

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

BRITISH MINISTERS RESIGN AS A FORMIDABILITY.

LIBERALS GAIN TWO SEATS IN YESTERDAY'S POLLING—CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STUMP.

the Liberal leaders, admitted that the Salisbury Government would return to power with a majority of from 150 to 160. Of the 492 members already declared officially elected the Ministerialists number 327 and the Opposition 165. The former have gained twenty-three seats and the latter eighteen.

CHINA STILL IN A FERMENT.

TRIADS DEFEAT THE IMPERIAL TROOPS NEAR HONG-KONG.

London, Oct. 9.—"Five thousand Triads," says a dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" from Canton, dated October 7, "have defeated the Imperial troops and occupied several places between Mrs Bay and Deep Bay. They are now moving southward. The Viceroy to-day dispatched Admiral Ho and General Tong to oppose them."

LONDON NEWS AND COMMENT.

LORD ROBERTS MAY NAME HIS OWN SUCCESSOR IN AFRICA.

ELECTION INCIDENTS—BREAD PILGRIMAGE TO ROME—AFTER BRESCIA'S ACCOMPLICES.

FOREIGN FORCES IN CHINA.

TEN THOUSAND JAPANESE WILL WINTER THERE—GENERAL CHAFFEE'S ATTITUDE.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF MOUKDEN.

MANY MODERN GUNS AND IMMENSE STORES OF WAR MATERIAL TAKEN.

STORES REOPEN AT SAN-CHUN.

AFRAID OF THE ALLIES.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL COURT POSTPONED RETURNING TO PEKING.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO ROME.

AMERICAN DETECTIVES IN LONDON.

UNEXPECTED LIBERAL GAINS.

London, Oct. 9.—Only four results out of the twenty-one constituencies polled yesterday in the Parliamentary general election have been thus far announced. These show that the Liberals have gained two seats, one in Carmarthen and the other, strangely enough, in the Rediff-cum-Parnorth Division of Southeast Lancashire, which had hitherto gone strongly Conservative.

It looks, therefore, as if there might be a slight reaction in the county pollings, but this will be too late to affect the general result seriously.

Last evening Herbert Henry Asquith, one of

the Liberal leaders, admitted that the Salisbury Government would return to power with a majority of from 150 to 160. Of the 492 members already declared officially elected the Ministerialists number 327 and the Opposition 165. The former have gained twenty-three seats and the latter eighteen.

There was polling to-day in twenty-one constituencies.

The Right Hon. Charles H. Hemphill, formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland, Liberal, retains his seat for North Tyrone, but by a reduced majority.

Thomas J. Healy, Irish Nationalist, has been defeated in the polling at North Wexford by Sir Thomas H. G. Esmond, Irish Nationalist.

The latest political gossip is that the Earl of Dudley, who is now serving in the Yeomanry Cavalry in South Africa, will replace Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the results was the exceedingly narrow majority by which Mr. Anstruther, one of the Government whips, retained his seat for St. Andrew's, in Scotland.

The returns now show a net Unionist gain of five seats, while 327 supporters and 165 opponents of the Ministry have been elected.

Rumors of Government reconstruction are rife just now. According to "The Telegraph," all the members of the Cabinet have, as a formality, placed their resignations in Lord Salisbury's hands in order to facilitate any reconstruction that may be in contemplation.

Mr. Chamberlain is continuing his electoral campaign in the Midlands. Last night he vigorously repudiated the Opposition theory of his individual responsibility for the war in South Africa.

I. N. F.

London, Oct. 9, 1 a. m.—Polling took place in twenty-one constituencies yesterday. Only five of the results have yet been declared, and of these two have been gains for the Liberal party. The divisions in which changes occurred had, however, been Radical until 1885, when they were captured by the Unionists.

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London, Oct. 9, 1 a. m.—The War Office has not confirmed the report that Lord Roberts will leave South Africa the last week in October. The officials intimate that there are several important matters unsettled. One point, without doubt, is the succession to the command. Officials here are silent, and it is believed that the new Commander-in-Chief has been asked to name his own successor. The choice probably lies between General Buller and General Kitchener, with General Hunter as a substitute. Both are reluctant to remain in charge of the police work. General Buller, according to the latest dispatches, is still pressing north in pursuit of the remnants of the Boer army beyond Pilgrim's Rest. The wife in the military clubs are cracking jokes at his expense and asserting that he is surveying the new line for the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

General Buller has remarkable talent for details of military administration, and this would be most useful in effecting the pacification of the two new colonies and bringing about the restoration of public order. General Kitchener is a man of iron will, who would be stern and relentless in dealing with lawlessness. His appointment to the chief command would be welcomed by Englishmen, who have grown impatient over the prolonged delays in the military operations. Buller outranks every one in South Africa except Lord Roberts. Kitchener would require promotion in order to succeed Roberts. Kitchener has made many enemies among the officers during the campaign. He has upset the regular transport service and has shown no mercy for incompetent officers. His appointment as Adjutant-General would be the strongest possible assurance that the British military system would be reformed at its weakest point—the training and discipline of the officers. Military men in London are naturally opposed to a general shaking up, which would follow his transfer to headquarters in London, and prefer to have him sent to India or put in command at Pretoria. Lord Salisbury has little enthusiasm, but he is known to admire General Kitchener intensely. He sent Kitchener to South Africa, and may bring him back to London.

Premature accounts of the reception of the Colonial soldiers are published, but not with adequate authority. The number of visiting troops is likely to be considerably less than six thousand, and the Guards will probably arrive in advance, following the London Volunteers. Time will be required for the selection of a thoroughly representative body of Canadian, Australian and South African veterans. Canada will have the largest contingent, and everything will be done to render the reception memorable.

BRITONS STILL VOTING STEADILY.

The elections are dragging on, the returns from the counties being belated.

Captain Sinclair, who was Lord Aberdeen's secretary in Canada, has been elected from Forfarshire after a strenuous fight. He is one of the few soldiers of the British army who is a sincere Radical. Sergeant Hemphill has again carried North Tyrone by a narrow majority, and retained the distinction of being the only Liberal representing Ireland. The other contests are chiefly remarkable for the steadiness of the voting on each side when the general result of the elections is no longer in doubt.

Among the brides of the week is Lady Constance Osborne, who has been helping the bridegroom in his Lancashire contest for Parliament.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO ROME.

The managers of an English Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Rome assert that it is one of the cheapest excursions on record. One thousand pilgrims will have a day or two at Paris at the Exposition and five days in Rome, and will be brought back to London. The entire expense averages about \$35, including lodging and meals.

AMERICAN DETECTIVES IN LONDON.

Sensational accounts are published of the adventures of two American detectives in London, who have brought with them an Italian accomplice of Bresca. London police officials are reticent respecting this American detective raid. They have always plumed themselves upon their sagacity in keeping London anarchists under surveillance by means of spies.

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PLOT LAID TO THE VALET.

JONES SAID TO HAVE CONSPIRED LAST WINTER FOR RICE MONEY.

POLICE BELIEVED TO HAVE A BANK CLERK'S AFFIDAVIT—PATRICK'S LAWYER SAYS CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS ARE A SIDE ISSUE TO THE CIVIL ACTION.

Another interesting development concerning the alleged conspiracy to secure fraudulent possession of the Rice millions came to light yesterday. It was in the nature of an accusation against the valet, Jones, that so long ago as last winter he proposed the concoction of a will that would name him as the principal beneficiary. The man to whom these suggestions were made has related the details of the negotiations in an affidavit which is now in the possession of the police authorities. The police and the counsel who are engaged upon the side of the prosecution were studiously reticent yesterday upon the subject of this affidavit. While they admitted that the document stated that Jones had approached a certain individual and had suggested the drawing up of a will which would devise the property of Mr. Rice to Jones they refused to divulge the name of the affiant, or to make public the contents of the affidavit itself.

ALTGELD HERE, TALKING.

BEGINS WITH AN ATTACK ON MR. OTTENDORFER AND DESCENDANTS ON RE-PUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

Ex-Governor John Pardon Altgeld of Illinois at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night indirectly charged that Oswald Ottendorfer, Editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," had been corrupted by the Republican campaign managers, otherwise, Mr. Altgeld thought, Mr. Ottendorfer in his paper would not have said yesterday morning that McKinleyism was a lesser evil than Bryanism. It was a calmly uttered and thinly veiled attack on Mr. Ottendorfer, and it was given out by Mr. Altgeld shortly after he had finished a conference with ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, who left town yesterday afternoon for Baltimore. Mr. Altgeld had just been saying that credible information had reached the Democratic campaign managers in Chicago that the Republicans had a fund of \$25,000,000 to use in buying up Democratic election officials, and then one of the newspaper men to whom Mr. Altgeld was talking said:

"The 'Staats-Zeitung' came out this morning, Governor, in an editorial, saying that of two evils McKinleyism is the lesser. If the trend among German Democrats is as you say it is in Illinois, Ohio, how do you account for this position taken by Mr. Ottendorfer in the 'Staats-Zeitung'?"

"Well," said Mr. Altgeld, shrugging his shoulders, elevating his eyebrows and bending upon the newspaper man a suggestive glance, "that \$25,000,000 corruption fund was not raised for nothing. It is being placed where it will do the most good."

"You couldn't bribe Oswald Ottendorfer," rather indignantly exclaimed one of the reporters.

"Oh, well," said Mr. Altgeld, nodding his head in a knowing manner again, "maybe he doesn't own all of the paper."

Mr. Altgeld, by the way, brought East with him this time about the finest assortment of political bombs, "devil chasers," fire balloons and punk sticks that has come out of the West since the campaign opened.

He goes over into Connecticut this morning, and if the nutmeg crop isn't sizzled and singed and scorched before the week is out it will not be because of a lack of political heat. Mr. Altgeld speaks at New-Haven to-morrow night, and later at Waterbury and Hartford.

"What should the Democratic campaign managers guard most against in the winding up of the campaign?" Mr. Altgeld was asked.

"Well, I'll tell you what, and I wish you'd take it right down in black and white," said he. "The Democrats from this on must be on the alert for the underhand plottings of Republican corruptionists. The corruption fund of \$25,000,000 will be used with the most desperate persistence and villany by the Republicans. Every Democratic election official that can be bribed will be approached. The Republicans will go about this quietly, but they will make sure that wherever there is a Democratic inspector who can be reached with money, or a Democratic watcher who can be out of his party, that man will be bribed to betray his party."

"The Republicans," said Mr. Altgeld, contracting his brows and speaking with great earnestness, "care nothing for what goes into the ballot boxes. All they care for is what comes out. We may roll up majorities in every State, but the Republicans will prevent an honest count of the vote, if money can be used to do it."

"What do you mean to say, that the Republicans in this State are bent on any such programme as that? Will they buy up the Tammany election officials in this city?"

"Well," said Mr. Altgeld, edging away from the questioner and looking at the wall, "perhaps the Democrats of this State will be too vigilant; but it will be attempted in such States as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States."

"What is your opinion of the situation?" he was asked.

"Bryan will carry Illinois by 50,000. We have a very large German population there, and immigration and militarism have set the Germans against the Republican party. I did some campaign work in Michigan, and I am confident that that State will be for Bryan. There are seventy thousand Holstein Germans in that State, and they have gone back on the Republican party on account of the Boer war. In Ohio the drift is steadily toward Bryan. We shall carry Ohio by 50,000. Four years ago in Ohio 70,000 more votes were counted than there were voters in the State. They counted a vote for every three and one-third of the population. One to every five is a fair ratio. Bryan will also carry this State, Kentucky, Maryland, which has rejoined the Solid South, North and South Dakota, and all the Western States he carried the last time."

After it became known that Mr. Altgeld had returned to New-York, Ottendorfer was expressed that he should have thrown out a suggestion of the kind. It was the opinion of many experienced politicians that Mr. Altgeld had made a blunder in allowing his feelings to go to any such length.

ILLNESS OF MR. POSNES, WHO SUCCEEDED RATHBONE IN CUBA.

Havana, Oct. 8.—Martin C. Posnes, Acting Director-General of Ports, was removed to-day to Las Animas Hospital, suffering, it is believed, from yellow fever.

GENERAL WOOD COMING HOME AGAIN.

Havana, Oct. 8.—Governor-General Wood, who returned yesterday from a tour of investigation in the Province of Santa Clara, reports only a partial recovery from the effects of the war in that section of the island. Although he found no actual war in the district of Sancti Spiritus, for instance, there was great need of assistance to alleviate agricultural stagnation. This was asked for by the municipality of Sancti Spiritus, and has been granted by General Wood from the Insular Fund.

General Wood will leave Havana for the United States the present week, returning to Havana about October 15.

SIX MONTHS FOR LEZE MAJESTY.

HARDEN, THE GERMAN SOCIALIST EDITOR, AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Maximilian Harden, Editor and publisher of the "Zukunft," has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress for lese majesty, his specific offence being an article in the "Zukunft" entitled "The Battle with the Dragons."

In November, 1898, Herr Harden, who is a well known Socialist writer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a term which he began to serve in May of last year, for a series of articles in the "Zukunft" entitled "The Battle with the Dragons."

At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station for the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four, for St. Louis. There is no better service, or more comfortable route.—Adv.

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Continued on ninth page.

LAWYER KILLED BY A TRAIN

FREDERICK S. GIBSON RUN OVER ON THE PUTNAM AT UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

Frederick S. Gibson, a lawyer, living at No. 27 Waverly Place, was instantly killed last night by a New-York and Putnam express train at Morris Heights station while on his way to attend a meeting of his college fraternity society, Psi Upsilon, in the New-York University, University Heights.

With him was John Irwin, a lawyer, living at No. 1,070 Lexington-ave. Mr. Irwin's escape was almost a miracle. He was immediately behind his friend, and less than a foot clear of the train.

They had gone on up the New-York Central train which leaves the Grand Central Station at 7:05 p. m. After alighting they walked around the rear end of the train, and seeing the gates opened by the man on guard, supposed they had a clear way and started across the Putnam tracks.

At that moment the northbound Putnam express, No. 47, running at a high rate of speed, dashed by. The edge of the engine's pilot struck Gibson in the side, doubled him up and lifted him fifty feet into the air. Irwin leaped back and had all he could do to prevent being drawn under the wheels by the terrific suction of the flying express.

The train was in charge of Walter Cowell, engineer; John Grant, conductor, and Edward Delaney, fireman. Engine No. 1,085 was pulling it.

The engineer set his brakes down hard, but his train was running so fast that he went five hundred feet before he could stop and back up. A score of men had witnessed the accident, and ran to pick up the victim. He was dead, having been killed instantly. The body was taken to the Kingsbridge police station, and when a coroner gave permission was taken to the Gibson home at No. 27 Waverly Place.

Mr. Gibson was thirty-four years old. He was graduated from New-York University in 1896, and out of a class of two hundred took the Elliott F. Shepard scholarship. He was connected with the law firm of Opydyke, Wilcox & Bristow, at No. 20 Nassau-st. Mr. Irwin is a lawyer at No. 243 Broadway. When in college Gibson was editor of the college paper, "The Triangle."

Mr. Gibson lived with his parents. They were not accessible last night, being in the country, and news of their son's death had not been given to them.

The young man left his home on Saturday saying he would spend a few days with his friend, probably meaning Irwin. The elder Gibson is a member of the law firm of Hanson, Cox & Gibson, No. 40 Wall-st. Mr. Gibson was a member of the University Club.

STANCHFIELD DISGUSTED.

NO COMMITTEE APPEARS TO ESCORT HIM TO PROHIBITION PARK.

John B. Stanchfield has crossed Prohibition Park, Staten Island, off his date book for the future. At 6:30 o'clock last night a committee of Democratic citizens that was to have escorted him from the Hoffman House to Staten Island had not made its appearance. "Len" Wager, the sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic State headquarters, waited till 6:45 and then rushed up to Mr. Stanchfield's room with the information that the committee had not come yet.

"Go and see if Frank Campbell knows anything about them," said Mr. Stanchfield.

"Where is this place that this committee is coming from?" asked Wager, as he bounded into Mr. Campbell's room.

"Prohibition Park," said Mr. Campbell.

"Prohibition Park," echoed Wager. "Well, that's a healthy place to send a Democratic statesman."

Going to the telephone, Wager finally got Port Richmond on the wire, and in ten minutes returned to Mr. Stanchfield's room.

"Well," said the candidate.

"Well, that blinkety-blink committee hasn't started from Staten Island yet," said Wager, "and it's raining to beat the band."

As Mr. Stanchfield drew on his mackintosh and started for Staten Island, he said slowly and meaningly:

"Len, this campaigning isn't what it's cracked up to be."

Mr. Stanchfield spoke at Prohibition Park last night.

LAVISH EXPENSE FOR BRYAN.

REPORT SAYS CROKER WILL SPEND \$40,000 FOR THE MEETINGS ON OCTOBER 15.

At the Democratic Club it is said that Mr. Croker has determined to spend about \$40,000 on the Bryan meetings in this city on the night of October 16. Eight stations are to be built between the Bridge and The Bronx, and there will be more or less marching between these points. These stations will be used as fireworks centres. One of the features of the illuminations at these stations will be bombs that in bursting give out a white light. Against this white light will be thrown mottoes and pictures.

Mr. Croker has taken sole charge of the arrangements, and is working at it with all the zeal of a boy getting his chores out of the way before going in swimming. He has ordered that no searchlights be played on private houses or on buildings where the light will be objectionable. "We are lawabiding citizens," says Mr. Croker. A frame 30 by 40 feet, made of netting and bamboo rods, is to be suspended about one thousand feet above the street, and against this screen will be thrown the faces of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and possibly that of Mr. Croker himself.

Mr. Bryan is to make fifty-one speeches in this State, and he will be talking almost constantly from Wednesday morning, when he leaves New-York, till he reaches Buffalo on Saturday night. It was originally planned to have Mr. Bryan make only four speeches, but Mr. Croker has discovered that it is going to cost as much as a desert. They tramped all day on Saturday night. It was originally planned to have Mr. Bryan make only four speeches, but Mr. Croker has discovered that it is going to cost as much as a desert. They tramped all day on Saturday night. It was originally planned to have Mr. Bryan make only four speeches, but Mr. Croker has discovered that it is going to cost as much as a desert. They tramped all day on Saturday night.

When the call for the convention became known this afternoon, some of the most rabid of the leaders declared that a 10 per cent advance without recognition of the union was not enough. They said they had fought too hard in this contest, and that 10 per cent increase would virtually mean the old wages; that the strike had hurt anthracite, which was being supplanted in some quarters by bituminous coal; that when the miners resumed they would go on short time in consequence, and hence their earnings would be smaller than before. Mine workers who have taken a prominent part in the strike are also going to the convention to seek protection against the "black list." They want that body to demand recognition of the union so as to dictate to the employers who seek to discharge men because they have led in the strike. In previous strikes the names of the leaders were quietly exchanged between the operators. They were unable to secure work anywhere, and with their families were driven out of the coal fields in order to save themselves from starvation. This happened twelve years ago, as it did in the great strike back in the seventies, and for this reason every new strike produces a new leader. This evening it is not altogether certain that a majority of the Schuylkill delegates will be in favor of settlement on the terms proposed.

As was predicted in these dispatches this morning, the strike sentiment has reached the Panther Creek Valley, where nearly a dozen

MITCHELL ISSUES A CALL.

CONVENTION OF MINERS TO MEET IN SCRANTON ON FRIDAY.

Belief that the strikers will accept the 10 per cent advance and return to work.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 8.—The issuing of a call to-day by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America for a joint convention of the anthracite miners, to be held in Scranton, beginning next Friday, for the purpose of deciding whether to accept or reject the 10 per cent net increase in wages offered by the operators, is regarded as a long step in the direction of bringing the great coal miners' strike to a close. Much satisfaction was expressed to-day by both miners and persons not directly connected with the coal industry over the prospect that the contest is approaching an end. Business throughout the anthracite coal field is practically at a standstill, and it will take some time to restore normal conditions.

It is believed the convention will not be in session long, as it is expected that the strikers will almost unanimously accept the advance in wages. There is, however, a possibility that by the introduction of a proposition to abolish the sliding scale, and another to have the operators agree to a yearly wage contract, the termination of the strike may be somewhat delayed.

None of the operators who could be seen here to-day would say anything in regard to the call. Most of them preferred to wait and see what action the convention will take.

Some of the local unions in various parts of the coal field have selected their delegates to the convention, and many of them were in session to-night for that purpose. President Mitchell will leave here to-morrow morning for Shamokin, where a labor demonstration is to take place in the afternoon. On Wednesday he will go to Scranton to take part in a big mass meeting and parade of miners, and will remain there until the convention adjourns. He will then probably return to Hazleton.

THE TEXT OF THE CALL.

The text of the call for the convention is as follows:

Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers, Hazleton, Pa., October 8.

To all mine workers and mine employees of the anthracite region.

Brothers: In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you at a convention. You are therefore notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Penn., beginning on Friday, October 12, at 10 a. m.

The basis of representation shall be one vote for each one hundred persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as five hundred mine workers; but no delegate will be allowed to carry more than five votes. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected, and whenever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union.

JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America, T. D. NICHOLLS, Secretary, JOHN FAHY, President District No. 7, JOHN FAHY, President District No. 9.

Music Hall, a theatre adjoining the district headquarters in Scranton, and capable of seating a thousand people, has been secured for the convention. The National headquarters will be at the St. Charles Hotel, a block and a half away. After the big demonstration of Wednesday afternoon, the work of arranging the preliminaries of the convention will be taken up. It is believed that a complete programme will be mapped out at a conference on Thursday and that this programme will be followed at the convention the following day.

President Mitchell will call the convention to order and preside over its sessions. The secretaries will be elected by the delegates, and it is almost certain that the sessions will be held in secret. In the mean time, the labor leaders say their efforts to close up the mines still in operation will go on.

Notices of 10 per cent advance in wages and a reduction in the price of powder were posted this morning by M. S. Kemmerer & Co., operating the Silver Run colliery, and Cox, Brock & Co., operating six collieries. The notices are similar to those put up by the other companies last week. G. B. Markle & Co., Calvin Pardee & Co., Dodson & Co. and the Silver Brook Coal Company are the only companies in this neighborhood that have not yet offered an increase. These four concerns usually employ upward of four thousand men.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.

SOME TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS TO COME UP FOR SETTLEMENT.

Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 8 (Special).—President Mitchell's call, issued to-day, for a convention of miners next Friday means that the strike will last for another week at least, even if it is settled by that body. Throughout the Schuylkill region the labor leaders are not relaxing their vigilance, and if the convention votes against accepting the concessions granted by the operators they will be in a good position to continue the struggle. It is said that the convention will have some troublesome questions to settle. In the first place, a few operators and coal companies have as yet made no offer to their men. Hence they are not bound by the action of any convention of miners which votes to accept the 10 per cent advance of wages. If the convention votes favorably, the miners to whom the increase has been offered will return to work, but what of those who have received no such offer? President Mitchell has sent word broadcast that he will not consent to the resumption of any of the mines until every man can go back.

When the call for the convention became known this afternoon, some of the most rabid of the leaders declared that a 10 per cent advance without recognition of the union was not enough. They said they had fought too hard in this contest, and that 10 per cent increase would virtually mean the old wages; that the strike had hurt anthracite, which was being supplanted in some quarters by bituminous coal; that when the miners resumed they would go on short time in consequence, and hence their earnings would be smaller than before. Mine workers who have taken a prominent part in the strike are also going to the convention to seek protection against the "black list." They want that body to demand recognition of the union so as to dictate to the employers who seek to discharge men because they have led in the strike. In previous strikes the names of the leaders were quietly exchanged between the operators. They were unable to secure work anywhere, and with their families were driven out of the coal fields in order to save themselves from starvation. This happened twelve years ago, as it did in the great strike back in the seventies, and for this reason every new strike produces a new leader. This evening it is not altogether certain that a majority of the Schuylkill delegates will be in favor of settlement on the terms proposed.

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NEARLY PERISHED IN ARIZONA DESERT.

TRYING EXPERIENCES OF THREE MEN INSPECTING THE FOREST RESERVE.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 8 (Special).—I. B. Hanna, a cousin of Mark Hanna, and Superintendent of Forest Reserves for Arizona and New-Mexico; A. F. Herman, brother of Land Commissioner A. C. Binger Herman, and Supervisor of the Colorado Forest Reserve, and W. H. Pierce, who was engaged as a guide, almost perished from thirst and hunger on the desert while making a trip from the Colorado River to the Utah State line, investigating the forest reserve. Forty miles south of Lee's Ferry, their horses escaped. There was no water, and the three men started out across the desert. They tramped all day, so exhausted he could not proceed, but Herman continued the search for water. He finally found water, and, after refreshing himself, re-conscious and almost dead, after being without food for two days, Hanna and Herman were discovered by a cowboy wandering aimlessly about.

ATTEMPTING TO SURROUND BOERS.

THE AFRIKANDERS OCCUPY THREE TOWNS IN THE OR