

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

The thirtieth national convention of the W. C. T. U. is in session at Cincinnati.

The Great Northern railway has secured a loan of \$7,200,000 for improvement of the system.

The czar of Russia has wired the Manchurian viceroy that there must be no war with Japan.

Representative Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill dividing the state into two judicial districts.

Dispatches from Bogota say Colombia will never recognize the republic of Panama and will fight to the last.

The Oregon delegation in congress has asked Roosevelt for his aid in securing the 1905 fair appropriation.

Andrew H. Green, one of New York's oldest and most remarkable citizens, has been shot by a negro, who is believed to be insane.

Chicago street car strikers have been joined by the firemen. A few cars are being run with police protection, but they are carrying no passengers.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, has introduced a bill providing that when any stream shows signs of being overfished the secretary is authorized to establish weekly closed periods during the fishing season.

Democrats will oppose any canal treaty negotiated with Panama.

The diplomatic agent of Panama has been received by President Roosevelt.

The powers have notified Turkey that she must accept the Macedonian reform plan at once.

Senator Foster will win his fight for a place on the committee of commerce over Mitchell.

Senator Mitchell will give a banquet to all of the Western senators and at that time explain fully the 1905 exposition.

The department of the interior has withdrawn 2,142,000 acres of land in the Great Falls, Mont., land district. The withdrawal is for the purpose of investigating in connection with a proposed irrigation scheme.

Vancouver, B. C., Chinese are working a new scheme to evade the laws. Corporations with large capital on paper are being formed and Celestials without a penny are now classed as merchants. This entitles them to go to China and return as they please.

Colombia has sent general Reyes to try to make peace with Panama.

Rear Admiral Beardslee died of apoplexy while visiting in Georgia.

The tie-up of Colorado mines by the strike is more general than expected.

The San Dominican republic has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists.

Germany will not listen to scheme of Colombia that it establish a protectorate.

The powers have given Turkey to understand that her objections to the Macedonian reform plan are trivial.

Both houses of Panama did little business the second day save to receive the president's message.

A freight train at Easton, Pa., ran down a street car, killing two persons and hurting a number of others, five seriously.

King Edward, of England, has celebrated his sixty-second birthday.

President Roosevelt has formally asked Senator Hanna to manage his campaign.

A bill asking statehood for New Mexico is No. 1 on the calendar in the house.

The Italian minister of finance committed suicide because he was accused of corruption.

Pope Pius X has held his first consistory and named two cardinals, but neither of them are from America.

Emperor William, of Germany, underwent a successful operation for the removal of a tumor from his throat.

A diplomatic agent of the new Panama republic has written Senator Morgan enlisting his support for the Panama canal.

John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers' union, is said to be slated for a cabinet position. He denies the report.

The United States battleship Maine has been sent to Colon.

Russo-Japanese conflict is growing more and more remote.

St. Louis jury in the bribery case of State Senator Farris, is unable to agree.

Democrats have selected John S. Williams, of Mississippi, as their leader.

Great Britain was surprised at the quick recognition given the Colombian revolutionists by the United States.

Colombian troops will march on Colon and Panama despite the recognition of the new republic by the United States.

Governor Chamberlain will call a special session of the Oregon legislature if a majority of the members will pledge themselves to enact no laws other than remedial to tax levy.

The Maryland democratic plurality is 12,375.

Colorado miners have gone on a strike.

The republican house caucus has unanimously selected Joseph G. Cannon as speaker.

Howard Haynie, convicted of highway robbery by a Seattle court, has been sentenced to six years in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

STRIKERS IN RIOT.

Chicago Carmen Attack Nonunion Crews and Drive Them From Streets.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Constant scenes of disorder, over a district approximately 50 square miles in extent, resulted today from the inauguration of a strike by the employees of one of the two principal surface street railway companies in Chicago. All along the lines, wherever cars were started, strike sympathizers made desperate onslaughts on the crews, beginning at dawn of day, and continuing as long as the cars remained on the tracks.

The tie-up was made complete. A number of cars were wrecked, and that no person was killed is no fault of the rioters. One man's back was broken, and the first shot of the strike was fired at Wentworth avenue and West Sixty-ninth street, where a mob of several hundred persons tried to hold up a train.

Derogatory remarks regarding the union by an armed nonunion employee of the company caused a riot at Thirty-sixth and State streets tonight. The man was chased into an engine house near by, and before the police could reach the spot a mob of 2,000 persons surrounded the place, howling for the life of the refugee. A squad of policemen, after a great deal of difficulty, finally quelled the disturbance and removed the man to a place of safety.

Many persons, chiefly nonunion street car men, were injured by flying splintered glass. Two women were among those hurt.

Excepting a few dozen passengers, who had to flee from the cars, the 300,000 patrons of the company were forced to all other sorts of methods to get down town and back.

RANT AT AMERICA.

Colombians are Wild over the Loss of Panama.

Colon, Nov. 14.—The Royal Mail steamer Orinoco arrived this morning, bringing news of General Torres and the Colombian troops that have been here after the proclamation of the republic of Panama. The soldiers behaved well on the voyage.

On the arrival of General Torres and his troops at Cartagena the news of the events on the isthmus quickly spread and caused excitement. General Torres and his officers were threatened with arrest as traitors, but the threat was not put into effect. The populace, greatly excited, soon crowded the streets crying, "Down with the Americans."

United States Consul Ingersoll, fearing violence, remained shut up in the consulate.

The Barranquilla authorities had intended sending 300 Colombian troops by the Orinoco to Cartagena, but learned that the vessel had departed General Torres and his men, and decided to keep the men at Barranquilla. The excitement at Barranquilla increased with the spreading of the news of the secession of the isthmus, which was supplemented by exaggerated accounts of the alleged part played by the United States therein.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Americans in Colombia, and of the possibility of the anger of the populace being vented against foreigners generally. The authorities at Savannah have mounted two obsolete guns covering the wharf.

PRICE FIXED ON FRIAR LANDS.

Taft Appears to Have Solved Vexatious Philippine Problem.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Advice reaching the war department from Manila indicate that before he sails for the United States on December 22, Governor Taft will have succeeded in settling one of the most vexatious problems connected with the acquisition of the Philippines, namely, the adjustment of the claims of the friars for their extensive property holdings in the islands. The price to be paid approximates \$7,000,000.

Negotiations to this end have been in progress at Manila between Governor Taft and Mgr. Guido, the papal delegate, ever since the governor's return to the island from Rome. The main obstacle to a settlement appears to have been an issue between the papal delegate and the religious orders as to the proportion of the purchase money to be paid by the insular government that was to be turned over to Rome. This, it is understood, has been agreed upon.

Warship Fired on Her.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Clyde line steamer Cherokee arrived today from Santo Domingo with late direct intelligence of the insurrection and reports an exciting experience with a Dominican man-of-war, by which the steamer was stopped several times, on one occasion shots being fired across her bow and another the ship eluding the warship under cover of darkness. Macoris was evacuated by the military forces November 3 and all the ports except San Domingo City were in the hands of the insurgents.

Trying Hard to Win It Back.

New York, Nov. 14.—Many Bogota Liberals and Conservatives are cabling here regarding the secession of the isthmus, says a Herald dispatch from Panama. Everything is promised the isthmus to induce them to return to the paternal country. Far more than Panama ever dreamed of is now freely offered if the new republic will give up the movement. Even "eternal heavenly happiness" was the promise in one dispatch from a high authority at Bogota. It is needless to say that the appeals have been ignored.

Favors Farming as Study.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Reports of the various officers of the National Grange were presented at the convention today. The report of the convention lecturer, Governor N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, covered the educational work of the Grange. Reference was made to the teaching of principles of agriculture in public schools, and to securing the rights of agriculture in the land grant colleges. The farmers generally approve the movement.

America Wants Port Opened.

London, Nov. 14.—The Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent says the United States minister at Seoul, Corea, has presented a note urging that Corea should open the port of Yonampo,

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

OREGON IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Second Session, Held at Pendleton, Full of Enthusiasm.

Pendleton.—Interest in irrigation has increased the biblical ten-fold during the past year," said President A. H. Devers concerning the session of the second annual convention of the Oregon State Irrigation Association.

"We had an enthusiastic meeting in Portland a year ago, but we had a determined meeting here this year." Delegates to the number of about 150 were here from all over the state. Ontario sent a delegation of 25 members for the purpose of capturing the 1904 convention. They wore badges inscribed, "Ontario, 1904." The convention hall was crowded and every speech brought forth discussion.

President Devers, in his opening address, said, regarding the attacks of the press:

"I want to say that, while some of the papers labeled the association by saying that they have accomplished but little, I know that, if it has done nothing more, it has called the attention of the government to the fact that we want irrigation, that we need irrigation works, and while no projects are yet completed, I know that some will be announced soon. Further than that, at the last session of the legislature a resolution was passed requiring the governor to appoint a commission to investigate the state laws on irrigation, riparian rights and kindred questions, and the governor has appointed the commission. Further than that, the coming together of people interested in the welfare of the state, particularly as applied to irrigation, is the means of arousing the state people up as to the necessity of irrigation, and that is the most important thing, and the meeting which we have today shows that interest is not lacking."

Other addresses were delivered by Governor Chamberlain, ex-Governor Geer, Mayor Halley, Judge Lowell, A. King Wilson, and Will R. King.

OREGON MINES GAIN.

Output of the Precious Metals on the Increase in Our State.

Washington, D. C.—Compared with other states in the west, and with Alaska as well, Oregon made a most creditable showing, proportionately, with its gold production in 1901, according to reports that have been received by the director of the mint. The official report on Oregon's gold output was prepared by F. A. Wing, assayer at the government assay office at Seattle. By way of introduction Mr. Wing says:

"By a thorough and systematic method of checking the receipts of bullion and ores originating in Oregon, deposited and shipped to the several assay offices, mints, smelters and refineries of the United States and British Columbia, the output of 1901 was found to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Metal, Value. Gold 88,759 \$1,834,821; Silver 163,873 211,876; Copper output was valued at \$4103 and the lead at \$1631, making a total valuation of \$2,052,435.

There was a gain of \$141,255 in the output for the year over that of 1900, notwithstanding the fact that some of the mines were closed down for part or all of the year, some for the purpose of installing new sinking plants or other machinery, some from labor troubles, some on account of the lack of ore, and other causes.

The production of 1901 is given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Metal, Value. Gold \$1,727,821; Silver 170,723; Copper 3,416; Lead 4,145.

Work on the Bill Nye.

Medford.—The owners of the Bill Nye mine, located on Gall's creek, about ten miles north of Medford, are making preparations for mining on a large scale. The machinery, including pumps, hoists, etc., are being installed. The company has an 80-foot shaft, a good deal of tunneling and other development work on the claim. The ore is free milling and there are several thousand dollars worth of gold in sight. Superintendent R. R. Andrews, of this city, left recently for the mine, to look after the installation of the new plant.

Inspection of Reform School.

Salem.—The board of trustees of the state reform school have made a visit of inspection to that institution recently constructed. The work was approved and final warrants ordered drawn. The improvements consist of the repair of the industrial building, which was gutted by fire two years ago, and the construction of an addition filling in the space between the two wings of the main building. The rooms built inside the walls of the old industrial building will be used for an engine-room and a laundry.

Machinery for Bohemia.

Cottage Grove.—The mining machinery for the Crystal Consolidated Mining Company has arrived from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and was immediately transferred to tracks of the Oregon & Southeastern Railroad for shipment to Bohemia. This machinery consists of the latest and most improved pattern in stamp-milling machinery. When completed the mill will have a capacity of 25 tons per day. A high-grade standard concentrator will be used in connection with the mill.

Marvelous Vein of Gold.

Wolf Creek.—E. E. Blalock has struck a ledge on his mining claim on Cayote creek which, it is claimed, assayed \$27,000 per ton. In it he found a stringer of solid gold, from which he has taken out about \$25,000, and still continues with the same width. It is rumored that he placed a guard over it night and day. The ledge is said to be wedge shaped, peaked on top, and widens in depth.

Mining Company Formed.

Roseburg.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gold Mountain Mining & Smelting Company. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1 each. The company has a number of claims south of Camas Valley, near the Marquette mine, which was recently sold for \$30,000. Assays of ore taken from near the surface show average values of \$16 to \$28 per ton.

SLOW MARKET FOR STOCK.

Sellers and Buyers are at Variance in Heppner Neighborhood.

Heppner.—The livestock industry here, while not suffering, does not present a very encouraging outlook. Between cattle and sheep the conditions are about a stand-off. Owing to the extreme backward demand and scarcity of buyers, which are usually plentiful at this time of year, very few transactions are reported.

While a few sheep sales have occurred, the business has been confined principally to local people. Outside buyers and owners have not been able to agree on prices. Owners are determined in holding for \$1.50 per head for lambs and \$2 per head for yearling wethers. Farther in the interior, in Grant and Wheeler counties, where shipping facilities are not so good, the conditions are even worse than they are here.

A grant county sheepman in Heppner a few days ago looking for a buyer for his lambs.

Two Wheeler county cattlemen were in Heppner last week. They brought in 52 head of choice beef calves which had been sold to a local butcher at Gresham. They report that, in a general way, the market is bad in the Spray country. Little demand and the absence of buyers is the general complaint. In the vicinity of Spray, there are a great many yearling calves.

The best offers have been \$15 per head, while the owners are holding for \$16. For the same cattle this spring owners were offered \$18, but then they were holding for \$20. In the vicinity of Spray the Gilman & Sons cattle, consisting of 5000 head are ranged.

In the great alfalfa feeding district, on Butter creek, there are 1000 less cattle being fed this year than last. The fact that hay is selling for \$8 per ton in the stack is the principal cause for this.

EXCEEDS ITS CAPACITY.

Cool Bay Hatchery Will Handle Ten Million Eggs.

Oregon City.—"With a capacity of only 6,000,000 eggs, the Cool Bay Hatchery will this year handle 10,000,000 salmon eggs," said Deputy Fish Warden H. A. Webster, who has just returned from a visit to the state's salmon hatcheries in the Southern and Coast districts of the state. This increase in the output of the station at Coos, says Mr. Webster, is due to a change in the manner of operating the plant. Racks were installed this year that withstood the freshets of a continuous run in the catch of salmon, while last year the catch aggregated only 3,500,000 eggs. The surplus in this year's catch is being deposited in the bed of Coos river after the eggs have impregnated. Mr. Webster also visited the state's salmon interests at Yaguins, Alsea and the Sluslaw, and reports an unusual good run of silverside salmon this fall. He also found the hatcheries making a good showing, the catches equaling, if not exceeding, the capacity of the different plants.

Forty Cattle Were Killed.

Umatilla.—Word has been received here of a terrible slaughtering of cattle on the bank of the Columbia river at a point west of here. Richard Brothers of Horse Haven had purchased a large bunch of cattle in the vicinity of Heppner and drove them to the banks of the Columbia. During the night the cattle became frightened, it is believed at a passing train, and were thrown into a fierce stampede. They rushed over a steep bluff and 40 were killed outright. Many were so badly injured they had to be killed. The loss is over \$600.

Apples Turned Into Vinegar.

Eugene.—At least a whole trainload of apples, which would otherwise have gone to waste, have already been converted into vinegar here in Eugene. There is a possibility that half as many more will be rendered inappetizing by the season ends. The vinegar factory of Ingram & Zimmer has already used 353 1/2 tons of apples, and expects to use 500 tons. These apples are ground up as they are received and converted into cider vinegar. About 1000 bushels a day are consumed in this manner, and the industry promises good results to the owners and to the farmers.

Apples of Rogue River.

Ashland.—The value of the apple crop of 1903 in the Rogue river valley is estimated at \$125,000. This takes into account only the export crop, which is estimated in quantity at from 150 to 175 carloads. Central Point, the shipping point for several of the large orchards, including O'Brien Bros., will send out 60 carloads or more; Medford about an equal number. Fifteen carloads will go from Talent, ten or more from Ashland, several from Gold Hill and Phoenix.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla's Walla, 75c; blue-stem, 79c; valley, 78c. Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$21. Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.75@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; Graham, \$3.35@3.75; whole wheat, \$3.55@4; rye wheat, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/4; gray, \$1.05 per cental. Millstuffs—Bran, \$20 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20; chop, \$18; linseed dairy food, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$11; cheat, \$11. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound; dairy, 16 1/2@20c; more, 16c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15c; Young America, 15@16c; factory prices, 10 1/2@11c less. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@10 1/2c per pound; spring, 11 1/2c; hens, 11@12c; broilers, \$2.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, \$4@15c per pound; dressed, 16@18c; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, \$7@10. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30c; Eastern, fresh, 24@26c. Potatoes—Oregon, 50@65c per sack sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c. Hops—1903 crop, 12@25c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 35@37 1/2c. Beef—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound. Veal—Small, 7 1/2@8c; large, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT.

Honor as Well as Interest Demands the Cuban Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Following is the message which the President yesterday sent to the special session of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government.

I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest; but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked.

When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying the position of a regular republic. It was provided that when the island became a regular and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as, in certain respects, to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy.

It is for this reason certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these negotiations are now on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assault of foreign forces.

American interests in the water south of us. These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us of Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty, and a large Cuban market is secured to our products. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other sister republics, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours.

We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who strove to lead her on the difficult path of self government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing consideration caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by which the treaty is to be put into operation. It is necessary to render it imperative, as failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, November 10, 1903.

Dynamite Under Plant.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 12.—Dynamite was exploded this morning under the electric light and power house at Hastings, 20 miles north of Trinidad. One corner of the house was blown out, but the machinery was not damaged to any extent. Although information is meager it is understood that the dynamite was not placed correctly, and very little damage was done. At the strikers' headquarters it is claimed that the dynamiting was not done by strikers, and that the purpose probably was to have militia ordered to the camp.

Alaska Lands Withdrawn.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the temporary withdrawal of three tracts of land in Alaska, with a view to using the same as sites for Government salmon hatcheries. The withdrawn lands include the basins of Wood river, Yes bay, on Cleveland Peninsula, and the stream having its mouth a short distance southwest of Alexander, all in Southeastern Alaska. These withdrawals are subject to possessory rights of natives and persons claiming title through Russia.

Substitute for Ship Subsidy.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Representative Jones, of Washington, today introduced a substitute for the ship subsidy bill, which provides that, in addition to existing duties, shall be collected on goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels. In case the goods so imported are not now dutiable, a straight discriminatory duty of 10 per cent ad valorem is levied. The bill proposes to enforce the foregoing regulations after April 1, 1905.

Russia Must Yield to Japan.

Tokio, Nov. 12.—There is a strong inclination in well-informed circles to doubt the pacific forecast issued in Europe. It is believed that peace will only be made possible by Russia's complete acceptance of Japan's claims regarding Manchuria. The Japanese government finds it increasingly difficult to restrain popular sentiment.

WON'T GIVE IT UP

COLOMBIA DETERMINED TO RETAKE LOST TERRITORY.

Large Army Marching on Panama—Isthmian Traitors to Be Thoroughly Subdued—Minister to Peru is Informed All Parties are Ready to Offer Their Lives and Properties to the Country.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Nov. 16.—General Plaza, president of Ecuador, has cabled to President Marroquin, of Colombia, sympathizing with him in the recent events on the isthmus of Panama. President Marroquin has replied thanking General Plaza and adding that Generals Reyes, Ospina, Caballeros and Holguin are marching on Panama with a large army to subdue the isthmians.

Will Suppress the Traitors. Lima, Peru, Nov. 16.—The Colombian minister to Peru has published here cablegrams received from his government, dated at Bogota, November 10, 11 and 12, respectively. The cablegrams state the Colombian government has taken measures to suppress "the isthmian traitors," and add that all parties and all classes have offered to the government their lives and properties in defense of the national territory.

Bocas Del Torro Scared.

Colon, Nov. 16.—Cutters from the American warships here were dispatched this morning to stop the German steamer Markomania, which was seen two miles off, towing a launch toward the harbor. It was thought the Markomania was coming from a Colombian port, but it appears that she had been chartered at Bocas del Torro to bring the Alcalde of that port to Colon. There was a big scare at Bocas del Torro on the receipt of the news via Port Lima, Costa Rica, that the Colombian government was sending 5,000 troops to take the port, which had recently declared its allegiance to the new republic, and the Alcalde left on the Markomania for Colon for the purpose of obtaining arms and ammunition with which to equip 500 volunteers to resist the expected Colombian attack. The Alcalde, however, has returned to Bocas del Torro to ally the forces of the populace, and to give assurance that the landing of Colombian troops there will not be permitted.

The United States cruiser Atlanta sailed tonight, and it is understood she will go to Bocas del Torro.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING.

Bureau of Labor Takes Interesting Comparisons.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The bureau of labor has issued a bulletin on the cost of living of workmen's families, showing that of 2,567 families in 33 states, from which data was obtained, the average income per family was \$27.19; average expenditure for all purposes, \$768.54; average expenditure per family for food, \$326.90; average size of families, 3.51 persons. The last figure is above the average of private families in the whole country, as shown by the census of 1900. The food expense is more than 42 1/2 per cent of the expenditure for all purposes.

TIED UP BY STRIKE.

Coal Mines of Southern Colorado Out of Working Force.

Denver, Nov. 11.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike today for an eight-hour day, increase in wages and other concessions. The strike was ordered by the National executive officers of the United Mineworkers of America. After the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men. Of the idle men, 6000 are in the southern coal fields, 2000 in the northern coal fields and 1800 in Fremont county. One hundred mines have been closed down.

To Guard German Interests.

New York, Nov. 11.—Upon the report of the mail steamer Athen which has reached here from Santo Domingo, says a Herald dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., Commodore Shoberg of the German squadron at this port, has sent two ships, the Gazelle and the Panther, to Santo Domingo to safeguard German interests. In consequence of this action the Athen returned to Santo Domingo to discharge her cargo as she had been prevented from entering by Dominican gunboats. It is said the German commander has determined to ignore the blockade.