

TROOPS ARE STILL ON DUTY.

No Serious Trouble Yesterday in the Strike Regions.

Militia Will Remain on Guard Until the Trouble Has Passed.

Although Some Attempt Was Made by Strikers to Make Demonstrations, They Were Feeble in Character and the Great Majority of the Men Were Docile.

HAZLETON (Pa.), Sept. 14.—Despite a variety of alarming rumors and a morning movement by a body of miners, which looked formidable, to-day passed without serious disturbances in the strike region. Matters were in an uncertain aspect, however, that General Gobin declares that the removal of the troops, or any portion of them, has not been contemplated. The strike itself is spreading with great rapidity. Exact estimates of the number of men who have quit work are hard to obtain, but conservative figures place it close to 11,000, with indications that in a short time every colliery of importance in the region will be idle.

Although some disposition has been shown by small bodies of strikers in the outlying districts to make demonstrations, they have been of a rather feeble character, and the great majority of the men are docile.

At Latimer this afternoon a largely attended and decisive meeting of strikers was held to receive the views of the miner's representatives.

With a large body of strikers gathered in the open space before the company's store, Superintendent Blake came to the door and gave them their answer. It was short and to the point, and it was met with action equally as decisive.

The demands had been formulated as follows:

"We desire and wish the privilege of buying our provisions where we think proper, instead of being forced to buy at the company's store. We want a 20 per cent. advance on all classes of labor. We demand the dismissal of all parties who took part on last Friday, September 10th, in the shooting affair. We demand that all classes of labor be paid the same for rock work as for coal on idle days. We demand that no man be discharged for acting on this committee."

The company's answer to this was, first, that the men are not and never have been obliged to buy exclusively at the company's store; second, that the advance would not be granted because the company was not the cause of the strike; third, that the company absolutely refused, without assigning any reason, to discharge anybody who participated in the shooting; fourth, that the men suspended on idle days have the privilege of taking some other person's place, and the company would make no difference in rate between rock and coal work; and, fifth, that no man shall be discharged for acting on the Grievance Committee.

Superintendent Blake made a short speech to the men, urging them to return to work and suggesting that they would gain nothing by remaining idle. "What do you say," he concluded, "will you come back?"

There was a moment's buzz, and a chorus of "No!" went up. The Superintendent attempted no further persuasion, and the men dispersed.

There were no additional deaths to-day. Four or five men who have been hovering between life and death ever since the shooting were unchanged, but all of the others were doing well, and many already have been discharged from the hospital.

Guards are still being placed around the houses of several of the mine Superintendents, and during the day Sheriff's deputies were seen about the streets guarded by two soldiers.

ANARCHISM WILL BE PROHIBITED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Inflammatory speeches, like those made in the two meetings of Social Democracy branches, in which the collision between miners and deputy sheriffs at Hazleton, Pa., were made the excuse for advising workmen to appeal to the knife and the torch, will not, the police authorities state, be permitted in Chicago. The right of the authorities to disperse meetings in which such sentiments are uttered and applauded has been demonstrated. Lucy Parsons and her friends have been stopped times without number within the last ten years, and two years ago Inspector Schack closed the mouth of Mowbray, the English anarchist, at Belmont Park for prattling as a babe compared with social Democracy's Sunday's sayings.

"It was exactly that kind of talk," said Julius M. Grinnell, the State's attorney, who prosecuted the anarchists in 1886, "which precipitated the Haymarket riots. Such meetings should not be permitted. The police have abundant authority for dispersing such meetings. I am not aware of any new laws in Illinois covering such offenses, but the old laws are good enough."

"We shall stop those meetings altogether if such talk as reported is continued," said Lyman Lewis, Assistant Chief of Police.

"I am not surprised at Murphy. The danger is not so much from the fellows who talk that way as from the persons who might be incited by such talk to commit overt acts."

Inspector Schack, who has had some experience with anarchists, was even stronger in his observations.

WOOD LOSES HIS CASE.

Judge Cox Decides Against the Kentucky Official.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day dismissed the bill of complaint of John G. Wood, Superintendent of Mails at Louisville,

asking that Postmaster-General Gary and Assistant Postmaster-General Heath be enjoined from removing him from office.

Judge Cox's decision was an elaborate opinion of the law. He holds that it was not within the power of a court of equity to grant matters of appointment. He stated that it was settled law that the power of removal was an incidental power of appointment, and that both could be exercised by the best of department in reference to subordinate officials.

Concerning the civil service law, Judge Cox held that it must not be construed to grant authority, either to the Civil Service Commission or to the President, to make rules contrary to the law. He held that the law is of the character of a statute, and that the President is not authorized to make rules in reference to subordinate officials.

The President may lay down rules for the general policy of his administration. The enforcement of such rules is a matter between the President and his Cabinet, and not a matter for the courts, or one in which the complainant has any legal interest. All that I mean to state in this opinion is that the rules were not such as the Civil Service Act authorizes the President to make. I know nothing more important to the interests of the country and the policy which the civil service legislation sought to initiate and to promote. To sum up, I conclude that apart from the commission and the President, the President had the authority to remove the complainant from office at his pleasure; that this law makes no change in this respect, except to forbid removal for refusal to contribute to partisan objects. The power given to the commission and the President to establish rules to carry that Act into effect does not authorize any rule which shall make a change in the law in this respect, and consequently that, even if this court had jurisdiction in a case like this present one, the commission is not entitled to the relief prayed for."

PROBABLY FATAL RIOT.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—The Dar mine, on the Youngblood River, operated by Osborne & Saeger of Cleveland, Ohio, was the scene of a riot to-day which will probably result in the death of at least one man. The machine operators started to work on Monday, and to-day a mob of diggers who were opposed to the men working gathered at the pit to give the workers a red reception when they came out of the mine. As the miners began coming out they were stoned back into the pit, and the rioting continued for the day.

No concealment is made of the expectation of the officials that possibly a dozen cases more will develop here, but the large export staff now employed in fighting the disease are not less confident than they were at the start that they will finish yellow fever before frost comes. A majority of the cases are improving, and a fatal result is looked for in only one. The authorities expect any other cases that appear to be sporadic, and if they are all as widely separated as are the present cases, the health officers do not believe there will be any alarm in the situation.

Within a radius of 1,000 miles every town and hamlet has refused to have any intercourse with the city.

This morning the Northeastern Railway took off two trains. So much information has been telegraphed of the existence of fever that the rural towns no longer care to see trains from New Orleans running through. The passenger service has fallen off, as stations can be made at few points south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Southern Pacific took off two trains to-day as predicted last night. Many people are suffering in consequence of the quarantine regulations. At Alexandria two residents who had been to New Orleans and who had the quarantine and got home, were ordered to leave the town in two hours. A councilman and a schoolteacher, who had managed to slip through the quarantine at the Rholets, have been arrested in New Orleans and shipped back to the detention point, where they will be isolated and detained for the full limit of time. Among the places that have quarantine is Port Eads, near the passes, and even the pilots who live in New Orleans and bring steamships up the river are meeting with difficulty in traveling between Port Eads and New Orleans.

Oil and coal men who go down the river to take orders from the ships have been notified that they will not be allowed to stop at Port Eads.

Lafayette, La., has given the Southern Pacific from changing its train crews at that point, for fear of infection. The Southern Pacific announced this morning that it will sell no more tickets to Texas points.

THREE MORE CASES AT MORILE.

MORILE (Ala.), Sept. 14.—An outbreak of yellow fever was officially announced to-day by the Board of Health. This caused much more alarm than did the discovery of the first case, which was regarded as sporadic. The people who can be leaving for points of safety.

Dr. Gutierrez left to-day for Edwards, Miss., induced thither to investigate the dispatch received from there. When asked upon what he based his telegram to the Surgeon-General that there would be a spread of the disease here, he said that the city had had a long immunity from the disease, and that there was much material for it to feed upon.

BLACK BEAR.

They Are Becoming a Pest in Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Colonel S. B. M. Young, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report, says there has been a rapid increase of black bear within the park limits, and that complaints have been made that bears have broken into store houses and destroyed meat and other provisions in large quantities. It is a common occurrence to see from six to twelve bears any afternoon feeding on the dumps within a few hundred yards of the hotel. He recommended that some of the bear be disposed of to zoological gardens. He also says crows are numerous and bold, and kill many young antelopes.

CHANCES GOOD FOR GOING TO PRISON.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 14.—Judge Smith has refused to grant a certificate of probable cause in the case of George F. Pilyer, convicted of mayhem, and unless the certificate is granted by the Supreme Court Pilyer will be taken to San Quentin at the expiration of twenty-five days. The time for the trial of M. Schoedde, also accused of mayhem, will be set next Friday.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—An inquest was held to-day by the Coroner over the remains of Mrs. L. Simpson, upon the request of her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Jordan, who had been informed that her mother had been poisoned. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Color of Stamps to be Changed.

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YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Five Additional Suspected Cases at New Orleans.

Officials Expect That at Least a Dozen More Will Develop.

Every Town and Hamlet Within a Radius of a Thousand Miles Refuses to Have Any Intercourse With the Southern Metropolis.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—At noon to-day the Board of Health announced five additional suspected cases. These will be definitely classified later in the day, after the board experts have made their examination.

Reports from Ocean Springs say there have been four new cases. Surgeon Washburn, who is in charge, says the Board of Health at Ocean Springs announced that one of to-day's suspected cases was found extremely suspicious. Another is still under investigation. Others were found to be harmless.

The Board of Health anticipates that there will be other sporadic cases, owing to the number of people who managed to reach New Orleans before the quarantine against Ocean Springs went into effect, but there is no lack of confidence on the part of the board in their ability to prevent the disease from spreading.

Helena, Ark., has set a pace which all river towns are likely to follow. The Board of Health of that city decided that no boat from south of Vicksburg should be allowed to land at that port or any point within the quarantine limits of five miles of the corporate limits of Helena, Monroe, which up to yesterday held aloof, in spite of threats, and refused to quarantine New Orleans, felt compelled, on receipt of information that there are several cases of yellow fever in New Orleans, to declare a rigid quarantine against this city.

Of the cities of the South in danger of infection, Atlanta is the only one that has refused to quarantine, and that has invited all refugees within her gates. The announcement at El Oxa of a special train over the Louisville and Nashville will go to Atlanta to-day has been received with delight by many on the coast, and it is probable that a large number on the coast will take advantage of the opportunity to get out of the infected region.

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ANGUS-GRAVEN CASE DECIDED.

Judge Slack Renders a Decision in Favor of Plaintiff.

Says That the Deeds Were Forgeries and That Perjury Was Committed.

Defendant's Counsel Asks for and Granted a Stay of Proceedings for Thirty Days—Neither Mrs. Craven Nor Her Daughter in Court When the Decision Was Rendered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The famous case of Angus vs. Craven, by which the executors and heirs of the late James H. Pack sought to quiet the title of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, a school teacher of this city, to two pieces of property on Sansome and Mission streets, valued at \$1,000,000, was finally decided to-day by Superior Judge Slack sitting as a chancellor in equity.

For five long months the trial of the case dragged along before a jury, to whom it was finally submitted upon three decisive issues yesterday; but after wrangling for ten hours that body announced its inability to agree upon a verdict, and was discharged by the court late last night. Judge Slack intimated that he had reached his decision at that time, but at the urgent request of counsel for the defendant deferred rendering it until to-day.

When the case was called the courtroom was packed to suffocation with lawyers and others interested in the result of the litigation, and the closing scene in the legal drama was awaited with unusual interest.

Attorney R. B. Mitchell, on behalf of the plaintiffs, opened the proceedings by offering to submit the case for decision to-day, a committee in equity. D. M. Delmas, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the issues before the court were not equitable issues, and although Judge Slack had overruled this contention at the outset of the case, requested leave to object to the defendant's motion to-day. The court, however, and Attorney W. W. Foote made a vigorous appeal to the court not to decide the case by chancery, arguing that since the court had decided that the defendant was entitled to an advisory jury to advise the court, and since the court had not advised it, the court could not take upon itself to decide the case.

Judge Denson supplemented the appeals of his conferees for another jury trial, but the court was dead to them all and curtailed the argument.

Judge Slack then rendered his decision to the effect that the pencil deeds purporting to have been signed by James G. Fair, by means of which Mrs. Craven sought to sustain her title to the property in controversy, were forgeries, and that they had never been acknowledged by James G. Fair before Notary J. J. Cooney, as claimed, and that therefore the acknowledgments attached thereto were also forgeries.

As to the third issue, Judge Slack held that there was no evidence of a conspiracy existing between Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Haskins and Notary Cooney which had for its object the looting of the Fair estate except by inference.

The decision was evidently unexpected by the defendant's counsel, who asked for and obtained a stay of proceedings for thirty days.

Neither Mrs. Craven nor her daughter were in court when the case was decided. When questioned as to what, if any, action they proposed to take in the premises, the plaintiff's attorney declined to discuss the subject at present, but it is generally believed that the Grand Jury now in session will take the matter up immediately.

ZEIGLER GIVEN THE DECISION.

Had the Best of the Contest at the End of the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia was awarded the decision over Eddie Connolly of New Brunswick to-night, after twenty rounds of fast fighting. In the earlier stages of the fight Zeigler forced the pace, and clearly outpointed Connolly. The contest was evenly matched until the last round Zeigler punched Connolly when and where he liked. The decision, while not popular with a large part of the audience, seemed to be an entirely fair one.

Dick Case was given the decision over Billy Elmer, the actor, after six rounds, in which Elmer held his own until the sixth, when he lost his head, and the referee stopped the fight and gave the decision to Case.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

The Slayer of Lloyd Duke Given Imprisonment for Life.

FRESNO, Sept. 14.—The jury, after being out all night, this morning brought in a verdict finding Leon Hill guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life.

Last June Hill shot Lloyd Duke to death near Coaling, west of here.

The scene when the verdict was read was most affecting. Hill's father, a prominent rancher of this county, was on the jury panel. While the jury in his son's case was out he had been called to the jury box, and was awaiting his examination when the Hill jury entered the court room with its verdict.

The old man was permitted to leave the jury box a single place at the side of his wife and son. When the verdict was read Hill's mother became hysterical, and Miss Jennie Barnes,

WAR IN BRITISH INDIA.

Fifty Thousand Troops Mobilized on the Frontier.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.—There are now 50,000 troops and ninety guns, including Maxims, mobilizing on the frontier and in the garrisons. Everything is ready for the advance from Shadaker.

The lower Mohmands, on the border, are anxious to submit on any terms, but the main body is still determined to fight. It is reported that the Mullik Haq Bahadur has fallen to raise the gathering he expected, and will retire to Tirah.

Fort Gulistan is still hard pressed by the enemy. In a sortie the garrison succeeded in capturing three standards. General Yeatman Biggs, advancing on the Samant ridge to the relief of Fort Gulistan, found the enemy entrenched in considerable force in the Gesera Hills. The third Gurka regiment stormed the position. One Sepoy was killed and five were wounded.

General Yeatman Biggs relieved Sanger on the posts on the Samant ridge, which had been hotly attacked.

A mounted messenger was sent out by General Yeatman Biggs to inform the garrison at Fort Gulistan that he was coming. The commander also sent guns to the foot of the hills near Fort Gulistan, and shelled the enemy, and so diverted the attention of the fort. The enemy is visible in strong forces at Caraghar, and it is feared that, flushed with their success in the capture of that police post, they may attack Fort Gulistan so fiercely that the small garrison will be unable to hold out until General Yeatman Biggs arrived.

IRELAND'S FAMINE.

A Large Section of the People on the Verge of Starvation.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—John E. Redmond, Parnellite leader and member of Parliament for Waterford, in an interview upon the prospects of famine in Ireland, is quoted as saying:

"The failure of the crops, and particularly the potato crop, means that a large section of the people of Ireland will soon be on the verge of starvation. It is already reported that the inhabitants of many places in Connaught are eating bread, which in ordinary times is regarded as a luxury, and is not used except when potatoes are not obtainable.

Natural experts have information to the effect that the present harvest is the worst since 1870, which was the most distressing recorded during the present generation, and the sufferings of the poor during the eight months threaten to equal the horror of the famine of 1848. All the Boards of Guardians are providing for a large increase of poverty, necessitating doubling the rates in some districts."

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

She Will Soon be Ordered Home From Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Philadelphia, the flagship of the Pacific station, now at Honolulu, is to come home as soon as the necessary orders can reach her. This will leave the Bennington as the sole representative of the United States at Honolulu until the Baltimore reaches that port. It has been found necessary to adopt this course, in order to get the crew to man the Baltimore, which now lies at Mare Island navy yard, almost ready for sea.

All the necessary orders for the Philadelphia by re-employment, it will be possible to man the Baltimore and send her back to the Hawaiian Islands. At one time it was believed that it would be necessary to send the battleship Oregon for this purpose, but this plan was abandoned. As the Japanese cruiser Naniwa has left Honolulu for Japan, it was thought that no interests are jeopardized by leaving only the Bennington there.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

A Former French Vice-Consul Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Paul de Pierre, formerly Vice-Consul of the French Republic at New Orleans, killed himself in his apartments here to-day by swallowing illuminating gas.

De Pierre had intended to end his life yesterday, and in preparation for suicide, wrote a letter Sunday night, which was seen by his daughter Gabrielle, 15 years of age. The girl dissuaded her father from the act at that time.

The news of Pierre's conduct reached the office of the insurance company by which he was employed and he was suspended, and this brought on a recurrence of his melancholy.

De Pierre had not lived happily with his second wife, who left him about a year ago.

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A NEGRO SHOT.

Receives a Bullet Fired by a Constable.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 14.—Henry Johnson, a negro, narrowly escaped death this afternoon from a bullet fired by Constable R. B. Spaulding at Palo Alto.

Johnson was beating his way on the railroad, and after being arrested at Palo Alto made a break for liberty. Spaulding's bullet caught Johnson in the groin, but the wound is not serious.

The citizens of Palo Alto are greatly excited over the affair, and thirty prominent citizens have signed a petition requesting the resignation of Constable Spaulding. The signers claim that the officer was not justified in shooting the negro, and that the office of Constable has not been run for the public good, but for all the revenue that could possibly be made out of it.

FIRE IN ARIZONA.

A Costly Blaze Occurs at the Town of Flagstaff.

FLAGSTAFF (Ariz.), Sept. 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the office of the Grand Canyon Hotel, and in an hour the building was destroyed. The hotel was a two-story brick owned by D. Babbitt, and valued at \$16,000. Oscar Lebaron owned the furniture, which was valued at \$5,000. The building was insured for \$2,500.

The valuable scientific library of Dr. T. J. See, the astronomer in charge of the Lowell Observatory, who has offices in the hotel, is almost a total loss. Many of the books are out of print, and cannot be replaced at any price. The records of the Lowell Observatory were saved. The loss of Dr. See, so far as it can be expressed in money value, is about \$3,000.

Granted a Rehearing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court has granted the hearing of a writ of review in the case of Dr. Charles C. Kuhlman, who was ordered imprisoned for contempt in not testifying before Coroner Hawkins on his summons. The writ is returnable in twenty days. The petitioner alleges that the Superior Court never gained jurisdiction over him, and that the sentence of the court is void.

May Have Running Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, held to-day, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of adding running races to the programme of the meeting to be held at Oakland from September 27th to October 2d. The plan is to have the running races between the heats of the trotting events. No purses less than \$300 will be offered.

Going to Dawson City.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—John F. Lancaster, representative of the Chicago-Alaska Gold Mining Company, is in the city making preparations for a winter overland trip to Dawson City. Mr. Lancaster will leave Seattle October 10th with a party of ten men and 10,000 pounds of provisions. He will have a team of twenty dogs, and says he expects to enter Dawson with colors flying in the heart of winter.

Oil Companies at War.

LOS ANGELES,