BIG STEEL STRIKE IS ENDED

MEN ARE NOW BACK TO WORK.

Full Terms of Settlement Are Not Made Public—It Is Claimed Concessions Were Made by the Association—Gave Up Control in Several Mills.

New York, Sept. 16.—The great steel strike, which began on June 30, was brought to an end at a conference held between the leaders of the Amalgamated association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation. An agreement was signed under which the men will return to work today in the mills that have been idle. The announcement was made at the office in this city of the American Tin Plate company, where the conference was held.

The full terms of the settlement were not divulged and it was announced that this was in accordance with an agreement with the parties to a conference, to the effect that no statement would be made until President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association has issued the order to his men to resume work. It was learned, however, from an authoritative source that concessions were not made by the United States Steel corporation.

It was learned that the Amalgamated association gave up its rights to control in the following mills: The Crescent, Irondale, Chester Star, Monongahela, Demmler and Monessen mills of the American Tin Plate company; the Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Dewees-Wood and Wellsville mills of the American Sheet Steel company; the Painter, McCutcheon and Clark mills of the Federal Steel company, and all of the mills of the American Tube company.

President Shaffer of the Amalgmated association was accompanied by three of the officers of the organization, M. E. Tighe, assistant secretary; John Pierce, trustee, and Ben I. Davis of the executive board. They went to the office of the American Tin Plate company, President Schwab of the steel corporation having informed Mr. Shaffer that all further negotiations would have to be conducted with the officers of the companies directly concerned. The Amalgamated association officers were met at the tin plate offices by the following officers of the company: Daniel G. Reed, president; W. T. Graham, first vice president; Warner Arms, second vice president, and William Leeds, third vice president. The American Sheet Steel company was represented by its president, M. McArthur, and the American Steel Hoop company was represented by I. W. Jenks, manager of the company's mills. W. E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Steel company, was also present during part of the conference.

MR. M'KINLEY.

A SHORT SKETCH.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843. His ancestors lived in Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated from Scotland fully 200 years ago. His grandfather, Daniel McKinley, was a soldier in the revolution, distinguished for gallantry at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. His father was an industrious, sensible and prosperous iron manufacturer, who died in 1892 at the age of 85; his mother is still living at Canton, Ohio, at the advanced age of 87. Young McKinley was educated at the public schools and at the Poland (Mahoning county) academy, and attended for a short time the Methodist college at Meadeville, Pa.

In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry as a private soldier. On September 24, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7, 1863, to first lieutenant; on July 25, 1864, to captain and was brevetted major by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek. He served on the staff of ex-President Hayes and Major General Crook, and after Crook's capture he served for a time on the staff of Major General Hancock and subsequently on the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll. He was with the famous Twenty-third in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26, 1865. He had a liking for the military profession and it was said that, but for the advice of his father he would, at the solicitation of General Carroll, have attached himself to the regular army.

Services in Congress.

At the close of the war McKinley returned to Ohio, studied law, opened an office in Canton, Stark county, in 1867, and in 1869 was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county.

He was elected to congress in 1876 and served continuously in the house of representatives until March, 1891—14 years in all—except part of his fourth term, when he was unseated late in the first session. His seat was given to the late Jonathan Wallace of East Liverpool, his democratic competitor. While in congress Major McKinley served on the committees of revision of laws, judiciary, expenditures, postoffice department and rules.

Tariff Leader in House.

Mr. McKinley's first four years in congress were in preparation for his greater work began in 1881, when Garfield was elected to the presidency, and the place Garfield held on the ways and means committee of the house was given to the young man who soon became known as the champion of protection.

He became the republican leader on the floor in the tariff debates and entered into the discussion with so much enthusiasm that for the first time in congress these discussions of tariff schedules became interesting and even entertaining to the general public. Speaker Reed once said of McKinley that he was the most passionate American. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the republican national conventions of 1884 and 1888, and men who served on that committee with him said that he dominated it like a master spirit by his enthusiasm and passionate devotion to the principle he had so much at heart. In 1890 he was defeated for re-election.

Governor of Ohio.

McKinley was out of congress, but not out of politics, because the republicans of Ohio would not let him retire to private life. They had a democratic administration, with a popular governor, and they needed a strong man to defeat him. They began to talk about McKinley as the candidate, and when the convention assembled, in June, 1891, it had only to ratify the choice of the people by nominating McKinley by acclamation.

Then followed one of the most memorable campaigns ever waged in the Buckeye state. McKinley began his campaign the first of August, and for three months he traveled night and day, making from two to a dozen speeches a day, until he had visited every county in the state. His campaign was on national issues, on the tariff, on protection, and eloquently and passionately did he defend his principle.

His election as governor of Ohio was by a handsome majority.

In 1892 there were calls for McKinley everywhere in the campaign. He had presided at the national convention, and refused to allow his name to be voted for in two conventions. He was the idol of the hour. He spoke in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, but the party went down to defeat again.

As governor of Ohio, McKinley had opportunity to develop his executive talent, and he made such a record that he was renominated by acclamation in 1893, and elected by the largest majority, with one exception, ever given in the state.

President of United States.

He was delegate at large to the national republican convention and a member of the committee on resolutions in 1884, and supported James G. Blaine. He was also delegate to the national convention of 1888, supporting John Sherman, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions. He was delegate at large to the convention of 1892, and was made its chairman. He received 182 votes for president, but refused to allow his name to be considered, supporting the renomination of Benjamin Harrison.

He was nominated for president of the United States at the national republican convention at St. Louis June 18, 1896, receiving 661 out of a total of 905 votes.

He was elected in November, 1896, by a popular plurality of 600,000 votes, and received 661 out of a total ofu and received 271 electoral votes against 176 for William Jennings Bryan.

June 20, 1900, at the national republican convention at Philadelphia he was renominated for president and in November was re-elected. His popular vote over Bryan was 849,455, and over all was 446,718. He received 292 votes of the electoral college, as against 155 for William Jennings Bryan.

Emma Goldman Talks.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—When shown the Associated Press dispatch announcing the inevitable death of the president, Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer now being held, carefully adjusted her glasses, read the bulletin, and, after a moment's pause, without a change of expression, said: "Very sorry."

Absolutely no shade of regret or pity showed itself upon her countenance.

"I do not see how it can affect my case," she added, "if it is carried on lawfully and legally. They have no evidence against me. Chief Bull and Chief O'Neill have admitted that they have none. They are holding me without evidence. The death of McKinley would only lengthen my term of imprisonment."

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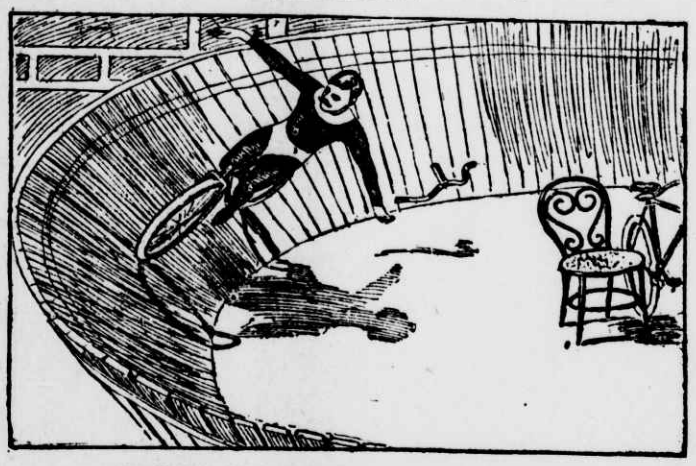
Lots of so-called Christians put more in tobacco boxes than they do in contribution boxes.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF AN AUSTRALIAN BICYCLE RIDER.



CHARLES JONES' GREAT FEAT IN LONDON.

The star feature at the Pavilion in London this season is the extraordinary cycling performances of Charles Jones. There are men who do some daring acts on their wheels on the stage nowadays on a wire stretched at dizzy height. Among the trick performers is a one-legged man who can ride better and more gracefully than some of the most expert bicyclists, another who makes a turn while balancing half a dozen men, but the work of Charles Jones is marvelous. This agile rider uses a track which is built at an angle of sixty degrees and which is open toward the stage. To the uninitiated it seems impossible that any bicyclist could balance his wheel on this even for a few seconds. Mr. Jones' most remarkable feat consists of removing the upper portions of his clothing while cycling at full speed without using the handle bar. All the power used for the regulating of speed, the propulsion of his wheel and the maintenance of the proper equipoise on the difficult track is concentrated in his lower limbs.

DAUGHTERS OF OUR PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Semple, Pride of the White House When Tyler Was President.

The recent death of a daughter of President Zachary Taylor raises the question of how many presidents' daughters are now living. In the Louise Home at Washington is a charming and interesting woman, now an octogenarian, who once diffused an atmosphere of gayety and brightness throughout the executive mansion, lending something of her natural brightness and charming personality to such of the White House functions as she presided over, for in those days it was not at all the functions by any means that women were present. Indeed, excepting the dinners given the cabinet officers and the diplomatic corps, there was but one occasion during Mrs. Semple's residence at the White House when women were present at public dinners, and that was when the Prince de Joinville was entertained there. To the public dinners, which were given fortnightly, men alone were bidden, and when the President received he stood well out in the middle of the room, while the women

MRS. SEMPLE.

of his household stood modestly in the background.

It was owing to the semi-invalidism of President Tyler's wife that the duties of first lady of the land devolved upon Mrs. Semple, and none was better fitted to fulfill them than the gifted and beautiful daughter of President and Mrs. Tyler, who was for a time virtually the mistress of the executive mansion, one of the fairest and noblest it has ever known.

Mrs. Semple was a young matron then, Mr. Semple, who was paymaster in the United States navy, was absent much of the time. Mrs. Robert Tyler was a member of the presidential household, but was occupied with her young family, and Miss Elizabeth Tyler, who afterward married Mr. Waller, was then but a young girl. Many are the interesting reminiscences which Mrs. Semple can relate of the life at the White House sixty years ago.

The women wore low-necked gowns, short-waisted, and with scanty, clinging skirts, too short to conceal their dainty, high-heeled slippers. The hair was worn parted smoothly on the forehead, and a cluster of little curls almost hid the ears. Pretty faces and bright eyes were enhanced by the gay flowers and ribbons heaped in profusion on enormous leghorn bonnets, extending far over the face, and cushions of hair, or eiderdown, held the huge "leg of mutton" sleeves in shape. The men were resplendent in buff waistcoats, green coats, frilled shirt fronts and collars so high that they half concealed the cheeks and made the turning of the head a difficult task. It was during Tyler's administration that dancing was introduced at the White House, and owing to his daughter's grace and wit the functions at the executive mansion lost some of their prim stiffness.

Mrs. Semple was her father's constant companion, and her ambition was to be as good, rather than as clever, as her father. For all that her reign at the White House was one of intellect as well as beauty.

Another of President's Tyler's daughters is still living, Mrs. Margaret (or Pearl) Ellis, of Mecklenburg, Va., the only surviving daughter of his second marriage to Miss Julia Gardiner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dandridge (Betty Taylor), daughter of President Taylor, lived in Winchester, Va., and has just passed away. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris lives in Washington, as does Mrs. Stanley Brown, who was Mollie Garfield. A few years ago Miss Fanny Hayes, daughter of President Hayes, was married at Fremont, Ohio, to Ensign Harry Eaton Smith. Ellen Herndon Arthur resides in New York. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee has her home at Saratoga Springs. Ruth, Esther and Marion Cleveland and the little 4-year-old girl of the late President Harrison represent the daughters of the ex-Presidents of the United States.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS RICH.

Wyoming Miner Who Died with Great Riches Almost Won.

Poor Jack Kurtz worked nineteen years to find the rich mines of copper and gold that bear his name, but died in poverty when within two feet of the long-sought wealth, says a New York World dispatch from Grand Encampment, Wyo., the scene of the story.

Kurtz was a blacksmith who made a scant living at his forge in Rawlins. One day, while wandering about, he found bits of copper ore thickly strewn over the mountain side. Investigation convinced him that a great vein of ore lay beneath the surface. The blacksmith closed his shop, and with pick and dynamite began to tunnel at the base of the mountain near Copper Creek.

This was nineteen years ago. Kurtz was in the prime of life, strong and enthusiastic. Doggedly he hewed his way through rock and quartz. His friends laughed at him. The years passed and with them came gray hair, a bent form and a hard and wrinkled skin. But hopes grew brighter, for every day the tunnel was forced a little further into the mountain.

Kurtz worked on heroically until the tunnel was 1,500 feet long. But the hard work and the exposure at last brought on a violent attack of pneumonia. Jack Kurtz died.

Kurtz had scarcely passed away when a party of Eastern capitalists sent trained men to examine the mountains near his tunnel. A wonderful discovery was made. Less than two feet of rock separated Kurtz's tunnel from a massive vein of copper and gold ore.

Two days' more work by the old miner would have revealed to him the promised find. Further examination brought to light the fact that Kurtz's tunnel paralleled the vein of ore for 200 feet. The old miner had worked for two years in a line parallel with the rich ore. Had he turned his pick to the left untold wealth would have been his.

Said a young lady to a printer: "You may print a kiss upon my lips, but you must not publish it."

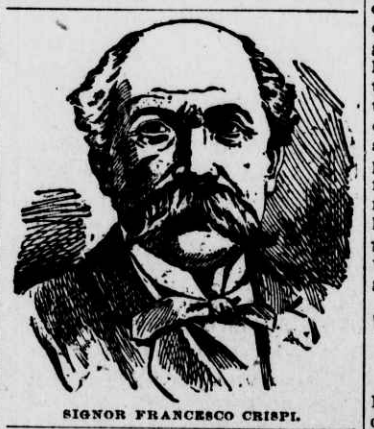
NOTED ITALIAN LEADER.

Remarkable Career of Signor Francesco Crispi Is Ended.

A famous statesman and leader in government affairs in Italy who was associated with Garibaldi and had much to do in the establishment and molding of the Italian nation passed away in the death of Signor Francesco Crispi at Naples. From early manhood to the time of his death Crispi was concerned in the conspiracies and agitations which have resulted in such great changes in political affairs in his country and it was largely due to his efforts that many beneficial reforms were carried into effect.

Crispi was born in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, and obtained a sound education, finishing by studying law. In 1848 he become prominent because of the active part he took in the revolutionary movement at Palermo, he advocating with great energy the total separation of Sicily from the kingdom of Naples. The revolution failed and Crispi was forced to flee to Paris. From here, also, he was obliged to depart, the French authorities becoming alarmed because of his conspiracies. Going to London, he thought out the plot that eventually resulted in the liberation of Italy.

With the famous expedition to Sicily in 1859, headed by Garibaldi, he went as a volunteer, although many had pinned their faith upon Crispi as leader in this enterprise. With the success of the movement he was elected a deputy for Palermo in the first parliament of united Italy in 1861. He at once



SIGNOR FRANCESCO CRISPI.

became a leader in government affairs. In 1876 he became president of the Chamber of Deputies and minister of the interior and two years later, when Victor Immanuel died, no man enjoyed a more commanding influence in Italy than he. Now, his political opponents began to persecute him, with the result that in 1880 he lost royal favor. At once Crispi resigned his political offices and announced that he had forever retired from government affairs. Influence was brought to bear upon him, however, and he was persuaded to reconsider his determination and return to power. In 1887 he was chosen to the highest office he could attain, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs. His desire to better the condition of Italy and to make it great was then generally recognized and when, in 1889, an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made, all classes united in congratulating him on his escape.

In 1891, with bankruptcy staring the country in the face, Crispi's ministry was defeated and he retired. After the lapse of a short time the King called Crispi to the rescue, but hardly a year passed before he was again compelled to resign. Within a few weeks Crispi was again called upon to assume office and he served faithfully until his resignation in 1896, at the time of the excitement incident to the losses his administration had suffered at the hands of King Menelik II.

Since then Crispi had lived a comparatively quiet life, but still exercised a potent influence in national affairs. His whole career did him great credit and it can be truthfully said he was an honest man and one of the greatest statesmen and leaders Italy has even known.

MADE A NEW ATHLETIC RECORD.

Roy H. Albertson, of Chicago, who put the pole-vault mark of the Athletic League of North America at 11 feet, beating the record of 10 feet 5 inches, held by Harry Spear, of Cincinnati.

SEA LIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Their Partial Destruction Based on a Mistaken Idea.

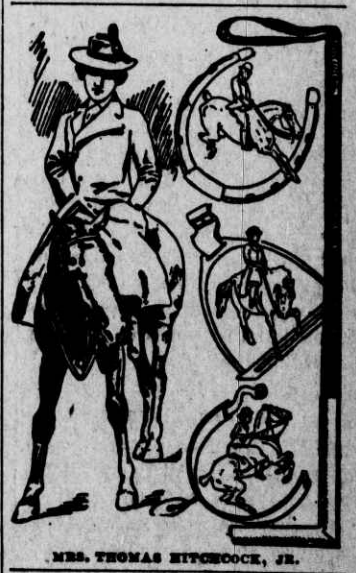
Prof. Woodward's wholesome address on the necessity of verifying theories by the observation of facts finds an excellent illustration in the sea lion question in California. These animals, which have long been prized by lovers of nature as one of the great attractions of the coast, have fallen into disrepute among the fishermen because their presence was supposed to account for the deterioration of certain fishing grounds. So confident was the belief in their fish-devouring habits that their destruction—or at least a great reduction of their numbers—was advocated and in part accomplished by the State Commission of Fisheries, according to a writer in Science. But it now appears that this belief was without substantial foundation.

The appeal to fact has been made by the critical examination of the stomachs of slaughtered sea lions, and it has been found by Prof. Dyche that the twenty-five animals examined had eaten only squids and other cephalopods, eschewing fish altogether.

The investigation of food habits by means of stomach examination is of far-reaching importance. Dr. Merriam is enegaged, through the biological survey, in the most elaborate study of animal foods ever made. For many years the stomachs of wild birds and mammals have been systematically collected and laboriously studied, to the end that the favorite and the occasional foods of each species in each season of the year and in each part of the country may become known. As each group is worked up the facts are published by the Department of Agriculture, and farmers and legislators are thus informed what species may properly be regarded as friendly and what as hostile to the interests of the people. In many instances it has been found that popular impressions, almost necessarily founded on a comparatively small number of facts, are altogether erroneous, so that war has been waged on our friends and protection given our enemies.

WOMAN RIDES ASTRIDE IN NEW YORK HUNT.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, has introduced cross-saddle riding to the women of New York under circumstances where no other woman has dared to be a pioneer. Some weeks ago Mrs. Hitchcock, who is young, charming and the finest horsewoman in her set, appeared at a meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club riding astride and in a costume distinctly masculine.



MRS. THOMAS HITCHCOCK, JR.

Now, the Meadow Hunt Club is made up of extremely fashionable New Yorkers. Its conventions are as rigid as those that prevail in the smartest drawing rooms. And one of them happens to be the use of side saddles and riding skirts for women. These prejudices Mrs. Hitchcock dared to defy. She rode astride once. People gasped. She continued her practice. People began to compliment her appearance. She now announces that cross-saddle riding will be her custom henceforth—and there is even a hint that riding trousers may become the fashion.

A Joke on the Doctor.

Going into the free dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women one afternoon a physician found three or four little girls who, while awaiting treatment, had evidently made friends, and were huddled together on one bench, eagerly discussing something of great interest, which on investigation proved to be a much handled "chunk" of candy. In astonishment he inquired what they were doing. Some questioning finally elicited an explanation that "de one what tells de biggest lie wins it." "Oh," said the doctor, "I am ashamed of you. When I was little like you I never told lies." A slight pause, then from the smallest girl, "Give him de candy."—New York Tribune.

Old age commands universal respect Even cannibals draw the line at missionaries over 50 years of age.