

EFFORT TO END STRIKE

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MITCHELL IS MUM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 4.—President Mitchell, accompanied by President Carl D. Nicholls of the Pennsylvania Anthracite, arrived at strike headquarters in Washington tonight. District Attorney Thomas Duffy of Hazleton and John Fahey of Pottsville did not accompany the president.

Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Duffy were seen at headquarters waiting to see the president. Mr. Nicholls was shown the Associated Press dispatch from Washington which stated that the president had been suggested that the miners return to work and the Pennsylvania Anthracite investigate the conditions in the hard coal district with a view of remedial legislation, but declined to discuss the new proposition. While he did not say what he thought of the proposition for ending the strike, he has his mind made up on it, but would rather have the issue placed before him in some way.

The general opinion among strikers is that the proposition in its present form would not be entered by a convention of miners. They have all along argued they would accept definite concession and no more.

It was a rumor here tonight that the president would post at all collieries requesting the miners to return to work. Mitchell's attention was called to this and his only reply was that he has been making every effort to get the strike to get the return to the mines but has been unable to do so.

CABINET TO MEET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The cabinet will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The conference will be attended by Secretary Secretary Moody, Attorney General and Commissioner Wright. The conference will discuss the coal strike problem and the president to arrange for a conference at the White House tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The conference will be attended by Secretary Secretary Moody, Attorney General and Commissioner Wright. The conference will discuss the coal strike problem and the president to arrange for a conference at the White House tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

A MONSTER PETITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Six thousand citizens during the last 24 hours signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of Congress to enact some measure for the prevention of a coal famine. The petition is being circulated all over the city and throughout the state of Illinois under the direction of State Senator W. E. Mason.

YORK, Oct. 4.—The coal famine in this city reached a stage today when dealers were unable to supply coal at any price and had great difficulty in filling orders for bituminous coal. Those dealers who could do so were selling at \$10 and \$12 a ton. In many parts of the city the price of soft coal has advanced in the shutting off of steam in factories, and in stopping or lessening the hot water supply in apartment houses. In some houses the tenants were warned not to use hot water would be supplied from reservoirs only on two days of the week.

In some other houses notice was given that the hot water would be supplied only part of each day. Many people have been unwilling to use coal in their furnaces were driven to use gas today, and many who would be glad to use soft coal found they could not get any. There was a general surprise and indignation in the city on account of the sudden increase in the price of coal. Commenting on this situation the New York Times says: "There is no doubt of bituminous coal at the ready for shipment to the city. The trouble is in the transportation to it. The soft coal operators say they are unable to supply the demand if they are to haul the cars. There are thousands of empty coal cars lying idle on the sidings of the anthracite region and there is no prospect they can be used for a long time trying to haul the anthracite." Yet prominent dealers said today (Monday) that the officials of the Pennsylvania Anthracite are ready to haul the cars and engines for the transportation of soft coal to tide over the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central tracks, and that coal trains were held up in New Jersey because of the lack of locomotives to haul them, or because the mines had too much other freight on hand. The result was that soft coal could not be bought wholesale yesterday and the coal that was sold yesterday went at exorbitant prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Nine dollars is the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite has no fixed price. One lot of five tons was sold for \$125 by a Columbus avenue dealer and 65 cents a bushel is now asked in some places. This is at a price of \$32 a ton. The cargo of the City of Chicago, which was put on sale today at \$20 a ton.

Concentrating Plant Being Installed at Blue Bird

Those at the head of the Montana Gold Mining company of Spokane and Philadelphia seem to have every faith in the future prospects of their Blue Bird property at Deer Park, on Lower Arrow Lake. Some ten or fifteen days ago the concentrating plant, which the company had intended installing early last summer, was shipped from Spokane and is now on the ground awaiting erection. The plant is a water concentrating one, but it is understood that it has been so constructed that oil can be used should the process be found better adapted to the treating of the Blue Bird ore.

Reports received from the mine yesterday were extremely favorable. The foundation is reported as near completion, and those in charge of the work express the hope of having the plant in place before the end of the present month, although they admit that the plant may take longer in putting up than they anticipate. C. H. Meyer, who is in charge of the Spokane office

of the company, is at Deer Park supervising the operations of the placing of the machinery and other things pertaining to the working of the mine. He has under his charge a large force of skilled workmen and he anticipates little difficulty in getting the plant in good working order as soon as it is completed.

The owners of the property have long been considering the various systems of concentration, but after looking over the property and estimating the enormous water power that is at the very doors of the mine they came to the conclusion that they would install a water plant. Outside of the concentrating plant other plants and buildings have been erected, and the mine now looks like a mine, to quote the words of an eastern director.

While on his vacation trip Robert Hunter, of this city, who is the Rossland representative of the mine, had intended making an inspection of the property, but owing to business matters was unable to do so.

Rangers Form an Athletic Association

A general meeting of the members of the No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, called for the purpose of winding up matters pertaining to the recent banquet, was held at the mess rooms of the company last night. It was a largely attended meeting, more so in fact than any other called during the past few months. Outside of the fact that the meeting was called for settling the banquet accounts, other matters in connection with the proposed entertainments to be given by the company during the winter months also came up for discussion.

As a result of the discussion and as it was understood that various clubs would be formed among the members of the company at times the year round to play the sports then in season it was determined by those present to form an athletic association, to be known as the No. 1 Company, R. M. R. Athletic Association, and that its members be limited to the members of the Bugle band and the Rocky Mountain Rangers. It is from this association that members of the proposed football, hockey, baseball and other teams will be formed. To prevent, if possible, any confusion of officers it was thought best to elect officers whose duties would be to govern all sports inaugurated by the local militia, instead of officers for each team or club formed.

After some talk the following officers were chosen: Honorary president, Captain Hart-McGarg; president, Second Lieutenant G. Logan; vice-president, Color Sergeant Smith; secretary and manager, Drummer Stuart Martin; captain of the team, Bugler Carmichael.

The principal objects of the association will be the fostering among the members of the company a desire for all healthy sports. Every sport from baseball to boxing will be encouraged. During the winter the committee in charge of the sports have determined upon putting in the field a hockey team that is expected to uphold the reputation gained for the militia from the teams of the past. It is felt that the company has still among its members the nucleus of a good, strong hockey team and preparations for putting such a team in the field will be commenced as soon as the ice forms on the streets of Rossland. Matters pertaining to the football team were discussed last night among other things.

Some discussion was occasioned when the passing of accounts incurred at the first annual banquet came up before the members. The accounts, however, were passed, the committee taking occasion to praise those who helped make the banquet the success that it was.

One of the principal engagements that he figured in was a sixty mile dash that served the purpose of penning in a force of some three thousand Boers. The dash was through the heart of the Boer lines and was probably one of the most brilliant cavalry charges of the war. Many of the horsemen were taken prisoners by the Boers, their horses giving out under the hard riding, while many were shot from their saddles as they swept by parties of ambushed soldiers. The skirmishes with Boer forces were constant, but were more of a bushwhacking nature than anything else and savored little of the science of war. McLeod was given quite a reception by his numerous friends here upon their learning of his return.

Boer Generals Warmly Received in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Delegations from various provincial pro-Boer organizations greeted the Boer generals at the station today. The reception was held in the waiting room, which was decorated with flowers and tapestries. The generals appeared very grateful for the warm speeches of welcome, and replied with a few words of thanks. Then they entered carriages and were driven through the center of the city to their hotel, escorted by a mounted detachment of republican guards amid shouts of "Boia, De Wet and Delarey, General De Wet, who is always most popular in France, receiving the greatest acclamations. The visitors bowed their acknowledgments, traffic along the boulevards had to be suspended until the carriages passed. The generals will be received by Foreign Minister Delcasse and Premier Combes.

General Botha, replying to Sir Haulett, said: "We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock

to you and to us. I hope self-government will soon be given to the Boer people, for they laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance. But it must not be inferred from this allegiance that they will allow themselves to be dragged in the mud."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At a meeting today of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress, a letter from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, received in reply to inquiries, was read. The letter detailed the grievances and objects of the striking miners in the United States. Among other things Mr. Mitchell said: "Trades unions in the United States, England and Wales have responded generously to our appeals for assistance."

Over 250,000 Tons Shipped From Rossland

It has been many weeks since the tonnage of the camp has passed the \$900 ton mark, but last week, due to the continued shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines and the steady output of the Le Roi and Le Rio No. 2, the mark was reached and with a few tons to spare, the actual amount shipped from the camp being 872 tons for the week as against 776 shipped the week previous. During the week the quarter of a million mark was passed. There is little doubt that after the Le Roi starts shipping at the regular capacity of the mine and the Le Rio No. 2 keeps up her average made during the previous years and with the enhanced shipments from both the Centre Star and War Eagle the camp's tonnage will easily average from 10,000 to 15,000 tons a week.

The shipments during the week would probably have averaged more but for the fact that the Le Roi No. 2 failed to ship on either Saturday or Sunday last. This was due to the fact that some alterations were being made at the headworks of the mine, which when completed will greatly facilitate shipping operations.

The Le Roi mine shipped last week considerable ore from the old dump, and are arranging to continue shipments from the old works on a larger scale than heretofore. A large number of steel ore cars are being placed on the side track and are being kept in reserve.

During the week the work of placing the large pump ordered two or three months ago was finished. The work of getting the pump down into the mine workings proved an arduous task, it taking the workmen and engineers several weeks before everything was shipshape.

During the week quite a number of miners were put to work.

The ore shipped from the Centre Star has averaged in tonnage about the same as shipped in previous weeks. This was due to a certain extent to the lack of cars and certain matters pertaining to the mine. It is understood shipping operations on a larger scale from both the Centre Star and War Eagle mines will be attempted during the coming winter.

The Giant and the Velvet are continuing shipments, although in a limited way. The shipments from the Giant are handicapped to a great extent by the poor wagon roads and the same holds good with the Velvet. The Velvet has a large quantity of ore on hand ready to ship, but the roads are said to have been so bad, that nothing like a fair shipment was sent out.

It is understood that the Homestake may resume operations within the next few weeks. The directors of the company are at present waiting to see the result of the sale of shares which takes place in this city on October 20th. If enough money is raised from the sale work will probably be resumed.

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 11th and for the year to date are as follows:

Week	Year
Le Roi	3710 176,716
Le Rio No. 2	952 50,951
Centre Star	1330 15,381
War Eagle	1280 8,046
Rossland G. W.	2,460
Giant	90 2,575
Columbia-Koolhaas	300
Bonanza	30
Velvet	110 800
Spitzee	20
White Bear	5
Totals	8,072 257,314

MORE ABOUT THE GRAVE ROBBERIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Four corpses were found tied up in sacks in Georgia street and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons today. The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Slits, said to have been stolen from the Ebenezer cemetery; Miss Glendore Gates, alleged to have been stolen from Anderson cemetery; Wallace Jackson, taken from Ebenezer cemetery; and Mrs. Catherine Doehring, in the German Catholic cemetery.

Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing. This list includes nine negroes, three white doctors, one colored undertaker, a proprietor of a cemetery, and three night watchmen.

It is supposed at least 100 graves have been despoiled within the last three months.

Judge Alford, in his instructions to members of the grand jury today, told them to sift the outrage regardless of any man's prominence.

A ST. LOUIS BOODLER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Delegate Julius Lehmann, who was convicted of perjury and is resting under an indictment for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for several weeks, was captured by a deputy sheriff today at his home.

GANS DISPOSES OF McPARTLAND

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, had no trouble in disposing of Kid McPartland before the International Athletic Club tonight, knocking the New Yorker out after two minutes and twenty-five seconds of fighting in the fifth round.

The blow that did the business was a left hand hook to the pit of the stomach, the same blow with which McPartland had won many fights. McPartland writhed on the floor while Charlie White counted the ten seconds, but a few seconds later he was fully recovered.

Gans did not excite himself at any stage, although at times he showed flashes of his speed when the men came to close quarters. The black man made McPartland do the fighting, contenting himself with blocking and looking for a chance to land one decisive punch. He dropped McPartland with a straight to the jaw in the third round, but the Kid stayed the round out. McPartland did not land over eight solid blows during the entire time of the bout, Gans smothering most of his leads before they were fairly started.

McPartland was not in the best of condition. Gans was in magnificent shape. Both weighed in under 135 pounds, Charlie White refereed. The betting was five to two and three to one on Gans, and even money that McPartland would not last eight rounds. The attendance was about 2000. In the preliminary Herman Miller, Gans' sparring partner, lost to Warren Zurbrick, an unbeaten local boxer in seven rounds.

MR. MORGAN GOES TO WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan, George F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, and a third man, supposed to be from New York, whose identity could not be learned, left this city for Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 6:35 o'clock tonight. After Mr. Baer's arrival here this morning from New York his special car was sent back to New York and Mr. Morgan came to this city in a special car. Mr. Morgan's arrival here he was joined by Mr. Baer, and the three gentlemen proceeded to Washington in the special car. Mr. Baer positively refused to discuss the object of the hurried trip.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan and Robert S. Bacon, one of his partners, arrived here over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad about 10 o'clock and were driven to the Arlington hotel. They refused to see any one and went at once to their rooms.

It was reported that George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, was also here, but he could not be found. Shortly after going to his room Mr. Morgan came down stairs and left the hotel for the temporary White House, where he was at once shown up stairs and into the room where the president was and a conference on the strike situation began. Secretary Root joined the party a few minutes later.

FAMOUS ENGLISH PRISON SHIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—After lying buried for over a century the famous English prison ship Jersey, in which 700 revolutionary soldiers were martyred while the British held New York, has been accidentally discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard by the workmen who are putting up the launching ways for the battleship Connecticut. Historical associations have been searching for the Jersey for 50 years. The half-buried hull of the ship is lying under 13 or 14 feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

MR. MITCHELL WILL NOT ACCEPT

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 14.—The opinion of the strike leaders is that Mr. Mitchell will not accept the proposition submitted to President Roosevelt by the mine operators. H. J. Sweet, a prominent leader, said: "The proposition is not fair and I do not think Mitchell will accede, and if he did the mine workers would not. It is a rule of the operators to try to divert public sympathy from the miners, but it will fail of its purpose because our cause is just."

W. More Jackman, the well known cigar man of Toronto, arrived in this city last night.

Directors' Meeting of Bonanza Mining Co.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the directors of the Rossland Bonanza Mining Co. occurred at the offices of E. W. Ruff, five of the members of the board being present. The meeting was an important one in several respects, as it concerned in general the work of the mine and its direction. The resignation of W. E. Townsend, J. P., as vice-president and director of the Bonanza Mining Co., was unanimously accepted and this, making two vacancies in the board, Major W. F. Van Buskirk and E. W. Ruff were elected to fill the places. They agreed to fill the vacancies and immediately took their places on the board.

Several other matters cropped up af-

ter this and a general discussion as to the condition of the mine was indulged in. After some little talk the president and secretary of the company were requested to call a special general meeting of the shareholders of the mine at the earliest possible date for the purpose of submitting to them a plan of reorganization, which is hoped will meet with their thorough approval.

It is understood that the reorganization of the company is for the purpose of placing its affairs in such shape that it will be in a position to close a deal by which a development fund of some \$20,000 will be placed in the treasury. This fund, it is said, can be raised at very short notice.

News in Ex Tensio From Island of Japan

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 14.—The news of the consummation of the long-pending negotiations whereby Japan obtains 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) was sprung today upon an unsuspecting public. The quiet way in which this large amount of money has been obtained, without the least hint leaking out even through the local negotiators, is considered marvelous and as reflecting great credit on Japan's fitness and diplomacy. It is recalled that there was the same surprise when the Anglo-Japanese treaty was announced. It is too early to say, however, is the sole subject of discussion in Japan today. The news is received with much enthusiasm as an evidence of the rising credit of the country, and the effect of Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is understood that the negotiations were practically carried on and concluded in Yokohama, showing that the recent visits to foreign countries of Marquis Ito, Count Matsukata and Viscount Watanabe, which were said to be missions in search of a foreign loan, were either misconstrued or were entirely unnecessary in that connection. It is believed now that Japan will proceed with her naval expansion program and execute other public undertakings which were waiting upon revenue, but the chief effect of this re-sale of the old imperial "doves" will be the restored self-esteem of the nation as a financial power to be counted in.

The long pending dispute as to the liability of renters of treaty protected property in Japan for taxation, other than for such dues as are stipulated on their leases, is at last going to the Hague for arbitration. The preliminary protocol itself, "the parties to this arbitration request the arbitral tribunal to pronounce a final decision," as follows: "Whether or not the provisions of the treaties and other engagements above quoted exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such lands, from any imports, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question."

There will be two arbitrators, to be named not later than two months after the date of the protocol (August 28th), and these two are to appoint an umpire, or, they failing to agree on an umpire,

the king of Norway and Sweden will be asked to name an umpire. Each side, i. e., the Japanese government on the one hand and Great Britain, France and Germany on the other hand, will have eight months from the date of this protocol (August 28th) in which to deliver written or printed copies of its counter case. Thereafter a statement, written or oral, may be adduced, and this will terminate the argument, unless "special additional or supplementary explanation or information" be demanded by the tribunal from either party, to which the other party will have the privilege of replying.

Information has reached Japan that a box containing bank notes of the value of \$50,000 in gold has been stolen from the strong room of the China and Manila steamer Seafiro on her last voyage from Hongkong to Manila. The Seafiro sailed from Hongkong September 12th, and shortly before her departure a box said to contain \$50,000 of American money was put on board by a man named Long. The consignment was signed for by one of the ship's officers, and prior to the vessel's arrival at Manila the strong room was opened only once, and that was to admit a consignment of opium sent on board at the last moment. When the strong room was opened at Manila the consignment of bank notes was missing, and a thorough search of the vessel failed to reveal any trace of the money. It is conjectured that the room had been opened by a false key during the voyage and the box abstracted, and suspicion now is rife as to the contents of the box. The shipping company will contest the claim for restitution of the money.

A magnificent gift of 30,000 yen has just been given to the Japan Woman's University. The donor is nominally a society called the Morimura Homeites, which is composed of members of the firm of Morimura Brothers. The "sacred bridge" at Nikko, known to every tourist, was carried away by the recent typhoon, but will at once be rebuilt by the Nikko Glory Preservation Society at a cost of 50,000 yen.

Vice ministers of the imperial household, navy, foreign affairs and army, Governor Hattori, the Hiogo-Ken Count Hirosewa, Mr. Sumitomo and an Osaka millionaire, and eleven others have been appointed commissioners to the fifth (Osaka) exhibition. It is also understood that the exhibition business office, now in Tokyo, was to be transferred to Osaka some time in October.

TARTE ADDRESSES BOARD OF TRADE

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Hon. J. I. Tarte addressed the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade today. He reiterated his stand on protection, saying the tariff should be revised and some duties increased. Regarding the charge of disloyalty in speaking during the absence of the premier, he reminded many of his hearers that many of them had heard him make similar remarks at the manufacturers' banquet in the presence of Laurier. He was disloyal in only repeating what he had first asserted without reproot in the hearing of the premier. He also stated that on the opening of navigation in 1904 Montreal would possess a thirty-foot waterway to the ocean.

the presence of the members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the litigants. Matzen, president of the court, who declared that a revision of the sentence was only possible in the event of new facts coming to light, thanked the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators.

He added that while no single judge was infallible the unanimity of the arbitrators who had so carefully examined the whole question at issue was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

First.—That the claim of the United States in behalf of the archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principles of res judicate, in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton, October 24th, 1878.

Second.—That in conformity with this decision the government of the United States of Mexico should pay the government of the United States \$1,330,000 in money of the legal currency of Mexico within the period fixed by article 12 of the protocol of Washington. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from and unpaid by the government of the Mexican republic, namely, the annual payment of \$2,150,000 in Mexican currency from February 2, 1889, to February 2, 1902.

Third.—That the government of the United States of Mexico will pay to the government of the United States February 2, 1903, and each following year from that date, an annual payment of \$43,150,000 of the legal currency of Mexico. The decision of the tribunal was read by Secretary General Ruysensens in

The Award of the Hague Tribunal

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—President Matzen concluded the proceedings of the award court with expressing the best wishes for the health of Queen Wilhelmina and the prosperity of her people, who had welcomed the members of the court so cordially. Senor Pardo, on behalf of Mexico, thanked the court for the care it had given to the case. Senor Pardo declared that he was sure that as soon as his government learned of the court's award it would accept it. He must, however, reserve for his government the right to avail itself of the provisions of the protocol.

The tribunal finds: First.—That the claim of the United States in behalf of the archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principles of res judicate, in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton, October 24th, 1878.

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