

WE MAY HAVE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Assistant Secretary of War Roosevelt Thinks So.

Says the Situation at Present is One of Utmost Gravity.

In Case of Trouble the Naval Militia is Likely to Be Called Into Service—In Such an Event California Would Furnish a Large Force.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—"This country is on the verge of war with Spain." These were the words of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. He used them at a conference with some of the commanders of the naval militia, whom he had summoned to Washington to learn of the state of their commands, and the number of men that can be depended on to complete the complement of the warships and the auxiliary navy.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt cautioned the gentlemen who had been called into the conference not to underestimate the gravity of the situation. The Navy Department is preparing to use every available man of the naval militia. The commanders of this reserve who have been called to Washington during the last few days have had the importance of getting their divisions in such shape that a sudden call will find them in readiness impressed upon them. It is for just such a crisis as that which now seems imminent that the naval reserve was established and maintained, and the young men who have been playing at being marines may be called upon to exact their parts in real earnest.

Among the naval militia commanders called upon by the Navy Department were Commanders William H. Stayton and W. Butler Duncan. These gentlemen command, respectively, the Brooklyn and New York battalions. It is believed that at the conference of the Navy Department, within the last few days the question was put as to how many men the commanders of the New York and Brooklyn battalions would undertake to report as available for a large fleet of warships. Commander Stayton is reported to have answered that he would guarantee 275 men out of his battalion. Duncan's estimate is said to have been 325.

"We are prepared," the Assistant Secretary is further quoted as saying, "to convert a large fleet of merchantmen into warships. The question arises as to whether the naval militia would do better work on the improvised cruisers or on board the regular ships of war."

Commander Stayton declared it to be his belief that the proper place for the naval militia was on board the regular warships.

In all there are about 5,000 naval militiamen in the United States. The largest battalion in the country is at San Francisco. Organized at the Pacific coast are the San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco and Eureka.

The Navy Department's estimate is that 7,000 men will be needed for the twenty-five merchant cruisers. Of this number 3,000 will come from the regular warships, and the balance of the regular men-of-war will be taken by the naval militia. The proportion of naval militia to a regular warship will be about 25 per cent. of the crew.

The significance of Roosevelt's remarks, joined with the settlement of the Cuban troubles, which practically gives Spain an opportunity of gracefully ending the war. If she does not embrace it within a reasonable time notice will be given that the United States must interfere, though General Woodford has not said so yet.

Spain cannot expect the aid of European powers, as the United States have ascertained that all the European countries except Austria recognize that the interests of the United States justify the latter's interference in Cuba. Austria in this matter is influenced by the relationship between the two dynasties, the Queen Regent of Spain being an Austrian Archduchess, but it is not likely that Austria will take any part in the question beyond possibly making a diplomatic protest against the intervention of the United States.

SENTENCE ANNULLED. MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Supreme Court has annulled the sentence of forty years imprisonment imposed upon Barril, the supposed anarchist who on September 24, at Barcelona, attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portus and Assistant Chief Teixidor as they were leaving the circus. The action of the Supreme Court is taken on the ground that it has not been proven that Barril is an anarchist.

EASTERN GRAIN MARKET. Substantial Advance in Wheat at Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—All the grain and provision markets turned very pretty flip-flaps to-day, starting weak and closing strong, and in the case of wheat with a very substantial advance. Wheat took the opening tone from Liverpool. Before the opening here

that market showed a 1 1/2c decline, which was reflected in the first trades in December, which ranged from 90 1/2c to 90 3/4c, or 7/8c to 1c below yesterday's closing price. But the market immediately commenced to recover, and in about an hour and a half from the opening December had risen to 92 1/4c.

There was nothing particular in the news to cause the sudden change. The reaction appeared to be due in the natural order of things, and when the investment orders appeared on the market shorts started to cover. The very narrowness of trading probably prevented a further advance.

The only really bearish feature was the receipt of 853 cars of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, against 888 a week ago. Even that was only bearish on the surface. The cash prices at those places to-day were from 2c to 2 1/2c over December, so that the receipts there now represent probably the bulk of the entire movement from the farms, and not the result of the disposition of any accumulations in interior country houses.

Chicago's receipts were 245 cars of wheat, of which only 33 were contract. The total receipts of winter wheat at Kansas City, St. Louis and Detroit was only 173,465 bushels. The business done at New York yesterday for export was reported to have largely exceeded what was made known for the day before, the total being reported to-day at 485,000 bushels. Acceptances were reported of some of last night's cables offers to the United Kingdom.

A reaction followed the advance to 92 1/4c, when closing Continental cables were received, showing declines of 15 centimes at Paris and 12 1/2 to 15 centimes at Antwerp. The longs also took advantage to unload a good deal of their holdings, and the result was that the market turned for the last time. The cash strength at Minneapolis brought the selling to a sudden halt, and prices commenced to climb at once, until December touched the high point of the day, 92 1/4c, which was shortly before the close.

Confirmatory reports from the United States Consul at Odessa concerning the Russian crop shortage also helped in the late strength. December closed at 92 1/4c.

MURDER OF ARRAYO.

GENERAL VELASQUEZ MAKES A CONFESSION.

Says That He Ordered the Killing of the Assault of President Diaz of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 22.—Velasquez, ex-inspector-general of Police, now in prison, has confessed that he ordered the killing of Arrayo, the assailant of President Diaz. His servant admits buying the knives with which the deed was committed. Velasquez says that the man was not tortured. The judge has decided that Velasquez and Cabrera are guilty, and he held them for trial.

The killing of Arrayo in prison on the night he had assaulted the President was peculiarly atrocious. At 1 o'clock in the morning a number of men belonging to the common people, and as now appears, in the pay of the police, forced their way into the municipal palace, ascended the staircase, overcame the guards and made their way to the office of the Inspector-General and killed Arulfo Arrayo, whom they found there.

The killing was a wild and savage scene, and was followed by a wild and noisy retreat.

The Assistant Chief of Police, who was sleeping in an adjacent room, was awakened by the noise. He arose and ran to the balcony, firing his pistol as a signal for help. At the same time he called a policeman who was in sight to make an attempt to detain the lynchers, who were making their escape.

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At 2 o'clock was found a group of people in one of the streets a few blocks from Zocalo. They were talking and discussing the lynching. They appeared to know all about the affair and were evidently in receipt of knowledge as to its origin and inspiration. But when they were approached by reporters they suddenly became non-communative.

When Arrayo was surprised he was sitting in a chair in the northwest corner of what was once General Caballero's private office, which is now undergoing repairs. There, mixed with fragments of window panes was a long pool of blood marking the spot where Arrayo had been stabbed.

When they surprised Arrayo he was in a strait jacket and could make no resistance. He seemed too terrified to speak.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

Nicaragua Has Levied a Very Heavy Tax on the Metal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The owners of the gold mines in Nicaragua are worried over a decree published August 15th, and taking effect immediately, establishing an export duty of \$1 gold per ounce on gold ingots and \$2 per ounce on gold dust. The information comes to the State Department from Consul Clancy at Bluefields. He says the old duty was 35-44 cents per ounce on gold. The mining interests have united in petitioning the Government to revoke the decree, which they assert would be ruinous to a new industry. Last year the gold exports from Bluefields amounted to \$169,565, an increase of \$31,636 over the preceding year's shipments.

THERE MAY BE TROUBLE IN HAWAII.

Japan Reported to Be Secretly Landing Troops.

Generally Believed It Is to Forcibly Resist Annexation.

Details of the Proceedings of the Hawaiian Senate in the Ratification of the Treaty Annexing the Islands to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Peking, which arrived here from Hongkong via Honolulu on Tuesday evening, if true, indicate that a state of affairs exist in Hawaii which demand the attention of the State Department.

When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu the attention of the other passengers on board that steamer was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steerage passengers who were disembarking. Although classed as laborers, their well-dressed and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation, and occasioned considerable comment.

The Japanese were apparently under the command of a military sergeant, and divided into squads of twenty under non-commissioned officers. During the voyage a military discipline was observed which created comment among the other steerage passengers and the steamer's crew, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of their being shipped to the islands. It was generally believed that they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation, if necessary.

rumors of the presence of the Mikado's soldiers are not new to the islands, and it is said that over 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there, and that about 400 veterans of the Japanese army are expected upon the next steamer.

RE ratification of the treaty. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Although the steamer City of Peking, which cruised last night from Honolulu brought the news that the annexation treaty had been ratified by the Hawaiian Senate on the 8th inst., no details were obtainable until this morning, the mails having been delayed in quarantine for twelve hours. From witnesses she brought under date of the 14th inst. the following particulars were obtained:

The extra session was called on the 8th inst. When the Senate was called to order, the president's message urging the ratification of the treaty was read, as was also the protest from those Hawaiians who opposed the measure. Both papers, together with the text of the treaty, were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration. On the day following the committee reported to the Senate, recommending the adoption of the following resolution, which was done by a unanimous vote:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii: That the Senate hereby ratifies and approves the treaty of annexation advised and recommended to the President of the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, concluded at Washington on the 16th day of June, 1897, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The text of the treaty then followed. On the 6th the native Hawaiians held a mass meeting in Palace Square, at which there were present some 700 people, about one-tenth of whom were women. A large number of speakers took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. J. K. Kaunamano and the speakers then entered the lookout on the old Gibson premises and soon the natives gathered thickly about the place. There were no speakers.

President Kaunamano called the meeting to order, and stated that the business would be given out by the speakers of the afternoon. He then introduced J. K. Kaunamano, who made a long speech opposing annexation, and was followed by several other speakers.

J. K. Kaunamano read the resolution which had been passed for the vote of the people at the meeting. He was in effect a protest against action on annexation, and particularly the calling together of the Senate by President Dole for the ratification of the annexation treaty.

Kaunamano announced that copies of the resolution would be presented to President Dole and the representatives of the various powers and then printed in the newspapers of the city.

The resolution was passed with three cheers, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding, stated by Kaunamano, that another mass meeting of the kind be held upon the arrival of Senator Morgan.

In answer to the protest of the Hawaiians, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs said, in part:

"As the Legislature of this Republic has, at its last two sessions, passed joint resolutions favoring annexation, and the annexation of these islands to the United States was one of the fundamental grounds for the establishment of this Government, we recommend that the protest be laid on the table, and in doing so deem it our duty to say that in our opinion the protestants are protesting more on the grounds of sentiment than that they really believe annexation would not promote the best and most lasting prosperity to these islands and all classes of people now residing thereon."

The report was unanimously adopted by the Senate.

The President's message on annexation was as follows:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution, and with the approval of the Cabinet, I have negotiated a treaty of political union between the United States of America and the United States of America, which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both Governments in the city of Washington on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1897.

I herewith transmit the same to the Senate for the consideration of the question of the ratification thereof, under its constitutional authority. It is my intention I desire to call your attention to certain significant events which bear upon this matter.

The Provisional Government, which succeeded the Hawaiian monarchy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, was organized for the administration of public affairs until such time as terms of union with the United States of America should have been agreed upon. Unexpected delays in the consummation of such union having occurred, the Republic of Hawaii was organized and proclaimed on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1894. The fundamental law of the new republic contained the following words:

"The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate."

The Legislature of the Republic at both of its sessions passed joint resolutions endorsing the annexation policy of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii.

The grounds for the adoption of this policy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, were, first, the existing local conditions under which the maintenance of a stable government was beset with great and increasing difficulties; and, second, the growing menace of the Hawaiian population involved in the impending immigration, possibly unlimited, of races whose civilization was not in accord with the established institutions of the country. Second—The rapidly developing interests of the great naval powers of the Pacific ocean which rendered the permanency of the independent Government of the Hawaiian Islands extremely uncertain. Third—The importance of securing their permanent relations with the United States as would render possible the development of the resources of this country; and, fourth—an abiding conviction that it was for the best interests of all of the people of these islands.

All of these reasons for annexation to the United States of America still exist, and subsequent events have emphasized their importance.

I would further call your attention to the friendly and protecting policy of the Government of the United States of America toward this country which has been the result of its foreign relations, whereby the danger of foreign interference has been lessened, the stability of the Hawaiian Government has been promoted and trade relations have been developed to the great benefit of Hawaii.

An important feature of the treaty submitted to your consideration is the complete recognition of its foreign relations, whereby the danger of foreign interference has been lessened, the stability of the Hawaiian Government has been promoted and trade relations have been developed to the great benefit of Hawaii.

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YELLOW JACK REACHES NEW YORK.

Two Cases Brought in by a Steamship From Colon.

Both of a Mild Type, and Removed to Swineburn Island Hospital.

Eight New Cases of the Fever Reported at Edwards, Mississippi, Making a Total of Eighty—The Fever Breaks Out at Beaumont, Texas—Situation at Other Points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Columbian Line steamer Finance, Captain Daily, arrived this morning from Colon with sixteen cabin and five second-cabin passengers. There were two cases of sickness during the voyage. On September 18th, Pat Keating, a fireman, was taken ill and removed to the ship's hospital, and John Endeman, a student from San Jose de Guatemala, aged 20 years, has taken sick.

Endeman was isolated from the rest of the passengers, and on arrival at quarantine the health officers had both patients removed to Swineburn Island Hospital. They are suffering from yellow fever in mild form.

The steamer was detained until noon for a thorough disinfection, and the passengers were all transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

NEW CASES AT EDWARDS. EDWARDS (Miss.), Sept. 22.—Eight new cases of yellow fever are reported. Total, 80. A death to-day makes a total to date of three.

The disease is rapidly spreading, and while it is regarded as a mild type, yet it is feared it will become more malignant owing to the warm weather. There are more than a hundred families in total, and the disease is spreading to a total of about 500 souls, and indications are that nothing but killing frost can allay the disease.

Dr. Purnell has applied to the Howard Association of Vicksburg for more help, doctors and nurses. The Sisters of Mercy, in number, from Vicksburg, will Father Prendergast, are doing noble work. Rev. Mr. Galloway and Rev. Mr. Colmery are both reported convalescent.

THE PLAGUE IN TEXAS. AUSTIN (Tex.), Sept. 22.—Governor Culberson received a telegram from State Health Officer Swearingen to-day announcing a genuine case of yellow fever at Beaumont. The patient, a small boy, died this morning.

Many people think that the mail service is bringing the fever into the State, and Governor Culberson will be asked to strictly cut off all train service from Louisiana and Texas, and Texas. Some seem to think that he will do so, thus effectually blocking all intercourse between these two States.

Beaumont will from now on be closely surrounded by a rigid quarantine.

SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Health Commissioner Starkoff reported to-day: "My report from Dr. Woodruff at quarantine is to the effect that suspect Triple's fever readily yielded to treatment, and that his temperature is down to 98 degrees. He is now in the hospital."

Dr. J. M. Egan, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, who has been in Cairo, Ill., ever since fever was reported in that city, is in St. Louis on his way to his home in Springfield, Ill. He held a conference to-day with Secretary Egan and the Illinois State Board of Health. "There is practically no fever in Cairo, and there is absolutely no danger of a spread of the disease."

AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The official record of the Board of Health office at 6 o'clock showed a total of twelve cases since 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and two deaths. The new cases are for the most part, widely scattered, and several of them at least do not seem to have been the outcome of local infection.

Members of the Board of Health this afternoon paid a visit to the camp of detention at Oakland Park. They found everything in excellent condition, and the refugees comfortably situated.

This morning cigarettes were sent down to the camp a large number of people. At first the Italians, many of whom are unable to speak English, were decidedly mutinous, and declined to enter the vehicles, but the Italian Consul and a number of policemen soon convinced them that it was to their interest to go to the camp of detention, and they finally yielded.

It is expected that by to-morrow night there will be a couple of hundred refugees in camp. Strict military discipline will rule the camp, and there will be guards stationed at all avenues of approach and exit. At 6 o'clock to-night the physician in charge of the camp announced that all of the refugees in camp were well.

There were seven new cases reported at Ocean Springs to-day, and seven patients who had been ill were discharged. There are still fifteen patients under treatment.

At Biloxi Michael Levy, aged 17, died this morning of the fever.

J. W. Swannan, a prominent druggist of Biloxi, and his wife, are among the new cases of sickness reported to-day.

There are now 200 whites and negroes at the Fontainebleau detention camp. People are constantly arriving, and a special train is making frequent trips between the infected towns and the camp. The patients in the Marine Hospital tents are doing well and are understood to be in no danger.

MAILS THOROUGHLY FUMIGATED. VICKSBURG (Miss.), Sept. 22.—The State Board of Health wired the following message to Superintendent Terrell of the Railway Mail Service at Atlanta this afternoon, in reply to his message concerning information from infected points:

"Mail is properly fumigated at all infected points, except at Edwards, and will be received at all points in Mississippi. An inspection was made at Edwards in order to have any mail service at all in that line. J. F. Hunter, M. D., W. D. Kiger."

At the request of the Louisiana State Board, the Mississippi board will send Dr. Frank Nallies, a yellow fever expert, to investigate suspicious cases at California, Tallulah and New Delphi, La. He goes by special train.

Last night two guards near Edwardsburg halted three men coming in who at once fired upon the guards. The latter returned the fire when a scream from one of the assailants was heard. The identity of the attacking party is not known. Headquarters of the State Board of Health were established at Jackson to-day. Dr. Kiger went over this afternoon, but will return.

LABOR LEADERS HOLD A COUNCIL.

Meet at Washington to Discuss the Various Strike Situations.

Resolve to Continue the Struggle in West Virginia and Illinois.

Will Endeavor to Effect a Settlement of the Miners' Wage Schedule Based Upon the Agreement of the Columbus Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met to-day at the headquarters of the organization in this city to discuss the mining situation. There were present Samuel Gompers, the President of the A. F. of L.; Secretary Frank Morrison, Frank J. Gougar of Philadelphia, James Duncan of Baltimore, James O'Connell of Chicago, Mr. Garland of Pittsburgh, M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, Cameron Miller of the Executive Board of the U. M. W., and Dr. Frank J. Weber, one of the Federation of Labor organizers in the West Virginia mining district.

After adjusting some internal matters, the subject of the membership of employers and workmen in an affiliated union at Bonner, Mont., was discussed at length by the Council, it being alleged that the working members of the union were not free from the exercise of their rights by reason of the membership of their employers. A decision was reached compelling the employers and their foremen and bosses to be released from their membership in the organization in order that the original purpose for the betterment of wage-carriers may not be longer interfered with.

The dispute existing between the United Hatters of North America and the St. John Company was also a matter of discussion. The executive officers of the Federation will request the firm to recognize the union of hatters and to grant fair and reasonable conditions to their employees.

On application of the Can-makers' Union for a general boycott of firms antagonistic to the unions, the conclusion was reached that it would be more advisable and more just to examine into each individual complaint, in order that firms who would agree to employ union help might not be placed at a disadvantage, as they would be under a general boycott.

The council resolved to continue its present organization in the mining districts of West Virginia and Illinois and also to appoint two additional organizers to aid the miners in those States in effecting an early settlement of their wage scale under the agreement of the Columbus Convention.

The council also has under advisement the matter of securing assistance to aid the miners to continue to prosecute the fight until victory shall be complete and general.

The council to-night issued an address, which, in part, follows: "A call has come from the trades unions and public for a labor convention in Chicago next Monday. The ostensible objects are to take measures in aid of the miners' strike and to offset the sweeping powers of the courts in granting injunctions in defiance of popular rights during a strike."

"These objects are very commendable, and worthy the active practical support of every trade unionist and every lover of his fellow-man."

"But conditions have changed since that convention was agreed upon. This week fully 75,000 miners have gone to work on terms fixed jointly by the miners and the operators. It is the greatest victory gained by trades unions in years. It was won against the combined power of wealth, judicial usurpations and inhuman tyranny."

"The American Federation of Labor, believing only in practical methods, has decided to continue its support with organizers and money until a complete victory for the miners is won. To this end it calls on its unions and on the public to not halt in their full and unmeasured aid to this worthy movement."

"Many families still need support, and money will be required until the miners are more fully at work and able to help themselves. Let the trade unions be liberal in their donations, until this struggle is crowned with complete success."

"We can see no need for the labor convention in Chicago next Monday. We advise our unions not to be represented there. The money it would cost to send delegates had better go to help the suffering miners and their families. It is not by conventions, irresponsible talk, inflammatory declarations or revolutionary buncombe that the cause of labor can be advanced. Violent appeals to the passions of the multitude can serve no good purpose. It is only by systematic organization of the working people in trade unions, with united hearts and united funds, and a fraternity of purpose, which knows no bounds of creed, color, nationality or politics that will uplift the masses."

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION. ELLSWORTH (Kas.), Sept. 22.—The next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held in Boston on January 18, 1898. The announcement is just made by Theodore Steenberg of this city. Treasurer and Secretary. The vote resulted 32 to 22 against Chicago.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN ITALY. BRINDISI (Italy), Sept. 22.—A cyclone swept over Savona, Orta and Lattione, all in the Province of Lecce, yesterday evening. Forty persons were killed, seventy people were injured, twenty houses were destroyed and telegraphic communication was cut off.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$215,765,033; gold reserve, \$146,781,917.

BANKERS PROTEST.

OPPOSED TO THE POLICY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Many Representative Financiers Hold a Meeting at the City of London.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the bankers of London, called to protest against the action of the Governor of the Bank of England, Hugh C. Smith, who, at a semi-annual meeting of a letter dated July 29th, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in which the Governor announced that the bank was prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in its charter, namely, to hold one-fifth of the bullion, held against its note issue, in silver, provided always that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver and the price at which silver is procurable and saleable is satisfactory, was held at the clearing-house to-day.

The meeting was a large attendance of representatives of powerful interests. Several of the prominent banks were not represented, but according to the statements of those who participated in the meeting, their absence was due to the fact that the heads of these banks were not in London.

A resolution protesting against the Bank of England's proposed action was adopted. This resolution will be embodied in a letter to the Governor of the bank, which will be presented to him to-morrow.

The bankers who were present at to-day's meeting pledged to secrecy in regard to the proceedings. Robert Benson, who threatened, at the recent meeting of the Bank of England, to sell his bank stock if silver reserves were held, took a prominent part in the meeting to-day.

The protest upon the part of the London bankers is unprecedented,