men who applied. This brought out considerable applause.

All Talked Out.

An impassioned speech by another delegate from Wyoming valley followed. He hoped the convention would take a vote by noon and end the strike. In all victorious wars men have fallen and there would be some to fall in this one.

The debate was continued for fifteen minutes more and the committee on resolutions was again called upon, but it was not ready. At this juncture it seemed to be the desire of the delegates to end the debate. No one caring to speak, a delegate arose and took exception to an article in one of the local newspapers, but the objector was pacified by an explanation from Mr. Mitchell. There being nothing further to do but wait on the report of the committee on resolutions, a delegate suggested a song. Two songs were sung, after which the committee on resolutions reported. It was as follows:

Report of the Committee.

We, the committee on resolutions, beg leave to recommend that the following communication be adopted and forwarded to Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America:

"Dear Sir: We, the representatives of the employes of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of Oct. 15, 1902, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows:

"I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, E. E. Clark, T. H. Watkis, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators, and we ask and urge that the miners likewise accept the commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people and especially to those in our great cities, who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay."

We have decided to accept the proposition therein embodied, and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for readjustment to the commission which you have named.

In pursuance of that decision, we shall report for work on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike.

We have authorized John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistance as he may select, to represent us in all hearings before the committee.

—John Mitchell,
Chairman of Convention.
—W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Convention.

The debate on reinstatement was immediately resumed. One delegate strenuously objected to the adoption of the resolutions because no provision is made in them for the men who may fail to get work. The other side of the question was taken up by a delegate from the Panther Creek valley. He said:

"Let us go back; we will all get work in the end."

Everybody May Talk.

There were cries for the previous question, but President Mitchell stopped this by announcing that every man would be given a chance to speak and that he would not entertain a motion to vote so long as there was one delegate in the hall who wanted to be heard.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson Speaks.

National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson was recognized by the chair. He made a strong speech for the acceptance of the proposition. He said the miners were always willing to arbitrate, and now that the coal company officials have agreed, the miners are bound to agree. ... those men who feared that they might ... get back their positions, he put the ... ion, how they knew they would not ... back. He said they were only ... ng it. He felt sure that no com- ... need fear the result. He ... ing a tribute to all those who ... miners. ... in brief speeches, took ... he question with great ... opposed to the prop- ... assurances that ... re of. During the ... re made in for- ... Polish and ... ign-speaking Lithuanian. The three for... nce of the delegates favored the accepta... proposition. ... know

A Slav delegate who wanted t... 've if that wages the men would rece... a they go to work Thursday, create... s- tough. He was informed that the que... ion would be placed in the hands of the commission.

The Italian delegation wanted the proposition explained to them, which was done by an Italian speaker. When he had completed his explanation a motion was immediately made to close debate.

A Telegram from the President.

Before the motion was put, Mr. Mitchell, in answer to an inquiry, announced that he had a telegram from the president of the United States that he would call a meeting of the commission as soon as the convention took favorable action. This was received with cheers. President Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the commission would make its report within one month.

A Unanimous Vote.

He then put the question on the adoption of the report after a motion to close debate had been adopted, and asked, in a short speech, that the vote be unanimous. There was one loud roar of approval and the great strike was officially off. The delegates arose and cheered fully a minute. President Mitchell came in for a share of the applause.

More Resolutions Adopted.

When order was restored, resolutions were adopted thanking all organizations and individuals for the assistance they have rendered the mine workers in the strike.

A resolution was also adopted recommending to state legislatures that no person under 21 years be employed in or about mines for more than eight hours a day. Another important action was the adoption of a resolution that all men who are needed to place the mines in condition can return to work at once. This applies more particularly to the engineers, firemen and pumpmen.

The engineers made another plea that something be done in the way of taking care of the men who fail to find work. It was decided that this question be left in the hands of the executive boards of the three districts.

Envelopes addressed to President Mitchell at Wilkesbarre were distributed among the delegates, with instructions that all pay envelops, due bills, statements of wages and anything that may help the miners in their case before the arbitration commission, be sent to him.

They Sang "America."

Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre made a few remarks to the miners and congratulated them on the outcome of the strike. There being no further business before the convention, a delegate arose and suggested that before adjournment the delegates should sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "just to show that we are law-abiding citizens."

This was done, and the mine-workers' convention came to an end with three cheers for John Mitchell.

THE COAL OPERATORS

They Are Glad to Hear the News From Wilkesbarre.

New York, Oct. 21.—The news that the coal strike had been officially declared off was received with delight in this city. President Baer of the Reading, when informed of the news, said:

"Well, I am very glad to hear that. I had heard of the resolution, but had not heard that it had been adoptetd."

President Truesdale said:

"I am delighted to hear the news and trust that the men are satisfied. I believe there will be work for all. We'll get coal here in a jump; probably by the end of the week."

"Just as I expected," was President Fowler's only comment.

"There is no reason," said President Oliphant, "why we should not be pleased, I am sure. I trust we shall have coal here by the end of the week. If we do not I shall be surprised, although there is a little doubt about it."

Mr. Markle, the independent operator was asked what was his attitude toward the striking miners formery employed by his firm.

"I have nothing to say," was his reply.

SOME PATHETIC SCENES

Great Public Joy in the Coal Belt Over the Settlement.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 21.—News that the convention declared the strike off reached Shenandoah at 12 o'clock and almost instantly every bell in the town was ringing and the whistles of every facory and breaker pealed joyous notes. There was a spontaneous outpouring of people and ten minutes after the good news reached town the streets were crowded.

At Mahonoy City and elsewhere in the anthracite field, the news was received with wild enthusiasm. In some districts there were impromptu parades in which the fire department and other organizations joined.

There were pathetic scenes when the men who have been idle and under a great strain for nearly six months rushed off to prepare for work.

MR. MITCHELL'S VIEWS

He Spoke to the Miners' Convention Three Times Yesterday.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 21.—The miners' convention did not reach a vote yesterday but spent the day in discussion. Mr. Mitchell spoke a second time in reply to the suggestion that some of the men might not be given their old jobs. He said:

"I desire to inform you that the president of your organization has done all he can to learn the attitude of the companies toward the men who are now on strike. As you know, the companies refuse direct negotiations with us. Through intermediaries we have received assurance that the companies are going to meet the issues fairly, that they are not disposed to s... the men; that they do not propose to be vindictive; that as far as possible ... are to be returned to their old ... may take some time before places ... brought about, and it may be that can be ... men will not be restored to that some few ... sitions at all. When you their former po... position you must do it vote on this prop... dge of the situation as with as full knowle... I can give you.

"Now let me emphas... ze this point: That the poorest boy that wo... ked in a breaker is as dear to us as the man who ran the best engine; that while we shall try with all the power we have to get every man that struck back to his old job, we will make special efforts for none, and show special favors to none. We want the engineers and the firemen, and the pumpmen, and the inspectors, and the bosses to go back, but we don't want them to go back one bit more than we want the little breaker boys to go back. There was no single class of workmen who went out on a sympathetic strike.

"Every man who struck, struck for wages; he struck for exactly the same thing the miners and mine laborers struck for. As far as it is within the power of the union we shall afford protection to every man, union or non-union, who went out on strike with us. But gentlemen, it may be true that some will be sacrificed, and, much as we shall regret that, I desire to say that no battle was every fought, no victory was ever won, that did not carry with it some victims. Lives have been lost to gain the most brilliant victories that were ever won in the world. If h... appeals to your judgment to accept the recommendations of your officers, if you decide to defer to the judgment of the president of your country, if you wish to be guided by the advice of your friends all over the land and decide to return to work, the United Mine Workers of America will protect the man who happens to be left out of his job. In our pledge to the president of the United States, in which we notified him we would recommend to you a resumption of work, we said to him that we should recommend a return of our people to their old jobs; and if the coal companies fail to give our men their old places, if they fail to treat them reasonably, we shall carry the question to the tribunal named by the president and ask that tribunal to decide that we are entitled to the work we left when we went on strike.

"Now, gentlemen, those are my views. I have no assurance that if you return to work on Wednesday all of you will be given back your old places. I do believe, however, that the coal companies will gradually displace the men who have your jobs, and give you your old places again. brought here from the cities and from I dare say that hundreds of men who were the farms to take your places will return to the cities and farms when you go back. I have no doubt at all that before two or three weeks have rolled by there will be no question about the reinstatement of the men. However, remember this, that when your votes are cast I want you to cast them with the full knowledge that some of you may not get your old positions back. I dare say the companies are as anxious to have competent engineers, firemen, pumpmen and inspectors as you are to fill those places; and you know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent. You all know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent to run the hoisting engines; that the firemen they have brought here have not been successful; and, while the companies will not go out before the public and say they will 'sacrifice the men who stood by them,' as they call it, they will in most cases be glad to have their old and competent workmen back."

Organized Labor Represented.

President Mitchell's third speech was brief but to the point. He said:

"We have not adopted their proposition, as they made it, and the proposition would never, with my consent, have been adopted as they made it. When the coal companies thought to practically name the arbitrators we objected and secured a modification of their proposal. That modification enabled the president to select men outside of the classes suggested by the operators. Organized labor is represented on the commission. I do not, however, assume that either the capitalists or the trade unionists who are on the commission will permit their special interests to influence their judgment in making their decisions; but organized labor is on that commission, and it is there because the president of the United States wanted it there and because we would not agree to the proposition unless it was there."

The Resolutions.

The resolution committee of which Mr. Mitchell is president, met last night and outlined a set of resolutions. Nothing official was given out as to what they will contain. It is probable that they will recommend the acceptance of the arbitration plan; that all grievances be submitted to the commission appointed by President Roosevelt; that all men who shall not find immediate employment shall be taken care of by the union until they get a position, and that organized labor throughout the world and other individuals be thanked for assistance given during their struggle.

THE MINE INSPECTORS

They Report Considerable Gas and Water in the Mines.

Mahonoy City, Pa., Oct. 21.—Mine Inspectors Stein and Brennan, of the sixth and eighth districts respectively, after an examination of many collieries in their territory report most of them in condition to resume operations. In the sixth district Inspector Stein has found a number of chambers very gaseous owing to coal displacement in the main transportation openings. Extraordinary care must be exercised by the fire bosses when the strike is formally declared off, he says, and he has issued precautionary instructions to this effect.

Richardson, Oak Hill and Lyttle collieries in the lower district are reported flooded and not in condition to be operated for many weeks.

Strikers Going Home.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 21.—Many mine workers who left this region during the period of the strike returned to their homes. It is claimed that of the 900 strikers who secured work at the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, seventy-five have quit since Saturday and have returned to the coal regions.

PASSENGER STATION ROBBED.

Special to The Journal.

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 21.—Burglars last night efected an entrance into the Great Northern passenger station and robbed the money drawer of $5.93. There is no clue to the guilty persons.

Faces and Figures at the Merger Hearing

THEORY OF THE NOR. SECURITIES

Continued from First Page.

duction on the Great Northern but he believed it applied to substantially the same extent on the Northern Pacific. The reduction on merchandise had varied in different sections and on different classes but was from 10 to 15 per cent.

On questions as to specific date, when certain rates went into effect and on what articles reductions applied he referred the questioner to the schedules, saying they could be better depended on than his memory. A similar answer was given to numerous other specific questions as to classification of rates. Mr. Hill said his coal rates for several years had been lower than those on the Reading or Lackawanna railroads, and Mr. Day said he believed there had been some complaint to that effect in the east, whereupon Mr. Hill suggested:

Mr. Hill suggested, "I have for a long time wondered why the gentlemen in charge of looking after such matters have not taken some action in regard to it."

On rate reductions again, he said rates were always reduced as traffic increased, which had followed the Burlington purchase. He had made no attempt to influence rates on the Burlington.

Better Coal Rates.

Mr. Day next went into the coal traffic and drew out the statement that better rates on coal were possible because of the control of the Burlington. He feared that there might be a fuel famine in the northwest, not because of the anthracite strike, but because of the inability of the railroads to transport sufficient coal from the Ohio and West Virginia fields to supply all needs.

The acquisition of the Burlington had not diverted traffic from other lines to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but had actually created new traffic for them. All railroads have recently increased their business, but no others had developed to so great an extent as his line.

The effect, if the Burlington had become the property of the Union Pacific, would have been so severe on the Great Northern that he would have recommended a sale at once. It would not have given hard competition but would have absolutely prevented the getting of business in the middle west. It was necessary to reach that section, and the Burlington was the best means of reaching it.

What Is a "Raid"?

Asked to define the word "raid," used in his testimony, Mr. Hill said it was the purchase of stock in the open market, but insisted that the purchase of the Burlington by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern was not a "raid," but simply a sale by and with the approval of the directors.

In answer to questions by Mr. Young, Mr. Hill said he could not purchase the Burlington or contract to do so, and that a corporate action of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific was necessary.

Mr. Hill was then excused and the hearing adjourned until to-morrow.

EFFECT OF MERGER

Purpose and Effect of Company Outlined by Mr. Hill.

The afternoon examination of Mr. Hill by George B. Young yesterday brought out the statement that there was no intention on the part of either of the railroad companies to hinder or restrain commerce in any way. Mr. Hill testified that instead of being hindered commerce had increased more rapidly than he had ever before known it to in his forty years' experience. A reduction of rates had resulted from the acquisition of the Burlington. He said the formation of the Northern Securities had favored rather than hindered commerce.

When asked as to the purpose, after the purchase of the Burlington company and after the very large purchases of Northern Pacific stock made in the Union Pacific interests, in forming the Northern Securities company and putting in a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific company, Mr. Hill said that the formers of the company were particularly anxious to put a majority of the Northern Pacific stock where it could not be raided as it had been. "We wanted to put it in a company that could hold it as an investment."

The president of the Northern Securities company believed that the formation of the company had not affected the competition between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in the least and that if anything the roads were now a little more independent than before.

The circular of the Northern Securities sent to the holders of Great Northern stock was offered in evidence and also the general letter issued to them by James J. Hill.

The cross-examination was conducted by Solicitor General J. K. Richards and brought out more fully the reasons for the issuing of the general letter. Mr. Hill stated that it gave the stockholders facts which they ought to know and should not be construed as having advised them in any way.

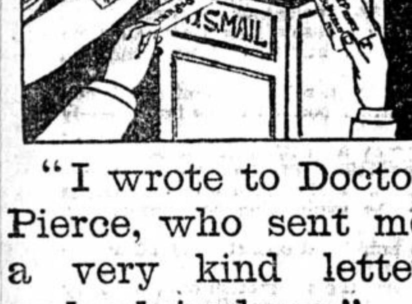
WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

London Express.

A giraffe in a foreign zoo, suffering from a sore throat, has been wearing no less than thirty yards of red flannel wound around its neck.

The only conceivable thing in nature worse than a giraffe with tonsilitis is a centipede with chilblains.

At Last Night's Third Ward Republican Meeting



"I wrote to Doctor Pierce, who sent me a very kind letter and advised me."

Thousands of weak and sick women can trace the beginning of a new life of perfect health to that letter written to Dr. Pierce.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free.* All correspondence held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures weak and aching backs, headaches, nervousness and other womanly ailments by curing the womanly diseases which cause them.

"In the spring of 1900 I became very ill," writes Mrs. Alviena Scholtz, of Lake Washington, Lesueur Co., Minn., "my back was very weak and ached so that I could do no work at all, so I was obliged to take to my bed. I felt a constant desire to urinate and the pains in abdomen were almost unbearable. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, who sent me a very kind letter, and advised me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and am a well woman now. I cannot say enough in favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period — how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"TO YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

URIBE IS BEATEN

The Double General of the Colombian Insurrection Is Badly Sprained.

President Castro of Venezuela Is Very Angry at Great Britain.

Panama, Colombia, Oct. 21.—Governor Salazar has received news from Barranquilla of another battle fought at La Cienaga on the Magdalena river, which was attacked by the forces of Generals Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, who managed to get together their previously defeated forces with which they attacked the town. The battle lasted fourteen hours, and the revolutionists, according to official reports, were completely defeated and suffered great losses. The government thinks this battle means the pacification of the department of Magdalena, for Uribe-Uribe is now said to be without any important following and must either become a guerilla leader or escape to the island of Curacoa.

VENEZUELA VS. ENGLAND

President Castro Very Much Annoyed at the British.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Caracas, Venezuela, Saturday, Oct. 4.—Diplomatic relations are very strained between Venezuela and Great Britain and should the revolution not triumph all circumstances justify a prediction of a rupture between the two countries. The Venezuelan chancellery is very angry at the hoisting of the British flag, in spite of its protestations, on the island of Patos, and President Castro, in his conversations with the British representative, has been very far from pleasant. In an interview which General Castro granted the correspondent a short time ago, he said, referring to the commencement of the Matos revolution and the incident of the revolutionary steamer, Ban Righ:

"It is now several months since the Ban Righ, chartered by the Matos revolution, arrived at Trinidad, and we protested against her presence at that island. The British minister, Mr. Haggard, immediately repaired to the foreign office and assured General Pachano, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, that he would do all he could to obtain from his government that the Ban Righ and all revolutionists residing at Trinidad and the other British West Indian islands should receive orders to leave and not return to their islands if the Venezuelan government would agree that the surtax of 30 per cent imposed in the customs on goods coming from the British West Indies on their entry into Venezuela should be repealed.

A cabinet meeting was held at which General Pachano submitted Minister Haggard's proposal. It was rejected as unworthy of consideration and the question remained at that stage. It seems, therefore, from these facts, that the British government, through its representative here, offered security against the revolutionary party in exchange for a commercial advantage."

The president added: "These proceedings ought to be known to the civilized world, and," rising and pointing to the open country, "if to-morrow those fields are deluged with blood it will be due only to—you understand me?" he said, in conclusion, leaving his sentence uncompleted.

IRON IN NORWAY

Deposits Are Found in the North Near Russian Border.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Henry Bordwich, consul general at Christiana, advises the state department of the discovery of extensive iron fields in the north of Norway, district of South Varanger, on the coast of the bay of the same name near the Russian border. The analysis is very satisfactory and it is believed these fields which cover very large areas, will become immensely profitable. In 1903 the export of iron will reach 1,000,000 tons annually. The indications are that foreign investors will undertake to develop these mines. They are already making earnest inquiries about them.

—W. W. Jermane.

BOSTON MINING STOCKS, Oct. 21.—Copper closing quotations: Adventure, 21¼@22; Allouez, 2¼@2¾; Arcadian, 4⅝@5; Arnold, 60; Atlantic, 22½@24; Bingham, 28½@29½; Calumet & Hecla, 515@520; Centennial, 17½@18; Copper Range, 58½@59; Daly West, 51; Dominion Coal, 133@134; Dominion Steel, 58¼@58¾; Elm River, 2½@3; Franklin, 9½@10; Isle Royale, 14; Mass, 14¼@15½; Mayflower, 1⅞@2; Michigan, 9¾@10; Mohawk, 46@47; Montreal & Boston, 2⅞@3¼; Old Colony, 2@2½; Old Dominion, 16@17; Parrott, 25@26; Phoenix, 4@4¼; Quincy, 125@130; Rhode Island, 2@2½; Santa Fe, 1¾@2; Tamarack, 155; Trimountain, 95@100; Trinity, 10¾@11¼; United States Mining, 21½@21¾; Utah, 22@22½; Victoria, 6¼@7; Winona, 3⅞@4¼; Wolverine, 58@59; Wyandot, 1@1¼.

Chicago News.

"I see where a pianist played a day and night and then went insane."

"I bet the neighbors went insane before he did."

Boys' Good Shoes, Only 98c

Here is a great bargain in Boys' Shoes. They are lace and modern shapes; some have soles covered with steel horse shoes. The regular values are $1.25 and $1.50, in lot are all sizes 10 to 1 and 2 to 5½. They are absolutely all solid and by far the best we've been able to offer in a long time at **98c**

(See them on table in Boys' Dept.)

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219-223 Nicollet

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