

REOPENING THE COAL MINES.

Much Dissatisfaction Felt With Terms of Re-Employment.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—There is a slight improvement in the coal mining situation in the Wyoming and Luzerne regions this morning, but in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions there has been little change since yesterday. A general resumption of work is not expected until Monday. With the mines in operation the output of coal must be somewhat curtailed, because the mines cannot be worked to their full capacity. As one mine superintendent expressed it today, "We are only feeling our way. It will take some days before we get anything like the normal output will be obtained."

Many Out of Jobs.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—It is stated here that not 50 per cent. of the men who went out in the Lehigh Valley region, when the coal strike was declared, will get their places back, and that only a small number have started work. Others will be given employment, but the coal company has refused to discharge those who took the places of men who struck. The miners are incensed at this action by the company, and there is a feeling of unrest in the

Lyken's Valley. The company has issued an order to the effect that only a limited number of men will be re-employed, and that it will not discharge the men who have taken the places of the strikers.

Vote to Stay on Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 24.—The employees of the B. Markle & Company's colliery and the men working at the Drifton Mine of Cox & Bros. & Company, voted last night to continue on strike until the conditions under which they are to be taken back by these firms are changed. One of the officials of Cox & Bros. & Co., said today: "We insist that all the men formerly employed at our mines, who went on strike, shall apply to the respective foremen in individual, if they wish to return. If we have room for them, and they committed no acts of violence during the strike, they will be taken back with the understanding that the non-union men must not be molested. Every man who struck is considered by us as having left our employment, and that is why we will not resume operations by permitting the men to return to work in a body." At Silverbrook colliery, operated by J. S. Werts & Company, the men must also make applications as individuals before operations are resumed.

FIVE DEAD, SCORE MISSING.

Disastrous Fire in a Chicago Manufactory.

MANY MAY BE IN RUINS.

Known Dead Were All Killed Trying to Jump into the Life Nets—Chicago Plasterers Go Out on Strike for \$5 a Day and the Selection of Their Own Foremen.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Five bodies in the morgue, a score of employees missing, some of whom are thought to be dead in the ruins, seven or more injured, and a property loss estimated at \$200,000, in the record of last night's fire in the plant of the Corn Products Company, West Taylor street and the Chicago River.

Early today the loss of life could not be estimated accurately. Some of the firemen said that probably as many as six bodies were still buried in the ruins of the six story "factory" to the plant, where the fire occurred. All the known victims lost their lives in an attempt to jump from the upper stories into the life nets that were being held below. The Corn Products Co. took over the Taylor street plants from the Glucose Sugar Refining Co. some time ago.

Four of those unaccounted for, it is thought, are alive, and three men were seen escaping down the water-pipe during the fire, and one was seen to jump into the river. It is supposed they will all be found at their homes. The known dead are Otto Tramp, Edward Steinknecht, Frank Rothberg, the foreman of the plant, who was reported as dead last night, had left the building for home long before the fire. The loss on the building will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

ABYSSINIA TO AID BRITAIN.

Talk of Combined Campaign Against Mad Mullah.

WHERE THE MAD MULLAH IS.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Negotiations are proceeding with the object of obtaining Abyssinian military co-operation in Southland similar to that of 1900, when Ras Makonnen invaded and devastated Ogaden. The suggestion is that the Abyssinians should help in the Mad Mullah's forces from the southward, while the British attack them from the north.

The Mad Mullah is remaining in that part of Somaliland in northeast Africa, forming a border land between Abyssinia and the British protectorate on the coast of the Gulf of Aden. For over a year the depredations of the Mad Mullah—euphemistically called Haji Mohammed Bin Abdullah—have been in common the various spheres of influence exercised by Great Britain, Italy and France, as well as the domain of Menelik, the Emperor of Abyssinia. A joint expedition against him was at work all last year. He was pursued to his most distant retreats. His headquarters were burned, his camels carried off, and his resources broken up. His force is a concentration of wandering bands and is temporarily under a leader of resolution like the Mullah, and easily dispersing into its original components. Such armies, if they can be called by so dignified a term, are not really beaten permanently. Constant vigilance and a standing force are needed to maintain peace. The Mullah, after a few months of apparent quiet, resumed operations as boldly as ever last spring, and British column and Colonel Swynne, started on several months ago to repeat the punishment of last year.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST. EXPORTS OF LAST YEAR

Men Burned to Death in a Chicago Fire.

HAD NO TIME TO ESCAPE

Chicago, Oct. 27.—A fire broke out at midnight in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago River, destroying the factory and causing the loss, it is believed, of twelve or twelve lives. The exact number of dead has not been established yet, but it is known that a number of men were in the building, on the seventh floor. The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the firemen that the men in the upper stories could have escaped. Soon after midnight two bodies were taken from the ruins, but the fire was burning so fiercely that it was impossible to make further search.

The plant of the Refining Company consisted of three buildings. The fire started in the drying house and was caused by an explosion. The flames spread with great rapidity, and within a few minutes the building was a blaze from foundation to roof. It was impossible for the firemen to make any effective fight against the flames, and in a short time all the walls were down. The fire was under control at 1 o'clock. According to statements of firemen and police, the loss of life would reach ten or twelve men at least. Several of the men who made their escape from the lower part of the building said that there were about ten men on the top floor, and they were hemmed in on all sides by the flames, making escape impossible. The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the windows and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but, with the exception of two men, all those who attempted to reach safety in this way were

From Hamilton District to the United States.

THEY AMOUNTED TO \$627,354.

During the last fiscal year exports from Hamilton district, which includes Galt, Paris and Brantford, to the United States, amounted to \$627,354, not including any shipments of less than \$100 in value. The statement is as follows:

Aniline dye	915.88
Brass scrap	3,132.58
Blue grass seed	35,503.37
Brass	11,066.07
Bones	2,593.42
Broken bells	1,193.80
Calfekins	9,145.26
Calfskins	7,534.52
Cattle tails	336.65
Cattle	2,287.00
Canned tomatoes	7,164.00
Coffee	12,110.93
Cotton waste	418.18
Cotton duck	322.80
Emigrants' effects	72,842.00
Pigs	1,507.45
Fruit trees	1,260.32
Fertilizer, tankage	5,486.65
Gas liquor	1,732.80
Glue stock	433.45
Hogs' hair	1,213.51
Horses	4,255.00
Hides, cattle	69,197.70
Hides, horse	1,876.25
Hogs	10,795.60
Hockey sticks	128.00
Ivory nuts	187.00
Lumber	1,349.93
Leather scrap	3,983.43
Lemons	1,470.00
Machinery	5,908.57
Oat hulls	1,154.00
Pears	6,973.00
Potatoes	15,615.80
Pickles in brine	11,023.11
Pickled Sheepskins	2,921.85
Rubber scrap	23,712.47
Returned American goods	42,347.89
Rattan rods	4,211.00
Raw fur skins	182.80
Shorthorn cattle	48,225.00

ARBITRATORS MEET TO ORGANIZE

President Roosevelt's Letter of Instruction Read to Them.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The members of the strike arbitration commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and went into conference with the President.

The President greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The President impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented to them their instructions as follows:

"White House, Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1902.

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"Gentlemen,—At the request, both of the operators and the miners, I have appointed you a commission to enquire into, consider and pass upon the question in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the workers in the anthracite field in a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named as recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell; I appointed Mr. Moody and Mr. Neill as assistants to the recorder. (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

The instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body, and they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor, Wright, to organize and prepare for their work. The commission went into executive session at 11 o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

London, Oct. 27.—Mr. John Morley has offered the famous Aetion library to Cambridge University, where Lord Aetion was formerly professor of history. This library was purchased some time ago by Mr. Andrew Carnegie from Lord Aetion, who was allowed to retain it until his death. Upon his decease Mr. Carnegie gave the library unconditionally to Mr. John Morley. It consists of 70,000 volumes in many languages, devoted to the history of civilized governments. In his letter offering the collection to Cambridge, Mr. Morley says the library was collected by Lord Aetion to furnish the material for a history of liberty and the emancipation of conscience from power and the gradual substitution of freedom for force in the government of men.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

WHERE THE MOBS RULE.

Texas Negroes Taken From Jail and Hanged.

ONE WHIPPED, THEN HANGED.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 27.—The mob at Hempstead yesterday afternoon lost patience with the judge who conducted the legal formalities of the trials of Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, the negroes who confessed to the assault and murder of Mrs. Lewis, and at 4:30 p. m. invaded the Waller County Jail by hundreds, overpowered the officers, took the negroes out, and at 5 o'clock lynched them by hanging. The intention to burn Wesley and Barton alive was abandoned and a simple execution by rope inflicted. The two negroes had waived all legal rights in the cases against them and expressed a willingness to be executed by the law officers at once. The trial judge considered that the convicted men should be given the benefit of the 30 days provided in the constitution. After the two negroes had been taken to the county jail the mob was not slow to emphasize its protest by physical force and made short work of the Judge Lynch part of the programme. The jury that tried Wesley and Barton contained six negroes each. These desired that the convicted men be turned over to the negro population and permit that element to conduct an immediate hanging. But the white citizens considered it their own province to do the hanging.

Whipped First, Then Shot.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 27.—An unknown negro was lynched at East-batchue, Miss., yesterday, after various misadventures. He attempted to break into the house of a white woman on the outskirts of that town, with the intention, it is supposed, of committing an assault, but was bitten and driven off by a dog. The woman gave notice of the attempt of the negro. A posse started after him and captured him in the woods nearby. In view of the fact that his offense was only in intention, he was severely whipped by a mob and then turned loose, but a second mob, not satisfied with the punishment, started out after the negro. He was again captured and this time punished with death. His body being riddled with bullets.

COUGH LED TO DEATH.

Collingwood Woman Well at Noon.

Passes Away at 2 p.m.

Collingwood despatch: The town was shocked to-day on learning of the sudden death of Miss Mary Hamilton, eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. Hamilton, city postmaster. The deceased young lady was in good health, with the exception of a cold, up to noon, when she went down town to make a few purchases. On turning, she complained of feeling unwell, and was seized with a fit of coughing, which superinduced heart failure, and at 2 o'clock she expired before medical aid could be summoned.



THE MAD MULLAH.

If he ever got a look at a mirror it is no wonder he's mad.

up their minds that it was certain death, and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, determined to take the chances of a leap, and, climbing up on the window ledge, they sprang out into the air. They were crushed to death on the pavement. Four other men jumped from the windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured, and probably will die.

RAILWAY CAVALITIES.

Terrible List of Accidents on United States Lines.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of April, May and June last, as shown by a bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today, giving the reports made by the railroad companies, was 140 and the injured 1,810. Accidents of these kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, and by passengers getting on or off cars, etc., swells the aggregate to 616 killed and 9,520 injured, or a total of 10,136 casualties. The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,010, of which 1,094 were collisions. Of these 137 collisions and 101 derailments affected the passenger trains. The damage resulting to cars, engines and roadways by these accidents aggregated \$1,613,823. The average loss by each collision was approximately \$895. The total casualties during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including the above injured, were 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured. The number of employees killed showed a diminution of 68 per cent. since 1893, when the safety appliances act was passed, and this decrease has occurred notwithstanding the much larger number of men employed.

A valdatory letter from Dr. Par-kin was read at the prize day meeting at Upper Canada College.

Sterling silver scrap	20,954.63
Saws	2,912.71
Steel scrap	2,507.60
Steel rails	147.85
Sheep and lamb	22,935.00
Shingles casing	716.00
Sausage casing	2,277.20
Timothy seed	631.96
Turnips	282.40
Tomato pulp	536.70
Tin plate	15,038.90
Tea	12,338.08
Tobacco	1,081.95
Whiskey	4,866.88
Wool	31,637.00
Wool patterns	1,563.08
Wool	52,353.70
Wool patterns	250.00

STABBED HEART SEWN UP.

New York, Oct. 27.—The rarest operation known to surgery—the sewing up of a severed ventricle of a human heart—was performed last night at Bellevue Hospital. The patient was Annie Kingsley, a woman who had been brought to the hospital late last night, stabbed to the heart by her husband, during a quarrel on the street. She was dying. The blood was pouring from a long wound in the left ventricle, which supplies the body with blood, while the right pump to the lungs. The surgeons knew the flow must be checked at once if the woman was to be saved. The operation was decided upon. The heart was laid bare, and the surgeons saw that the wound was very severe. It would require six stitches. In the intervals between the beats of the heart, the needle was inserted six times and the flow of blood was stopped. Slowly the patient rallied. Then more quickly. The surgeons were astonished at her strength. She is doing remarkably well. I may say that there is a very fair chance of her ultimate recovery.

GERMANY WINS SAMOAN CASE.

King Oscar Decides Against Britain and U. S.

PARTICULARS NOT GIVEN.

Report of the Attempt on President Loubet's Life Greatly Exaggerated—Danish Landsting Refuses to Tie Vote to Sell West Indies to the United States.

New York, Oct. 27.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany, says a despatch from Washington, D. C.

This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to his home. Mr. Grip called at 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 controversy was relative to the joint landing of U.S. and British 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 damages filed by the citizens of Great Britain, the United States and Germany, and France may not be known for several days. These claims, which were nominally the prime cause for arbitration, are insignificant, compared with the question of national honor, on which they depended, and which, if the contention of the United States and Great Britain had been sustained by the royal arbiter, would have fallen to the ground.

An Exaggerated Report.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Police Commissary attached to the Elysee Palace says the report published in the Figaro this morning of the alleged attempt of a dangerous anarchist to seek an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet is much exaggerated. The facts are that a man of unbalanced mind late on Monday evening tried to climb the railing in front of one of the gates of the Elysee, beside a sentry box. The sentry ordered him away. The man talked incoherently, and finally had to be removed. No revolver or poignard was found on him.

Another version of the affair says: The incident occurred at 7 o'clock Monday morning. When in disregard of the sentry's summons to the man to go away, two gendarmes attached to the Elysee seized him, but he resisted, punching and kicking the gendarmes and cheering for anarchy. When he was ordered away by the sentry he was in the act of trying to climb the railing. He was speedily overpowered and taken to the lock-up, where he gave the name of Le Bissonnet. When asked what he intended to do at the Elysee he replied: "I was waiting for the President in the gardens to strike him down. I am the enemy of all tyrants. The man's mind is evil. I recently deranged. He only recently left a hospital after having attempted to commit suicide at St. Lazar Railroad station."

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