

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, had already intimated the probability of an early settlement, and it was known that he and Senator Penrose, of the same State, were strenuously trying to get some kind of terms from the coal trust that the strikers would accept. At the same time it appeared that Senator Hanna, of Ohio, had given up in despair. "I have exhausted all my efforts," said he in an interview at Buffalo, on the 24th; "I have done all in my power and can do no more. I will make no further attempts, for it would be useless." Nevertheless, it was hoped that Quay and Penrose might succeed, until their overtures for arbitration were definitely rejected on the 3d through a letter from George F. Baer, president of the Reading company, who argued that the questions at issue do not admit of arbitration. "You cannot arbitrate a question of wages," he wrote, "when an increase will destroy the business and a decrease will be unacceptable to the workmen." Soon after this, rumors gained currency that the governor of Pennsylvania was about to take steps to compel a settlement through arbitration to be imposed by a law to be enacted at a special session of the legislature which he designed calling. He was reported on the 3d as saying that "an extra session of the legislature would cost the state less money than it is costing to maintain the militia in the anthracite region to prevent and suppress riots." Apparently in furtherance of his design to force a settlement, Gov. Stone came to New York on the 8th, and on the 9th held a conference with J. Pierpont Morgan, through P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, as intermediary.

Mr. Morgan is reported on the one hand to have declined to interfere, and on the other to have agreed to use his "good offices." The only authoritative report was given out by Gov. Stone himself. It is as follows:

Attorney General Elkin, Senator Flynn and myself have been in consultation for some hours to-day with P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, who is a director in the United States Steel corporation, and is associated with Mr. Morgan in many business interests. Mr. Widener is anxious to see the strike settled, and to-day took up the matter with Mr. Morgan. We are doing what we can.

The soft coal strike in West Virginia (p. 279), which began June 7

(p. 119), has ended in the defeat of the strikers. The strikers in the Norfolk and Western railway fields held mass meetings on the 4th at which they decided to accept the terms of the operators on condition that all the strikers are taken back. This was agreed to, and work was resumed on the 8th. Before that time the local unions throughout the whole field of the strike were authorized each to resume on the best terms it could get, without regard to the action of the others. This ended the strike. The employers had made no concessions.

Conditions in the Mohammedan regions of the Philippines (p. 311) have not improved and Gen. Chaffee has ordered an expedition to subdue the restless Moros. The expedition, ordered on the 6th, is to be under the command of Gen. Sumner, and is to invade the Maciu country, which is supposed to be the stronghold of the hostile Moros. Gen. Sumner is to have a command of eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery. It seems that Gen. Chaffee decided upon this expedition after an attack had been made on United States troops near Camp Vicars on the 1st, in resisting which an officer and two soldiers were killed and one soldier was wounded.

There are intimations, also, of the probability of a conflict with the sultan of Bacolodad, Negros island, who is reported as maintaining a hostile attitude toward the Americans.

China and Great Britain concluded a commercial treaty on the 8th which has been in process of negotiation during the most of the summer. The important feature of this treaty is a clause exempting British goods from the "liken" or provincial tax, in consideration of permission to increase Chinese import duties 150 per cent. In anticipation of this and of similar clauses in treaties with the foreign powers generally the Chinese government issued an edict on the 29th abolishing all "liken" stations throughout the empire. Russia and France have not yet consented to the increase of import taxes, but the other powers have. It is expected that the abolition of the "liken" tax will open the interior of China freely to the commerce of the world.

From Great Britain there comes no important news, other than de-

sultory despatches regarding the operation of the Crimes act (p. 346) in Ireland, unless the publication of a "blue book" giving the official version of the efforts of the Boer generals in Europe to get better terms than those of the peace treaty be excepted. France gives indications of bitterness still prevailing in connection with the closing of the Catholic schools (p. 295); and Germany is chiefly concerned with the emperor's army maneuvers. But if Germany is making no news at home she has been making some on our side of the Atlantic through the action of one of her naval commanders in connection with the revolution in Hayti.

Hayti's revolution, last mentioned on page 236, when the revolutionary forces appeared to be making headway against the provisional government, had reached a stage on the 3d at which the revolutionist naval vessel, the Crete-a-Pierrot, commanded by Admiral Killick, undertook to search a German merchant vessel, the Markomania, which was engaged in carrying arms and ammunition for the provisional government, into the harbor of Cape Haytien. The captain and the German consul protested, but the search was made and the goods were seized as contraband of war. Three days later, on the 6th, the German gunboat Panther approached the Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaives, the seat of the revolutionary government, and retaliated by demanding its surrender, giving Admiral Killick 5 minutes in which to reply. At Killick's request the time was extended to 15 minutes. Before abandoning the ship Killick's crew set it on fire and then the Panther bombarded it until it sunk. It is rumored that Admiral Killick lost his life. The provisional government, against which the Crete-a-Pierrot had been operating, has naturally enough advised Germany that Hayti regarded the Crete-a-Pierrot as a pirate and her own dignity as unoffended by the act of the Panther.

On the 6th the provisional president of Hayti, Borsrond Canal, issued an order closing the ports of Gonaives, Saint Marc, and Port de Paix to foreign commerce.

Reports of a battle on the 4th and 5th between the provisional and the revolutionary forces, are to the effect that the revolutionists captured Gen.