

# THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VI

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No 124

## LET US HAVE PEACE

### Congress Receives Instructions to Negotiate with China

#### FIVE ARTICLES APPROVED

President McKinley of the Opinion that the Propositions of China Are All that Could Be Expected or Desired of a Government Represented by Representatives of Other Powers to Enter into Negotiations

Washington, Oct. 19.—Secretary Hay today took the final step in the process of restoring peace in the Far East by restoring to the Chinese government and the territorial powers the stability of the empire.

A message was forwarded to the Chinese government containing the official endorsement by the President of the Chinese offer of indemnity for future good conduct, and the American diplomatic representation in Peking to begin negotiations tomorrow. The message stated that the negotiations should be conducted at the Tsung-Li Yamen, and that the Chinese should be authorized to sign any agreement which includes the five articles contained in the Chinese note.

The Chinese note is as follows: "We, therefore, especially delegate our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Wu Tung Fang, to personally deliver this telegraphic letter to your excellency, conveying our sincere expressions of thanks."

"We trust that your excellency, in the interest of peace and international good relations, will exert your friendly influence with the other powers toward the complete effacement of all ill-feeling and the speedy determination on their part to negotiate for a peaceful settlement. For this we shall feel unbounded gratitude toward your excellency, whose good offices we are now earnestly beseeching."

"Communicated to Minister Wu for transmission, October 18, 1900. Washington, D. C., Oct. 18. His Majesty Kwang Su, Emperor of China, Greeting:

"It has afforded me much pleasure to receive your imperial majesty's telegraphic letter of October 14, which has been delivered by your majesty's minister in Washington."

"I cordially share your majesty's wish that there may be a peaceful settlement of all the questions between China and the powers whose interests and nationals have so grievously suffered wrong in your majesty's dominions, and that the outcome may be the complete effacement of ill-feeling between them."

"The desire of this government that such a settlement may be brought about speedily has been made known to all the powers, and it trusts that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward your majesty, but toward the other powers whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

### HARLEM RACES

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Third race, handicap, 2 year old, Garry Herrmann 123, Water Cooler 119, Lady School 118, School Silverdale 16, Telamon 107, Maximus 100, Fourth race, Morris Park handicap, 2 1/4 miles, Withers—Ethelbert 127, Maid 122, Jackpot 108, Gouffon 104, Maid of Harlem 95, Bangor 90, Imp Doubtful.

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Sixth race, Handicap hurdle—Raffaello 126, Intensive 125, Favonius 128, King Barleycorn 123, King Bramble 119, St. Cloud 119, Charentus 117, Trillo 113, Godfrey 111, Greenock 110, Waitnot 108, Anny 108, Queen 108, Muzette 104, Handcuff 100, Asquith 98.

### Presbyterians Condemn McKinley

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Pittsburg Synod of the United Presbyterian church, in session yesterday at Turle Creek, adopted a resolution attacking the McKinley administration.

It holds the administration responsible for the "nullification" of the anti-liquor law and the abrogation of the prohibition law in Alaska. It condemns the use of force in the Philippine Islands and characterizes as an insult to Christians the statement that the temperance people are aiding the liquor element by opposing the temperance law.

It was decided to mail copies of the resolution to all the synods of the country. The Pittsburg synod is composed of several Presbyteries in Western Pennsylvania.

### Yellow Fever Case from Cuba

New York, Oct. 19.—Joseph Mendelsohn of Chicago, a first-class cabin passenger of the Ward Line steamer Mexico, which arrived on Tuesday, October 17, from Havana, was among those removed to Hoffman Island for observation. He complained of feeling ill and was removed to Swinburne Island hospital for treatment. Last evening he developed unmistakable symptoms of yellow fever. Dr. Doty says the case is mild and that the patient is doing fairly today.

### Lynching in Louisiana

Plaquemine, La., Oct. 19.—Miley Johnson, colored, who shot and seriously wounded a conductor on the Texas Pacific Railway Wednesday, was lynched today. Officers were conveying him in a skiff from West Baton Rouge to Port Allen. When the skiff touched shore a number of men surrounded the officers, compelled them to hand over Johnson and carried him eleven miles to the scene of the shooting, where they hanged him.

### Half the Stealing Recovered

New York, Oct. 19.—The Elizabethport Bank, which was robbed of over \$100,000 by William Schreiber, has secured \$50,000 of the money. Schreiber had given to Mrs. Anna Hart, and enough other property that she had, to bring the total amount recovered up to \$50,000 or \$60,000.

## MINERS MIX MATTERS OUT EARLY AND LATE

### More Demanded Than Operators Are Willing to Give

#### DEADLOCK IS ON AGAIN

#### The Powder Question Injected in a Way that Leaves Mine Owners and Mine-workers as Far Apart as Ever—Rejoicing in the Coal Region Gives Way to a Sense of Sore Disappointment

Hazleton, Oct. 19.—The settlement of the big strike of anthracite mine workers is undoubtedly blocked by the question of the price miners will be asked in future to pay for powder. Employers have agreed to give their men 10 per cent. more in wages than they were paid before the strike began, but they insist that in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent the reduction of \$1.25 a keg in powder shall be taken into consideration. The miners apparently want to go back to work for the 10 per cent. advance and then arbitrate the question whether they are to get their powder cheaper as an additional concession. It is not believed that the mine owners will grant any such demand, and their refusal may mean the indefinite prolongation of the strike.

Since the Philadelphia conference of officials and operators President Mitchell has become very reticent, maintaining an absolute silence on the powder question. When he was asked the direct question "whether another convention will be called to ascertain the wishes of the men on the newest complication," he replied: "I prefer not to answer that."

When he was asked what the prospects were for an early ending of the strike, he said: "No man in America is more desirous or more anxious to end this contest than myself, and have done all in my power to bring about an honorable settlement."

This non-committal answer of the leader of the strike helps to strengthen the impression that the labor war is not so near a solution as it was thought to have been.

The spirit of jubilation that prevailed in this region Wednesday has given way to a feeling of disappointment. This is apparent everywhere.

### Strikers Attempt to Close a Colliery

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 19.—About 800 strikers made a descent on the No. 4 Jeddo mines of G. B. Markle & Co. at Oakdale, early this morning, and made an effort to close the colliery at that place.

The march was well planned and was kept a secret. The marchers came from this city and from McAdoo and Anderson, on the south side and Eckley, Highland and Freeland on the north side. Each local union marched independently to the mine, and the strikers met at the south side and reached their destination at 5 a. m. and those from the other side arrived soon afterward. A signal of three pistol shots was fired by one side and answered by the other.

Then the two bodies advanced and met in front of the breaker in Oakdale. There was a force of deputy sheriffs on duty, but they were kept in the background. The sheriff himself did not arrive until the affair was nearly over.

As soon as John Markle, managing partner of the firm, heard of the march, he went to Oakdale from his home in Jeddo, about a mile distant, and expostulated with the strikers, urging them to disperse. They, however, remained in the vicinity of Oakdale, marching up and down the road until 7:30 o'clock, when they went back home, but one man going to work was set upon by strikers and beaten, and others were menaced. The strikers claim that they shut the colliery up, but the information given out at the Markle office was to the effect that the mine is still working.

### Demand Amounts to Another Increase

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 19.—The United Mine-workers persist in holding their present course. The end of the strike is further away than ever. They now demand what is on an average of 18 per cent increase for the miners of the Wyoming and Pennsylvania regions. District President Nichols asserts that the men will not return to work unless the decreased price of powder from \$2.75 to \$1.50 a keg is made in accordance with a general 10 per cent. and not as a part of it, as the operators intend. This is the situation which now faces operators, for Nichols demands a 16 per cent. increase of 10 per cent. If the operators grant it, it means, so says General Superintendent Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, an increase of from 16 to 20 per cent to the miners of the various companies.

### No Response to Notices

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 19.—The Lehigh Valley and a few other coal companies in the Wyoming valley posted notices at their collieries this morning in which they invite their old employees to return to work at a 10 per cent. increase in wages, the same to hold good until April 1, 1901. Few of the strikers went near the collieries to read the notices, the newspapers furnishing them all the information desired. Up to noon none of the companies posting the notices had received any applicants for work.

### Both Sides Obstinate

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 19.—Upon one point, at least, today both miners and operators agreed. Both sides of the great strike gave out a story to the effect that it looked as if the strike would be prolonged. The operators, a number of them, submitted to interviews declaring that they had gone as far as they could and would concede nothing more. The men declared that they adhered to the resolutions passed by their convention and would not think of returning to work unless the operators yielded the point.

## THIRD DAY OF BRYAN'S NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

### VOICE HOLDS OUT WELL

#### Crowded Mass Meeting Hears Him in a Republican Town—He Visits a Lodge of Elks in Syracuse—Three Leading Issues of the Campaign Discussed in Five Minutes at the Center of the Salt Making Industry

Syracuse, Oct. 19.—Mr. Bryan began the third day of his Empire State campaign this morning. His special left the union depot at 8:20 o'clock. The weather was auspicious and the sun was not shut out by clouds, as it was yesterday.

Although both Syracuse city and the county are Republican, Mr. Bryan received a most enthusiastic welcome here. His arrival last night, his speech before a crowded mass-meeting and his departure from the Yates House this morning were all greeted by the wildest cheering.

Mr. Bryan last night, after making two speeches attended a meeting of a local lodge of Elks and delivered a happy little address to his brother Elks, wholly devoid of politics. He told them that he did not have the opportunity to attend his lodge at Lincoln as often as he would like to, though he promised them that in future he should attend the lodge often, wherever he may be.

The Democratic candidate's voice holds out remarkably well. "I shall hold out for the campaign," I think," said Mr. Bryan this morning. "The people have shown during the trip that they wish to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. All I want is to have an opportunity to meet the people face to face and argue the issues of the day with them. I am sorry that it is a human impossibility to meet and talk to every voter."

### Three Subjects in Five Minutes

Solvay, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The first stop of Mr. Bryan's train after leaving Syracuse was here, where he made a five-minute speech. Solvay is the salt works all the way from Syracuse to Albany. The train, Mr. Bryan said:

"I do not know enough about local conditions here to discuss the things you are thinking about but I want to say a word about three questions of great moment to everybody in this country. First, the Republican party appears as the defender of private monopoly. Vote with the Republican party if you believe in having your daily bread doled out to you at the caprice of one man. We do not think it wise to have the condition of the people depend upon private monopolies. I do not believe in the beneficence of conditions in Ireland a few landlords and all the rest tenants. We want no such state of affairs in this republic."

"Then there is the matter of a large army, the enormous increase of expenditures for military purposes. We believe in a small standing army and we believe the republic can rely upon its citizen soldiers."

"Regarding the colonial question, vote with the Republican party if you believe that the United States should follow the example of England and fight a great war to treat Porto Rico in the same way that England tried to treat us. We say to the Filipinos, 'We are going to let you be good to your subjects. The Republicans talk about the profit in exploiting the Philippine Islands. Every dollar that is used there is a dollar out of this country. Every time we send over an expedition a big plant we make it less likely that such a plant will be established here. We say let liberty. Give the Filipinos liberty. Let them have their own flag and work out their own destiny.'"

### Not on the Program

Skaneateles, Oct. 19.—Although Mr. Bryan's train was not scheduled to make a stop here, the Nebraska decided to spend a brief stop at the crowd that enthusiastically cheered him as he entered the town. He discussed the paramount issues of the campaign and was repeatedly applauded.

### AT SEWARD'S STATUE

An Attempt to Coerce Voters Receives Attention from Bryan

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 19.—After passing through the rich grape country of central New York, Mr. Bryan reached this city at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The crowds on the way confine large and demonstrative. An immense throng met the train at the depot and pursued Mr. Bryan's carriage to Seward Park, where the candidate made a half hour's speech to an audience of between 3,000 and 4,000. His themes were trusts and imperialism. Mr. Bryan remained here fifty minutes. So eager were the people to see the Nebraska that the police had difficulty in opening a path through the jostling, scrambling, cheering crowd to the Democratic leader could reach his carriage.

The Auburn Democrats planned their big demonstrations for Seward Park adjoining the old mansion of Lincoln's secretary of state, with the speaker's stand near the bronze statue of Seward. It was a large and enthusiastic crowd that greeted Mr. Bryan at Seward Park, where he devoted most of his time to the trusts. A printed statement, credited to E. D. Metcalf, superintendent for D. M. Osborne & Company, to the effect that in case Mr. Bryan was elected the company would be closed, received Mr. Bryan's attention. He declared that Mr. Metcalf's announcement was introduced to coerce the voters, a thing which would be done by many four years ago, and he warned the people that this was but one of the many methods the Republicans were employing of denying the common people the freedom granted them by the constitution. Pointing to

## THE STATE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, THE SPEAKER SAID:

"There stands the greatest man your city ever produced until Mr. Metcalf arose. There that finger points upward, and inscribed on the base are Seward's famous words: 'There is a higher law. When our friend, Colonel Metcalf, is called to his fathers, I suggest you have a statue erected and have his finger pointing downward and inscribed: 'There is a lower law.'"

"The president," said Mr. Bryan, "spends more time warning you not to hurt the good trusts than he does telling you how to meet the bad ones. The vice presidential candidate spends more time denouncing those who denounce the trusts than he does in denouncing the trusts themselves. Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts, but they all know there is an ice trust."

Mr. Bryan's reference to imperialism was practically the same as in his New York speech. The special train bearing Mr. Bryan, left at 10:30 for Ithaca.

### Great Demonstration in Rochester

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 19.—William J. Bryan wound up his day at Rochester today by receiving the biggest demonstration in his honor that has greeted him since left New York. He arrived here at nine o'clock to find the crowd so thick around the depot that the police were powerless to restrain the people. As he came off the train he was rushed to his carriage; the crowd closed in about him, and he was hustled about pretty roughly despite the efforts of his suite and the police to protect him. Two thousand men in red and white uniforms formed a marching band behind his carriage to the Powers Hotel between deep streets crowded on both sides a dozen deep. Main street in front of the hotel was almost impassable, the number of people attempting to get near Bryan's car were thrown to the floor by the crowd that the engineer slowed down, but Rochester was reached at 9:06, only six minutes behind schedule time, over an hour having been made up.

### PARALLEL ON DEPEW

#### The New York Senator Talks on Both Sides of the Imperialism Question

New York, Oct. 19.—The anti-imperialists, especially those that belong to the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, have got hold of the anti-imperialist papers and Senator Depew permitted to be published as expressing his views and the anti-imperialists are working the "deadly parallel" with great effect. When Depew came back from Europe last August he was interviewed and talked on politics. It was then he made his break.

"Anti-imperialists are turtle Americans; the American eagle has no shell. The American people will not stand in the East. McKinley will get the largest electoral vote given in a generation. The people of Europe are watching this campaign closely. Ever since the first question of the German, Italian, Frenchman, Russian, alike, 'Are you really going to quit? Don't you consider yourselves equal to the job? We don't think you are.'"

In 1898, the anti-imperialist claim, before imperialism and militarism became the paramount issues between the two political parties, the self-same Senator Depew talked from the opposite strain for the edification of the readers of the Times Herald, and Ganey, 1898, the paper published an interview with Depew. The statements therein reported, and from all existing evidence, his real sentiments would furnish material for whole volumes of campaign literature for the anti-imperialist cause. Therefore, if these are Mr. Depew's real sentiments he must thus waive his allegiance to his present party or avoid the excusing glare of his mirror for the next few years. The interview was as follows:

"If we should keep the Philippines we would reverse the traditions of this government from its foundation. We would open up a new line of policy. Let us see what that would mean. In the first place it would mean the establishment of a military government over possibly ten millions of people six thousand miles away from us; it would mean the increase of our navy to the proportion of the navies of France and Germany; it would mean the increase of our armament to 150,000, more likely 200,000 men; it would mean the increase of our annual expenditures to double what they are now; it would mean that the United States government would be brought in closer contact with the people than ever before in the history of this country."

### Yontsey's Case with the Jury

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Yontsey case went to the jury at 8:30 o'clock tonight, but the jury asked time till tomorrow morning to consider the verdict. They took the papers to their boarding house and may agree on a verdict tomorrow morning.

Colonel Nelson made a five hour speech for the defense today, but the speech of Robert Franklin, who closed for the prosecution, was pronounced the ablest in the Kentucky court room for years, and is expected to result in a verdict of guilty. Yontsey's condition tonight is better. His physical condition is normal in every respect and he has eaten considerable food today. He is still unable or declines to answer questions or to talk. A jury may be asked to inquire into his sanity before sentence is passed.

### Roosevelt Headed for Home

Hinton, W. Va., Oct. 19.—For the first time since Governor Roosevelt left Albany on September 5th his train has been headed for home, since he left Huntington, W. Va., a little after noon today. The big meetings of the day were at Huntington and Charleston. From Huntington to Hinton there were only two or three stops. Governor Roosevelt will reach Washington early in the morning. He will go to Baltimore in time to participate in the evening celebration of the Republicans there and will leave for New York with his private car attached to the Royal Blue train which leaves Baltimore at 11:30 and reaches New York Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

## VEILED IN MYSTERY

### Words that No One Is Able to Fathom

#### PUZZLE TO THE CUBANS

#### Ambiguous Clause in the Proclamation Calling the Constitutional Convention—Delegates Desire to Be Free to Frame a Constitution for the Island Alone Without Reference to Relations with the United States

Washington, Oct. 19.—General Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived several weeks ago from Cuba where he commands one of the military divisions on the island, had a conference this morning with the president.

General Lee does not hazard any guess as to what the Cuban constitutional convention will do when it meets in Havana next month. He points, however, to the fact that one wing of the Cuban party is talking of a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all American troops from the island.

It is understood that the president is looking forward to the work of the convention with keen interest. He feels that it is to be one of the most decisive events in the history of the island. The action of the delegates regarding the relations of Cuba and the United States is considered of particular importance.

The proclamation calling the convention together, issued by the president through the medium of General Wood, contained the significant clause that the delegates should be chosen to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba and as a part thereof to provide for the annexation of the island to the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba. Mr. McKinley has never given an explanation of what the clause means. The Cubans, themselves, according to recent reports from the island, are placing various constructions upon it, but they are united in opposing any action by the convention that would incorporate in the constitution a formal recognition of American relationship.

The delegates assert that they should be perfectly free to frame a constitution for Cuba and Cuba alone, without regard to the interests of America or any other country. They are particularly opposed to the suggestion that Cuba should have international relations with America should control the treaty-making power of the island.

Although the president has not given any indication of what he means by "providing and agreeing upon the relations" to exist between the government of the United States and Cuba, yet it is believed that he would favor the appointment of a delegation by the convention to confer with the American government and ask its advice on the framing of the new constitution. But in view of the animosity among the Cubans, it is believed that Mr. McKinley has little hope that such action will be taken. If it be not, and if the convention agree on a constitution unsatisfactory to Mr. McKinley, the latter is expected to nullify the work of the convention by refusing to put the constitution in force.

### NEW YORK FOR BRYAN

#### President of Anti-Imperialists Figures Out a Safe Majority

New York, Oct. 19.—"It is my belief that Greater New York will go for Bryan and Stevenson by at least 100,000 majority," said President C. C. Hughes, of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, at the national headquarters in the Hoffman House last night. Mr. Hughes said the method by which he came to his decision was simply that of adding two and two together.

"I have reports from all sections of Greater New York," he said, "they are thorough and show a strengthening of the feeling in favor of Bryan."

"An election district in the thirty-fifth assembly district was polled and showed 30 Republican anti-imperialists who had declared for Bryan and Stevenson. Taking this as a basis for calculation, and deducting 12,000 for possibly changes of sentiment, there will be about 30,000 in round numbers of anti-imperialist votes cast in 60 assembly districts of the Greater New York. There are over 1,400 election districts in Greater New York."

"Practically all the Palmer and Broekner leaders of 1893 in the Bronx, Richmond county, Kings county and the borough of Manhattan are working actively in the anti-imperialist movement, which would indicate that at least ninety per cent of the gold Democratic vote of 1896 was in line for Bryan and Stevenson, and in addition a great many of the most influential men in the city and reform clubs were also working members in the anti-imperialist movement in the Greater New York, and are advocating the election of Bryan and Stevenson."

"Taking all these indications into consideration, my opinion is that Bryan and Stevenson will carry Greater New York by at least 100,000 majority."

Mr. Hughes also stated that in his opinion the conscience vote of the Republican anti-imperialists which would be cast for Bryan and Stevenson in the State of New York, would approximate 40,000. He said that four weeks ago he did not think Mr. Bryan had any chance whatever of carrying New York State, but that Mr. Bryan had made tremendous strides in the last four weeks and at the present time, it is his opinion that Mr. Bryan carries the State of New York by a safe majority.

### British Loss at Jagersfontein

London, Oct. 19.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of October 18, as follows:

"A party of Boers got into Jagersfontein on the night of October 16 and a fight ensued in the morning. Our loss was eleven killed. The Boers lost their commandant and two men killed. General Kelly-Kenny dispatched a column under Hughes-Hallett, which should reach Jagersfontein today."

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"The desire of this government that such a settlement may be brought about speedily has been made known to all the powers, and it trusts that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward your majesty, but toward the other powers whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

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