

The gunners of the German warship Kaiser Friedrich III. have made a new record for accuracy of fire. With a 15-centimeter gun they fired eight shots a minute at a moving target, all of which were hits.

Fishes are without eyelids, properly so called, and, as the eye is at all times washed by the surrounding water, that gland which supplies moisture to the eye is not required and therefore does not exist.

A wooden chimney stack 160 feet high is in operation at Mapimi, in the province of Durango, Mexico. The interior is lined with corrugated iron, and there are platforms at intervals to throw water on the wood if it catches fire.

Probably the oldest soldier in the world is Field Marshal Lieut. Baron Scawartz, who, though 96 years of age, is still on the active list of the Austrian army. He has been an officer for 74 years and a general since 1852.

The annual shooting competition took place at St. Triphon, a little village in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a few days ago. The distances were 200, 500 and 1,000 yards. The prize at each distance was won by a little boy 8 years of age, the son of a farmer named Rochat, who was beaten himself by his son.

In British India there have been during the past thirty or forty years quite a number of Englishmen who, yielding to some monomania, have adopted the role of fakir and have ended their days as hermits, subjecting themselves to all those dreadful forms of asceticism and of penance practiced by the Indian dervishes.

Dr. Leland O. Howard, entomologist of the agricultural department, is regarded as the greatest living authority on mosquitoes. He has written a book on the buzzing nuisance and the Japanese government has asked him to translate it for use in Japan, where experiments in mosquito destruction have been in progress for some time.

The king of Italy was unpopular at the time of his coming to the throne because of the stories of his extreme economy, but has lately shown that though he is circumspect in his expenditures, he is liberal and benevolent. He gives largely to charity, both organized and individual, and in his social life seems ready to make any position.

The most of the Filipino people do not wear shoes, and the consequence is their feet have soles on them that protect them from injury. It is not an unusual thing to find natives with the skin on the bottom of their feet one-eighth of an inch thick. Nature makes provision in cases of that kind, and they can walk all day long and they are never troubled with corns.

There is no hod carrying in Japan. The native builders have a method of transferring mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the onlooker. The mortar is mixed up in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man deftly catches the ball and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof.

A fuel called briquette, composed of coal, peat and waste from coal mines, was manufactured in Germany last year to the extent of 1,560,230 tons and sold at \$3.17 a ton. These briquettes are the principal domestic fuel in Berlin and other German cities. They are clean and convenient to handle, light quickly and burn with a clear, intense flame without smoke. Their use makes Berlin, though a large manufacturing city, one of the cleanest in Europe.

The Cocoboc mountains of British Honduras, to some extent an unknown part of the famous Mahogany coast, are undergoing a process of christianizing which will identify them for all times with the beginning of the twentieth century. One range has just been named the Queen Alexandra mountains, another range takes the name of the prince of Wales, and a 4,000-foot peak has been named Mount Joseph Chamberlain.

Here is the manner in which one housewife had to a certain degree overcome the pressing question of fuel: She took four common bricks and placed them in a pile. Over the bricks she poured a gallon of kerosene oil and let them stand until the bricks had absorbed all of the oil they would take up. Then she took out two of the bricks and placed them in the kitchen range and set fire to them. They burned fully two hours.

The highest trees in the world are the eucalyptus trees, which are famous because it is believed that they have the quality of purifying regions that are cursed with fever. There are nearly one hundred different varieties of eucalyptus, nearly all of which reach great heights. The biggest variety produces trees that grow to such enormous heights that no structure in the world can compare with them. Trees have been measured that were 390, 405 and even 450 feet high. They are sent to be wonderfully swift in growth.

STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF.

By Unanimous Vote the Miners in Convention Decide to End the Struggle.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION.

Citizens of the Anthracite Regions Rejoice Over the News—Work Has Been Resumed in Many of the Collieries—Gov. Stone Orders Troops Withdrawn.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—By unanimous vote the anthracite miners' convention accepted arbitration at noon yesterday and officially declared off the great strike that was begun last May. The 147,000 miners involved were ordered to report for work in the coal mines on Thursday.

Rejoicing Everywhere. Within a few hours after the vote the news had spread throughout the anthracite region. Reports soon began to come in which told of rejoicing everywhere, both among the miners themselves and among the vast army of other citizens whose interests have been involved indirectly in the long period of idleness. Bells were rung, whistles were blown and parades were held in many towns and cities.

Agree to Arbitration. By the vote of their delegates the miners agreed to accept the adjustment of their grievances with the operators which shall be made by the commission of arbitration recently appointed by President Roosevelt. The president has informed President Mitchell, of the mine workers, that the commission will hold its first meeting in Washington Friday. By Thanksgiving day the miners hope to be informed of the verdict.

All to Be Cared For. Preceding the vote in the convention there was some delay over the question of who would care for those strikers that might not find old places open to them or any work at all in view of the bad condition of some mines. The question was left in the hands of the executive boards and they will probably look after the men enforced to be idle, probably continuing the relief fund for their benefit. Ultimately all the men will be able to obtain work.

Officially Announced. After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine workers in the anthracite region and was as follows: "You are hereby officially notified that it was unanimously decided today by the delegates attending the special convention that all mine workers should report for work Thursday morning, October 23, and that the issues which culminated in the strike should be referred for adjustment to the commission appointed by the president of the United States."

"JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America. "W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer."

At Work Again. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—Mining was resumed in the anthracite regions yesterday after an idleness of 23½ weeks. The resumption was not as general as had been expected, however, owing to the unexpected difficulties that were encountered in the shape of water, accumulated gas and the dangerous condition of the roofs and shafts of many of the collieries.

More at Work. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 25.—There were 22 more mines in operation in the anthracite region yesterday than on Thursday and the output will be close to 100,000 tons. This is as near as can be estimated. From reports received the total output Thursday did not exceed 75,000 tons. When in full operation the mines employ in every capacity about 145,000 men and boys. Of this number it is estimated that 82,000 were at work yesterday.

Orders Troops Withdrawn. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 25.—General orders for the withdrawal of the troops in the anthracite coal regions were issued by Gov. Stone to Maj. Gen. Miller Friday. The orders do not state the time and manner of withdrawing the troops, but it is expected that the state authorities will bring all of them home, with the possible exception of two or three regiments, before election day. This will avoid the necessity of appointing a commission to each regiment to take the votes of the soldiers in the field and the preparation of special form of ballots.

Smaller Standing Army. Washington, Oct. 25.—A general order to the army has been issued, announcing that by direction of the president the organization of enlisted strength of the army under the reorganization act of February 2, 1901, shall be reduced to 56,989, the minimum authorized by law.

Made a Bank President. New York, Oct. 23.—C. H. Allen, former governor of Porto Rico, has been elected president of the Appleton national bank, according to a Times special from Lowell, Mass.

Robbers Blow Up a Bank. Summit, S. D., Oct. 21.—The Bank of Summit was blown up by robbers Monday night and the vault looted. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

AT WORK ON HIS MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt Will Make Another Trust Question Keynote of His Letter to Congress.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The Inter Ocean's Washington special says: President Roosevelt has begun the preparation of his second annual message to congress. It can be said on good authority that he is determined to force legislation upon the anti-trust question in the next session of congress, his determination in that direction being carried to such an extent that all other topics of national interest will be subordinated to the anti-trust question.

When congress meets on December 1, an anti-trust bill, prepared by Attorney General Knox, will be introduced before the first day's adjournment. The attorney general has given close study and long research to the preparation of this bill, and it is said to be both comprehensive in character and effective in reaching illegal combinations of capital, which work for the restraint of trade and the ruin of competition.

It is understood also that the president in his annual message will recommend the appointment of an expert tariff commissioner to consider and report on the question of what reductions, if any, should be made in the tariff schedules. It is not likely that this question will be carried farther in the next session than the appointment of the proposed commission.

PUPILS IN SCHOOLS.

Interesting Facts and Figures from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The annual report of the commissioner of education, just submitted to the secretary of the interior, shows that 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 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 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 were 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, all enrolled nearly 500,000 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.

FOUND DEAD.

Probable Murder of Prominent Young Man Near His Home at Plainville, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 25.—Frederick Larimore, son of Isaac Newton Larimore, one of the most prominent citizens of Plainville, 20 miles from here, was found dead in front of his home Thursday night with a bullet wound through the right breast. The discovery was made by his brother Clarence, who fell over the body on his way home. No weapon was found near, so the suicide theory is impossible. So far as known the young man had no enemies. The community is very much stirred over the tragedy and bloodhounds have been placed on the trail. The dead man was shortly to have been married to Miss Rose Frick, of Kinderhook.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Woman Objected to Method Adopted by Her Spouse to Wake Her Up, and Shoots Him.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 24.—Because her husband threw a bucket of water on her while she was asleep at her home at Jerome Thursday morning, Mrs. John Kreebs procured a shotgun and blew his stomach off, killing him. Mrs. Kreebs refused to get up to get breakfast. He retaliated with the cold douche and she with the shotgun. She has been held for murder.

AN AWFUL FATE.

Young Man on Farm Near Nadeau, Mich., Meets a Terrible Death.

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 25.—Edward Hart, aged 21, son of Calvin Hart, of Nadeau, was instantly killed by a flying piece of iron from the wheel of a fodder cutter. He was feeding the cutter when a chunk of iron weighing 12½ pounds and 18 inches long flew off, struck him just below the shoulder blade and passed through his body, tearing a hole a foot wide.

Germany Wins.

Washington, Oct. 22.—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has decided against the United States and Great Britain and in favor of Germany in the Samoan controversy, of which he was the arbitrator. The landing of marines at Apia is held to have been unwarranted. The case grew out of a native rebellion in which the three powers represented on the scene took different views.

Old-Time Explorer Dead.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 24.—George R. Stuntz, who came to the head of the lake in 1852 and was an explorer and engineer for half a century, died Thursday night, after two years' suffering from paralysis. Mr. Stuntz was the first man to explore the Mesaba range and was a recognized authority on the topography of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

THE TREATY IS REJECTED.

Upper House of Danish Parliament Decides Not to Sell Islands to United States.

THE VOTE ON THE QUESTION A TIE.

Result of the Ballot Caused Great Excitement—Sentiment Throughout Denmark Undoubtedly Favors the Sale—The News Causes No Surprise in Washington.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—The landsting Wednesday rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 32 to 32, a tie. The announcement caused the greatest excitement in the house, and demonstrations on the part of the spectators.

In voting there was one abstention, the rightists and two independent conservatives opposed the bill. Leftists and six independent conservatives supported it.

People Favor the Sale. The sentiment which is predominant throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-sale, and the rejection of the treaty is attributed chiefly to a domestic political effort to embarrass the government and bring about the

VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Five Lost in a Blaze That Destroyed a Large Chicago Plant in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Five bodies in the morgue, a score of employes missing, some of whom are thought to be dead in the ruins, seven or more injured and a property loss estimated at \$400,000, is the record of a fire that was discovered shortly before midnight in the plant of the Corn Products company, West Taylor street and the river. A terrific explosion wrecked the building a few minutes after the fire started.

At three o'clock this morning 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 "annex" to the plant, where the fire occurred. All the victims lost their lives in an attempt to jump from the upper stories into the life nets that were being held below.

COAL PRODUCTION.

It Will Be Several Months Before the Normal Output of Mines is Reached.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—It is not likely that the normal production of coal will be mined for several months. Officials of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company estimate a production of 50,000 tons next week and 100,000 tons the following week. The companies' daily output under normal conditions is 40,000 tons. An official of the company said: "The total output for all districts, taken on an av-

READY FOR THEIR WORK.

Strike Arbitration Commission Receives Its Instructions from President Roosevelt.

ELECTS JUDGE GRAY AS CHAIRMAN.

Two Assistants Named to Aid the Recorder, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in His Work—Meeting Held in Recorder's Office—All Members of Commission Are Present.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The members of the strike arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt met at the white house shortly after ten o'clock Friday morning and went into conference with the president. E. E. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the first member of the commission to arrive. He reached the white house exactly at ten o'clock. Bishop Spalding, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford, of this city, was the next to put in an appearance. Gen. Wilson, who arrived a moment later, was followed by Thomas H. Watkins and Col. Wright, the recorder of the commission. Then came E. W. Parker, the mining expert. Judge Gray, of the United States circuit court, was the last member to reach the white house. With his arrival the commission was complete. Several of the members had never before met. The introductions were made in Secretary Cortelyou's office, and immediately thereafter the commission ascended the stairs to the president's reception room.

Instructions to the Commission. The president greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. 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, Oct. 23, 1902.—To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.—Gentlemen: At the request both of the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions 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 wage workers in the anthracite fields on 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 to 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 appoint Mr. Moseley and Mr. Neil as assistants to the recorder. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Judge Gray Elected Chairman. With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When 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. Hearings to Be Public. The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock to meet again next Monday at two o'clock. After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the commission and the second to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be convenient for all concerned. Official Name of Commission. The commission has already adopted an official name and has had its printing prepared, designating it as the anthracite coal strike commission. The presiding officer is to be officially called the president of the commission. Mr. Edward A. Moseley, who becomes an assistant to Recorder Wright by direction of the president, is secretary of the interstate commerce commission. Dr. Neill, the other assistant recorder, is professor of political economy at the Catholic university located near Washington.

A Sweeping Injunction.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—An injunction against an Cleveland labor unions has been granted by Judge Ford, of the United States court of common pleas to prevent distribution of boycott cards against a restaurant because its employes are not union members.

Engagement Positively Denied.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It is authoritatively stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report from Little Rock, Ark., regarding the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Mr. John Greenway, of Hot Springs, Ark.

President's Roosevelt's Taxes.

New York, Oct. 23.—Oyster Bay's tax roll, just completed for the year, shows an assessment against President Roosevelt of \$40,000.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.



The Busy Miners—We leave our case with the president and give the people coal.

resignation of the ministry. The question of the sale of the islands may not remain dead for any length of time. The inability of the rigging to agree on a policy far bettering the conditions is expected to be a factor in again forcing the sale question to an issue.

Rejection of Treaty Expected.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The state department was Wednesday advised of the action of the landsting in rejecting the treaty of cession. The action caused little surprise, for, as already indicated in these dispatches, the advices from Copenhagen indicated that the fate of the treaty hung upon the slenderest thread; and only in case the treaty could be brought to a vote before one or two members of the landsting who were ill had so far recovered as to be able to attend the sessions, would it be possible to succeed with the measure. From the press account of the vote, it appears that one of those ill members unexpectedly appeared and turned the tide. The officials here are not precisely advised as to the legislative possibilities in Denmark, but even assuming that Wednesday's action is final for the present session, they are disposed to view the situation philosophically, resting in the belief that it will only be a short time before Denmark will tire of making good a deficit in the revenues of the islands and let us have them.

Georgia Mob Lynches Negro.

Tallahassee, Ga., Oct. 24.—Ben Brown, a negro, charged with having attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Henry Dees, a white woman, at her home, was taken from the county jail here by a mob of 300 men and lynched. Troops had been ordered from Atlanta, but did not arrive until an hour and a half after the negro had been hanged.

Deadly Hurricane.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Oct. 25.—A hurricane has swept over Port Diamante, province of Entre Rios. Fifteen persons were killed and many were injured. A hundred houses were destroyed and several ships were sunk. Nogvoya and other places were also damaged.

Two Negroes Lynched.

Hempstead, Tex., Oct. 22.—After being tried for criminal assault and murder and given the death penalty in each case, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, colored, were taken from the authorities of this city and hanged in the public square by a mob.

Was Judge for Thirty Years.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 23.—Judge George W. Pleasant, aged 79 years, died Wednesday of pneumonia. He was elected circuit judge in 1867 and served continuously for 30 years, being on the appellate bench from 1878 until he retired.

erage, is approximately 4,500,000 tons per month. A state of idleness at the mines for five months means a shortage in the supply of 22,500,000 tons, and it will take several months before this can be regained under the most favorable circumstances."

MAIL TRAIN ROBBED.

Daring Exploit of a Lone Bandit in Montana—Kills the Engineer and Robs Express Safe.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 25.—A lone bandit held up east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train No. 2 near Drummond, Mont., killed Engineer O'Neil, plundered the registered mail, blew open and robbed the express safe, forced the train crew to run the train four miles to where he hid his horse was hidden and then got clear away, unscathed, with his booty, which is believed to have been large.

Warden Conley, of the Deer Lodge penitentiary, is on the robber's trail with bloodhounds. The Northern Pacific company has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the bandit, dead or alive.

Crew of 18 Drowned.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 22.—The French fishing vessel Cecilia has been lost on the Grand Banks, and her entire crew of 18 perished. Owing to the recent heavy gales on the banks, it is feared that there have been other casualties there among the New Foundland, Canadian and American fishing schooners.

Indian Executed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 25.—Walking Shield, a Rosebud Indian, was hanged here Monday for the murder of Mrs. Ghost-Faced-Bear on the Rosebud Indian reservation, May 8, 1902. On Thursday night at sundown Walking Shield sang a weird death song as is the custom of Indians about to die.

Youngest Convict Pardoned.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 21.—Willie Evans, the youngest convict in the United States, has been pardoned from the penitentiary by Gov. Longino. Willie is now approaching his ninth year and has been in the prison about one year serving a three-year term on the charge of robbery.

Work of the Fish Commission.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The United States fish commission distributed young fish during the last fiscal year to the number of 1,495,543,374, against 1,071,000,000 for 1901. The greatest demand was for white fish, of which almost 600,000,000 were distributed.

Pioneer Lawyer Dead.

Exira, Ia., Oct. 23.—Judge A. B. Houston died at his home in this city Wednesday with valvular heart trouble. He was past 80 years of age and was one of the pioneer practitioners of southwestern Iowa.