvements to its plant. A movement is on foot in Linn county to have a closed year for pheasants. It is claimed that at present there are not more than a third as many birds as at one time.

The Eugene school board is making an effort to have all school children vaccinated as a precaution against smallpox, which prevails in that city and vicinity to some extent.

Thomas H. Lowell, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing H. L. Roadman near Wilbur last July, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Lowell is now 62 years of age.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Hood-Kelly sawmill at Springfield. The company hopes to have the mill in operation by the first of the year. It will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber per day.

Oregon has a most promising copper district in a section little known. This is the Innaha, on the Snake river, not far from where the Seven Devils is located on the opposite side. As yet little development has been done.

A majority of the Lewis and Clark fair directors favor a special session of the legislature to make an appropriation for the exposition. They believe this should be done at once in order to let the other states have an opportunity to see what we have done in the matter and allow them to act accordingly.

Arthur Scofield, confined in the county jail at Albany for larceny, made his escape a few days ago. He was captured at Eugene.

J. F. Markley, who murdered John D. Fain at Champee last June, has been sentenced to spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary. He is 67 years old.

Construction work on the terminal yards, at Grants Pass, of the Oregon & Pacific railroad will begin January 1.

Marion county physicians have formed a county medical society. C. S. White, of Gervais, was elected president and C. H. Robertson, of Salem, secretary.

The recent rains throughout the Willamette valley have enabled the farmers to push the work of fall seeding. All fruit is picked and other fall work over and a few days more of good weather will enable the farmers to finish seeding.

The first carload of Oregon's dried prunes of this year's crop left Albany last Saturday for New York. Four and one-half cents was received.

Superintendent of Public instruction Ackerman recently asked several county superintendents to offer suggestions for the betterment of the school system. The ideas he has received are many and varied, and include higher qualifications of teachers, consolidation of districts and an increase of the compulsory attendance period.

Three free rural mail delivery routes out of Junction City will begin service December 1.

The first of Crook county's annual fairs, held at Prineville, was a success in every respect. Large crowds were in daily attendance, and some fine exhibits were on display.

The stage running between North Yamhill and Tillamook was held up about five miles from North Yamhill Saturday night by three masked men. The stage was bound for Tillamook. The robbers secured \$200 from passengers.

PORTLAND MARKETS. Wheat—Walla Walla, 66¢@67¢; bluestem 69¢@70¢; valley, 67¢. Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00. Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.02¢@1.05¢; gray, \$1.00¢@1.02¢ per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$10¢@11¢; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢@70¢ per sack; ordinary, 50¢@55¢ per sack; growers' prices; Mercers sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.25; per pound, 10¢; hens, \$4.40 per dozen; per pound, 11¢; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12¢@14¢; geese, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14¢@14 1/2¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢; factory prices, 10¢@11¢ less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27¢@30¢ per pound; extras, 30¢; dairies, 18¢@20¢; store, 12¢@15¢. Eggs—25¢@30¢ per dozen. Hops—New crop, 22¢@25¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14¢; mohair, 25¢@28¢. Beef—Cows, 4¢; dressed, 6¢@7¢. Veal—7¢@8¢. Mutton—Gross, 8¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢. Lambs—Gross, 3 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2¢@6 3/4¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢@7 1/2¢.

SUGAR FACTORY BURNED.

Fire in Chicago Results in Loss of Valuable Property and Many Lives.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which tonight partly destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose sugar refining company, and the list of dead will certainly be much greater than five, and may reach as high as 30. The estimates run all the way from that number down to 10. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered has been identified. The fire broke out with an explosion in the drying house, which is seven stories in height, and stands close to the main building of the plant, which is 14 stories high. A third structure is four stories high. The two smaller buildings were destroyed and the larger spread after the explosion with such rapidity that it was impossible for the men in the upper stories of the drying house to make their escape, and it is the number of men believed to have been at work on the seventh floor that causes the uncertainty in the list of dead. Some of the employees who made their escape say that there were 20 or 30 and others say that there were not more than 10 at work when the fire broke out. Whatever the number, all are dead. Four men leaped from the upper floors and all are dead. The fifth in the list is an electrician, who is known to have entered the building, and was there at the time of the fire. He is supposed to be dead for the reason that all the firemen and laborers about the burned building say that no man made his escape from the upper floors. Secretary Glass, of the refining company, stated that he estimated the loss at \$500,000.

SAMOAN CASE DECIDED. King Oscar, as Arbitrator, Rules Against the United States.

New York, Oct. 23.—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Washington. This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to the state department, but did not, of course, disclose the decision of his sovereign, which must be formally presented simultaneously to the three powers concerned. The announcement will be astonishing to the governments of the United States and Great Britain, which were confident that they would establish fully the legality and propriety of the joint landing of marines at Apia in 1899 to sustain the decree of the Samoan supreme court and end the revolution. The full scope of the arbitral decree of King Oscar is not yet divulged, and the extent to which it covers the claims for damage filed by the citizens of three countries and of France may not be known for several days. These claims, which were nominally the prime cause for arbitration, are insignificant, however, compared with the question of national honor, on which they depended, and if the action of the United States and Great Britain had been sustained by the royal arbitrator, would have fallen to the ground.

TO REGISTER LAND TITLES. Philippine Commission Decides to Adopt the Torrens System.

Manila, Oct. 23.—The United States Philippine commission has decided to enact a land-law registry bill drafted by Commissioner Ide. The bill adopts the Torrens registry system, with modifications to fit local conditions, and creates a land titles court. Land titles throughout the island are at present clouded to such an extent that sales of land and its improvements are retarded. An enormous task is involved in the labor of clearing titles. Government lands which were sold under authority of the Philippines act after that act passed the American congress, will be recorded under the Torrens system.

The commission has passed a bill defining the terms under which the Manila street railway franchise is to be awarded. This bill provides for the award of the franchise by competition. Bids will be opened next March, after advertisement here and in the United States.

CHINESE RECORDS RESTORED. American Officer Will Return Tablets of Jade to Chinese Government.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The famous Jade tablets brought to this country by Lieutenant F. M. Wise, of the marine corps, will now find their way back to China. Collector of Customs Stratton has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to turn them over to the Chinese consul on the payment of \$50. The money will be given to Lieutenant Wise, who has alleged all along that he is the sole owner of the tablets. On some of the tablets the names of emperors long dead, and on some the names of beloved empresses.

Arrested for Old Crime. Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 23.—John A. Manley, formerly mayor of Grand Forks, and one of its best known and most prominent citizens and chief engineer of the Kettle valley lines, was arrested today on a charge of complicity in the burning of the Esmeal hotel, at Columbia, B. C., about three years ago. Mr. Manley was at his home when the arrest was made and quietly submitted to the Provincial police. Later in the day he was released on \$15,000 bail. The evidence against him is considered very strong.

Britain Will Have Justice from China. Shanghai, Oct. 23.—Four British gunboats have been ordered from here to the Yangtze Kiang, to Hankow, because of the failure of the Chinese authorities to deal with the murderers of Bruce and Lewis, the English missionaries who were killed. It is said that the Chinese authorities are alarmed at Great Britain's step and that Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, will confer with regard to the matter with the British minister to China.

BAD TRAIN-ROBBER

SINGLE-HANDED HOLD-UP OF NORTH-PACIFIC IN MONTANA.

Engineer was Shot and Killed—Secured Little Booty—Bandit Says He is the Man Who Held Up Southern Pacific Train in Oregon—Big Reward Offered for His Capture.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 27.—One of the most daring train robberies in the history of the Northern Pacific railroad occurred early Saturday morning at a lonely spot known as Mulkey canyon, three miles and a half west of Drummond, Mont. So far as known, but one man was engaged in the attempt to rifle the express safe. That one man seemed to be a host in himself, when he killed the engineer, cooped up a whole train crew and an entire train-load of passengers, and kept three men at work obeying orders. Engineer Daniel O'Neill was shot in the abdomen and killed when he grappled with the desperado, who had covered him with two revolvers. The train was known as the North Coast Limited.

It is believed that the robber boarded the train at a water tank, which is located about 300 feet west of Drummond, where a stop was made for water. Just after the train passed through Drummond station, where no stop is made, the fireman started to put in a fire. He was startled to hear a yell and turning round found a man standing on the coal pointing two big revolvers at his head.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted the man, elevating his voice to overcome the roar of the train. "Throw up your hands, and you won't get hurt."

The man slid down the coal onto the engine deck, and forced the fireman against the left side of the cab. He covered Engineer O'Neill with one revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"You mind what I say," said he to the engineer. "If you don't I'll blow your head off."

Just then the steam was shut off and the brakes applied and the train came to a stop in Mulkey canyon. Engineer O'Neill, it seems, stepped from his seat, and in doing so overturned his lantern which was set below him. Immediately he grappled with the robber and tried to overpower him. The man released himself, and placing the big revolver almost against the engineer's abdomen, fired. Engineer O'Neill gave a groan and fell to the ground outside.

The robber then went from the engine to the express car. He pounded on the door and demanded that it be opened. The two men inside opened the door to find themselves facing two big guns. Both were ordered out of the car.

He then tried to blow open the big safe with a light charge of dynamite. This failed and 15 sticks of dynamite were placed in the next charge. The outer door of the safe was blown open, and another charge of 15 sticks of dynamite was used in an attempt to force the inner door. This charge blew the express car to pieces. The roof was blown off and one end of the car was practically demolished.

The robber then went to the mail car. The clerk refused to open the door until threatened with dynamite. Once in the mail car, he went to work on the registered mail pouches. The packages were handed to him, and with the utmost coolness the fellow took a seat and opened the first package, and the other, using his gun to break them.

During all the time he was with his prisoners, he kept up a running talk and joked with the crew over his poor success in getting valuable plunder. Two or three times he expressed regret at having been forced to kill the engineer, whom he characterized as foolish for trying to resist. The robber declared:

"If anybody wants to know who I am, tell 'em I'm the same fellow who held up the Southern Pacific out at Portland last fall."

Bloodhounds from the state penitentiary have been put on the trail. The Northern Pacific has posted notices of rewards of \$5,000 for the capture of the robber or robbers, dead or alive. Officers believe that the outlaws are headed north, and that capture will be soon effected. Old settlers, however, who know the country, and its roughness, say there is little likelihood of the men being captured in the mountains, as this section is a veritable hole-in-the-wall, and wild and thickly timbered.

Fears for Missionaries. London, Oct. 27.—The English missionary, Mr. Cooper, who was murdered at Fez, Morocco, recently, had a wife and two children, and there is great apprehension as to their fate, as well as that of four other women missionaries, for it is known there has been a considerable recrudescence of anti-foreign feeling. Letters from the Kansas mission of Mequizez, composed of 12 Americans, describe the situation as critical. The missionaries say they are "shut up like rats in a hole," and are perfectly helpless.

French Miners Agree to Arbitrate. Paris, Oct. 27.—Premier Combes had a two hours' conference with the national committee of the Miners' federation today, and the latter agreed to submit the demands of the miners to arbitration, which the committee declared to include the establishment of a minimum wage and regulation of the hours of work. M. Combes will next consult the delegates of the companies, and if they agree the strike will likely be declared off immediately.

New Warships for England. London, Oct. 27.—The British admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships, described as "scouts." They will have a speed of 25 1/2 knots when in fighting trim, their engines will be of 17,000 horsepower and their seagoing qualities be superior to those of the torpedo boat destroyers.

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Impressive Figures Taken from Report of Commissioner of Education.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The annual report of the commissioner of education just submitted to the secretary of the interior shows the grand total of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 17,299,260, an increase of 278,250 pupils over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by states and municipalities was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the number reported for the previous year. Besides these there were certain special institutions, like city evening schools, business schools, schools for Indians, reform schools, schools connected with asylums, schools for cookery and other special trades and vocations, which enrolled nearly half a million pupils. Adding the enrollment in these special schools to that for general education, the aggregate is something over 17,750,000 of our population that received education for a longer or shorter period during the year ending June 30, 1901.

The value of property used for public school purposes has risen to \$576,963,089 from \$130,380,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education) amounted to \$226,043,236, having risen to this sum from \$43,396,666 in 1870. In 1870 the expenditures for schools per capita of the population was \$1.64; the past year it was \$2.93 per capita of the population, the highest that it has ever been. It was an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman and child over the year previous. The average attendance of each pupil for the entire number enrolled was 99 days for the year, an increase of 21 days over the previous year.

TAFT ANSWERS THE TEACHERS. Complaints About Philippine Positions are Not Well Founded.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Some time ago complaints were made by school teachers in the Philippines about the hardships which they endured. It was asserted that good places were given to a few teachers and bad places to others. Complaint also was made that the condition of the currency caused a loss to the teachers, and that the commissary supplies of the insular administration were not good. All these complaints were referred to Governor Taft. His reply has now been received at the war department.

Governor Taft says that in the very nature of things the teachers had to enter upon duties which were largely of a missionary character, and hardships were certain to be the portion of some. It was impossible to make all assignments equal, but as the facts became known efforts would be made to equalize the duties of teachers, so that all would share in the pleasant duties as well as the arduous work.

Governor Taft says that the completion of boats that have been building for the insular government there will bring a better system of supply from the commissary department.

ADOPTION ALMOST SURE. Miners are Considering Peace Plan, with Mitchell in the Chair.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—The anxiously awaited convention of the 143,000 striking miners met yesterday, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so today. There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbit theater, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposed plan of arbitration. The majority of the delegates were uninstructed. The few who were instructed were engineers, firemen and pumpmen who fear that the 5,000 strikers of these classes may not get back their old places now held by nonunion men. This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the president's plan, which carries with it declaring the strike off, and a general resumption of work through the hard coal mining region.

The Pope Wants an Envoy. London, Oct. 22.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Vatican hopes that the negotiations in Manila between Governor Taft and Archbishop Guidi will lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican. If this fails, the correspondent says, the pope is believed to entertain the hope that when the Guidi negotiations are concluded the United States will send an envoy extraordinary to Rome to ratify the arrangements.

Politics in King's Visit. New York, Oct. 22.—It is said that the coming visit of the king of Portugal to England has great political significance, and that many important matters between him and King Edward in regard to South Africa are to be discussed, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. Vague rumors that England is seeking to purchase Portugal's South African colonies have been current for a long while, but at the foreign office they are denied.

New Cruiser Washington. Washington, Oct. 22.—In view of the conclusion reached today by the naval board of construction, plans for the armored cruiser Washington will be completed and ready for advertisement by November 3, along with plans for the twin ship Tennessee. The regular differential of 4 per cent in favor of the Pacific coast bidders will be offered.

STRIKE VOTED OFF

MINERS AGREE TO ACCEPT DECISION OF ARBITRATION BOARD.

Great Rejoicing Everywhere in the Coal Fields—Engineers Firm to the Last, and Their Employment is Finally Left to Executive Board—Roosevelt Summons the Arbitrators to Meet.

Term and Cost of Strike. Duration of strike, days, 300. Men on strike, 147,000. People directly affected, 470,000. Total loss to all classes, \$200,000,000. Pieces of coal at beginning of strike, per ton, \$5 to \$6. Present price of coal, per ton, \$2 to \$3.

Cause of the Strike. The miners' demands, which were refused, were as follows: An eight-hour day; an increase in pay for men on piecework proportionate to that given to day laborers by shortening of hours; just weighing of coal mined, instead of arbitrary measurement by varying "carloads"; a fixed scale of wages, the rate for the same work to be the same everywhere; an agreement between the operators and the union.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 47,000 miners who have been on strike since last May officially declared off at noon yesterday the greatest contest ever made between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since such welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal region, from its largest city, Scranton, down to the lowliest coal patch, has suffered by the conflict, and everyone now looks for better times.

While the large army of miners and their families, numbering approximately 500,000 persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt, having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gains they have made.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration plan was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of miners, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and being compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the furthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive board for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

SPEED SACRIFICED TO POWER. Naval Board Decides to Make Important Changes in New Cruisers.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The naval board of construction today finally decided upon the features of the armored cruisers authorized by the last act of congress. Speed has been sacrificed to power.

By a vote of four against one, Engineer in Chief Melville's proposition to give the big ships 25,000 horsepower and a speed of 23 knots at a minimum was rejected and