

SAN FRANCISCANS HAVE A SCARE.

Greatly Excited Over a Report That a Ferry Boat Is Burning.

Turned Out to be a Small Fire on a Schooner, Doing Little Damage.

An Explosion Occurs While the Vessel Was Being Loaded With Gasoline, but No One Was Injured and the Loss Will Amount to but a Few Hundred Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The city was thrown into a state of great excitement about 7:15 o'clock this evening by the report that one of the crowded ferry boats plying between Oakland and San Francisco was on fire just outside the slip. A fire alarm rung in from the water-front district served in a measure to confirm the report, and rumors of a terrible catastrophe spread with great rapidity.

The cause for the alarm was the explosion of a tank of gasoline on the gasoline schooner Moro, lying at Mission-street wharf. The vessel was being made ready for sea, and her tanks were being filled with gasoline, when, in some unaccountable way, the pipe through which the gasoline was conducted to the tank became displaced, and a stream of gasoline shot down into the cabin, catching fire on one of the lights. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the cabin was enveloped in flames, which spread to the gasoline tanks, causing several explosions. Happily, the force of the explosion was not great, and no one was hurt. One man was thrown overboard, but was rescued.

The Moro is owned by J. S. Kimball of this city, and plies between this port and the Coquille River, in Oregon, touching at way ports. Captain Jorgenson was ready to take the vessel to sea to-night, but her trip will have to be postponed a week or so for repairs. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars.

NEW STEAMERS.

Contracts Which the Union Iron Works Now Has on Hand. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The growing importance of trade with the far Northwest has caused the Alaska Commercial Company to provide for a new steel steamer for the run between San Francisco and St. Michaels. The contract for its construction was signed to-day with the Union Iron Works, a provision being made that the vessel must be ready in April. Its tonnage will be 2,000, it will have staterooms for fifteen passengers, and will make less than fifteen knots an hour. The vessel will resemble the Pomona, but will be a larger and finer ship.

Other steamers to be constructed here this winter are a new ferry boat for the San Francisco-Oakland service, a Pacific Mail steamer and a small vessel for inter-island trade at Hawaii. The contract for the ferry boat was signed to-day. It will be of steel and about the size of the Piedmont.

The new vessel for the Pacific Mail Company is to replace the Orizaba, running as a freight boat between this city and Mexico.

These contracts, together with the Government orders and the building of a Japanese cruiser, will make the season one of the most prosperous in the history of the big ship yard.

STANFORD ESTATE.

Seven Legacies of \$100,000 Each to be Paid in Cash. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Jane Stanford will pay in cash seven legacies of \$100,000 each, left by her late husband. The legatees are Leland Stanford Lathrop of this State, Charles Stanford of New York and five other Eastern relatives of the late Senator.

Mrs. Stanford claimed the right to pay these legacies in real property situated in Alameda, Napa, San Bernardino, San Mateo and other counties. The legatees entered a general demurrer. The case was heard before Judge Coffey to-day. Mrs. Stanford was represented by Russell J. Wilson, who made no contest. In fact, she sent a telegram from Europe to Judge Coffey stating that she desired a speedy adjustment of the difficulty.

Judge Coffey sustained the demurrer, saying that the testator evidently intended the legacies to be paid in cash, and that if this could be done without prejudice to other interests, it was so ordered.

KILLING OF TODD.

Doll Discharged at the Preliminary Examination. NEVADA CITY, Sept. 24.—The preliminary examination of Emil W. Doll, accused of murdering U. G. Todd a week ago while the two were on a spree together, resulted this afternoon in the discharge of the accused.

Although a coroner's jury had found that Todd was murdered, Magistrate Holbrook held that the testimony at the preliminary examination, which was the same as that at the inquest, failed to show that the deceased did not die from natural causes.

The examination was conducted with closed doors by demand of Doll's attorney, and the defense did not introduce any testimony.

Humboldt Fair.

EUREKA, Sept. 24.—Another large crowd attended the Ninth District Fair at Ferndale to-day, about 2,500 people being present. The fair practically closed to-night, although special races will occur to-morrow. To-day's races resulted as follows:

Running, half mile dash, F1 F1 won, time—0:50. Trotting and pacing, three in five, Gossp won, Fitz Almon second. Best time—2:29. Trotting, three in five, Beecher won

THE FEVER-STRICKEN SOUTH.

Auburn avenue. She is doing well; there are no unfavorable symptoms, and I regard it as a very mild case of yellow fever. From present indications I do not fear serious results.

"So far as any danger of the spread of the disease is concerned, there need be no apprehension among our people, as the conditions existing here, in my opinion, preclude the possibility of any danger from an outbreak of yellow fever in Atlanta."

PAID THEIR BILLS.

The Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande Discharged. LONDON, Sept. 24.—Edgar Serge de Neil and wife, otherwise known as the "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande," were discharged from custody to-day, the charges brought against them by well-known hotels and boarding-houses having been dismissed upon their coming and offering to pay the bills, and stating that money for the purpose had been received from the United States. Counsel also promised that the prisoners would go to the continent immediately if released.

A majority of the Judges consented to the release of the prisoners, but the foreman of the jury protested against their release, on the ground that it would defeat the ends of justice. The money for the payment of the bills of the complaining boarding-houses and hotel proprietors was paid in court.

Edgar Serge de Neil is said to be a commander in the Brazilian navy.

STORM ON THE ATLANTIC.

Waves Roll Seventy-Five Feet High Off Cape Hatteras. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship Andes of the Atlas line, which arrived here to-day from Port Limon and Hayti, encountered very severe weather and heavy seas. Mate Hayden said that the waves were seventy-five feet high and seemed to come from all directions. When they broke together the ship's deck was covered with spray. At times the deck of the Andes was almost perpendicular. These heavy seas continued until Barnegat was reached.

About thirty miles south of Barnegat there was observed in the sea the deckhouse, apparently of a schooner, five or six barrels of vegetables and much planking. There were some chairs and bits of upholstery, too, in the wreckage. They may have been washed off the deck of a schooner, or possibly a ship may have gone under.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Scourge Has Again Become Active in India. BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—The native health statistics show that the bubonic plague is again active, having crept unobserved from hamlet to hamlet, until a wide area is affected.

The newspapers assert that the withdrawing of the medical officers for service with the troops on the frontier will entail consequences infinitely more disastrous than anything happening on the frontier.

Miners Return to Work.

WASHINGTON (Ind.), Sept. 24.—The miners here returned to work in a body to-day. The price paid for mining will be the same as before, but the miners will be charged less for their powder and oil.

SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

POLICE TAKE A HAND IN THE WAR AT ALTON, ILL. Trouble Over the Debarment of Colored Children From the White Schools. ALTON (Ill.), Sept. 24.—The city authorities have taken a hand in the separate school question. The Chief of Police was instructed to take his entire night and day force and keep the colored children and their parents out of the white school.

For some time past the policy would precipitate serious trouble. Policemen were stationed at each of the schools, and when the colored people came with their children and sought to enter, as they had the day before, the officers stood at the doors and refused their admittance at the Washington School, which is in a portion of the city where the colored people congregated upon a hill back of the schoolhouse and held a consultation. They decided to attempt to put the children into the school in spite of the officers, and marched over to the school yard. For a time it seemed that trouble could only be averted by permitting the negroes to enter, but the police held their ground and threatened to arrest any of them who should attempt to enter the school against orders.

The men and women remained at a distance and urged the children to go in. Some of them attempted it, but they were sent back by the police, and none were successful save a few boys, who climbed in at the windows while the officers guarded the doors. They were promptly dislodged, and the colored people then retired again to the hill back of the schoolhouse, where they remained several hours and then returned to their homes.

At the Irving and Lincoln schools the same scenes were represented. A committee of three colored men, accompanied by their attorney, then called upon President Fink of the School Board and asked him if it was the intention to persist in the policy of excluding the colored children from the schools attended by the whites. Mr. Fink assured them that such was the intention of the board. The colored people then held another meeting and instructed three of their number to go to Springfield and meet General Palmer, who had wired them that he would assist them in an effort to secure in the Federal Court a mandamus compelling the city authorities to permit the negroes to attend school with the white children.

The negroes insist that the law is on their side and that they will send their children to the schools built for them. The Supreme Court decisions in similar cases at Galesburg, Quincy and Upper Alton encourage them in the belief that they will triumph in the courts.

THE FEVER-STRICKEN SOUTH.

Plague at New Orleans as Virulent as It Was in 1878.

Nine New Cases and Three Deaths Announced Yesterday.

A Mob Makes a Dastardly Attempt to Burn a School Building Which Was Used as a Hospital for Yellow Fever Patients—The Situation at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—Eminent doctors believe that the work of the Board of Health is productive of good results, and that the fever is not spreading, but on the contrary, is being confined to localities. Thus far there have been a few less than 100 cases and fifteen deaths. The death rate is in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. It was in 1878 16 per cent., so that up to the present time the disease is about as virulent as it was in the last great epidemic New Orleans saw.

There were nine new cases to-day, and the following deaths: Salvador Casnel, 1423 Chartres street; Frederick Gund, 535 Marais street; Miss Dreyfus, old No. 36 Bourbon street.

Of the ninety odd cases in New Orleans from the beginning, only four have been among the negro population. There are several serious cases among those who are ill, but the Board of Health is daily discharging patients as cured.

Mayor Flower to-day ordered a force of policemen to protect the Beauregard School, on which a mob made an attack to burn it last night. Only a portion of the building was burned, and it is still possible to use the structure as a hospital for the treatment of yellow fever patients. It was shortly after midnight that the mob applied the torch to the schoolhouse, and thereby carried into execution a threat that had been repeatedly made during yesterday evening. When the firemen arrived on the scene their hose was cut, but the department worked pluckily, and with the assistance of a squad of police, ultimately succeeded in quenching the flames. The burning of the school created intense indignation here, and the outrage was bitterly denounced.

Every newspaper in the city has ringing editorials, pledging to support the Mayor in his effort to see that no mob may take to punish the culprits and carry into effect the original determination to establish a hospital in the Beauregard schoolhouse.

A committee during the day called on Mayor Flower to protect itself against the mob by burning a school. His honor fiercely denounced the outrage of last night. He said that such occurrences would do New Orleans more harm than all the yellow fever epidemics combined. The question had arisen whether the Mayor should have ordered the school to be burned, so far as he was concerned, he proposed to exhaust every power at his command to establish peace. A mob might threaten, but the city had decided on the location and all the threats in the world could not deter him from his purpose to protect the Sisters of Charity, and the surgeon who would be sent to the schoolhouse to care for yellow fever patients.

The Mayor has the support of well nigh the entire community. The situation here is generally unquiet. Freight is moving slowly, and there is practically no passenger traffic. The theaters are still open, and amusements are not restrained. But that New Orleans is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars by foolishly quarantining this city is raised.

THREE MORE DEATHS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE (Ala.), Sept. 24.—There have been three deaths and three new cases since the report handed out yesterday at 2 o'clock. The deaths were: John G. Bourne, reported last night; Rev. Daniel Murray of St. Vincent's Parish; McDonald, aged 71 years, a new case; Frank Stewart, found yesterday afternoon dying in a negro church shop, on Water street, near Church street.

Stewart had been on a spree for the past ten days, and was not supposed, last night, to have the fever. When he died, however, he turned yellow, and thus caused the definition of yellow fever death.

Father Murray was 30 years of age, and a native of Middleton, County Cork, Ireland. He preached at St. Vincent's last Sunday, telling the congregation to be prepared for the final summons. That afternoon he was taken sick, and had a continued high fever from start to finish.

The bulletin to-day reports 41 cases, 6 deaths, 19 discharged and 16 under treatment. With one or two exceptions the sick are doing well.

Dr. George A. Ketchum, President of the Board of Health, remarks that the sick of the fever are dwellers in one-story houses, that is to say, sleep on the ground floor. He infers that the poison moves along the ground.

The steady effort to get the stringency of the quarantine against Mobile modified is meeting with partial success. The river boats on the Alabama and the Tombigbee left to-night on the first trips for two weeks. They will go up these rivers some 200 miles carrying heavy cargoes of all kinds of supplies, but no passengers. The railroads are also doing more work and bringing in cotton and general merchandise.

YELLOW FEVER AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Sept. 24.—Dr. James F. Alexander, President of the Board of Health, furnished the following statement at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "I paid a visit to the yellow fever patient, Miss Carrie F. Lemming, at 119

MINE ACCIDENT IN ILLINOIS.

A Terrific Explosion Occurs in a Coal Shaft Near Marion.

Just as Forty-Five Men Had Disappeared to Begin Their Day's Labor.

One Man Killed, Three Fatally Injured and Six Others Severely Burned and Bruised—An Unknown Miner Also Imprisoned in the Shaft and Is Supposed to be Dead.

MARION (Ill.), Sept. 24.—One man was killed, three fatally injured, and six were severely burned and bruised by an explosion of gas in the Williams County coal mine to-day. An unknown miner is still imprisoned in the shaft, and was undoubtedly instantly killed.

The dead Frank Farrar, Italian miner. The injured: G. Griet, burned by explosion, will die; Peter Casper, burned internally, will die; Joe Barlow, driver, burned about head, will die.

A shift of forty-five men went down the main shaft in the case at 7 o'clock this morning. They had proceeded only a short distance up the main gangway when the lamp on the leader's cap ignited a large body of gas. A terrific explosion resulted. Farrar and the unknown miner were knocked down, the latter being buried under a mass of broken timbers and rocks.

Those who were able to crawl back to the foot of the shaft signaled for the cage, which had been blown to the surface by the force of the explosion. Rescuers descended, and soon all the injured men were brought to the surface.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

No Sensational Testimony Brought Out Yesterday. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The testimony for the defense in the Luetgert trial to-day was for the most part that of witnesses who said they had seen Mrs. Luetgert in the vicinity of Kenosha, Wis., within a few days after the date on which it has been claimed by the State that she was murdered.

An effort was made to introduce evidence regarding threats that Mrs. Luetgert is said to have made of leaving her home. When this question was first brought up the court ruled that threats of this kind, when made more than one week prior to the disappearance of the woman, would be inadmissible, but could not permit testimony on this point dating back further than a week.

The witnesses for the defense who were to testify regarding the intention of Mrs. Luetgert to leave her home had heard her make the threats several months prior to May 1st, and the court threw out the evidence.

To-morrow the defense will make a strong effort to get the court to alter its ruling on this point. State's Attorney Deneen was apparently not disturbed by the evidence of the witnesses from Kenosha, Wis., who identified the picture of Mrs. Luetgert as that of a strange woman they saw in the Wisconsin town on May 3d, 4th and 5th. "Wait until we get our rebuttal evidence," said the State's attorney. "We will show this defense up in a way that will be surprising."

To-morrow witnesses will be called to show Luetgert's treatment of his wife. It will be sought to be shown that he was a model husband, and that his character was pleasant and reasonable, and that there was no unusual bickering or quarreling between himself and his wife.

Next week, the testimony of experts in regard to the bones found in the factory will be heard.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Receives a Hearty Reception at Lenox, Mass. LENOX (Mass.), Sept. 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley, with the other members of the party, which for the past two days have been visiting in Adams, reached Lenox this afternoon. There was an immense crowd about the station at Pittsfield to meet them. After their cheer was given for the President and his wife as they appeared upon the platform. Hon. John Sloane, whose guests they will be until to-morrow noon, welcomed them and escorted them to the vehicles awaiting to take them to their home.

The carriage was stopped in front of the park, which was filled with a struggling mass of young Americans. The President had stated when he received an invitation to stop that he would not make any remarks. The tremendous enthusiasm of the school children was too much for the President, however, and he rose in his carriage and made a short address to them, referring to the duties of citizenship before them, and advising all to continue to live lives of morality and virtue practiced in their youth.

The President was then driven to the links of the Lenox Golf Club where he held a short reception.

In the evening the presidential party dined at Wyndhurst with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sloane, afterward holding a reception to cottagers of the locality.

GONE STARK MAD.

A Murderer Loses His Mind Through Fear of Being Lynched. COLUMBUS (Kan.), Sept. 24.—Ed. Staffebach, one of the notorious family of murderers, in jail here, has gone stark mad through fear of lynching at the hands of a mob.

Ed. Staffebach is convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Frank Gallagher, one of the several persons supposed to have been murdered in the den of the Staffebachs at Galena, this county. The constant talk of lynching heard in connection with the search for deserted mine shafts at Galena for the bodies of other victims, has

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VALESQUEZ COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Ex-Inspector-General of Police Takes His Own Life in Prison.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—Ex-Inspector-General of Police Eduardo Valesquez, at the early age of 32 years, lies to-night a corpse, having taken his life in Belem Prison some time during this morning. The Inspector blew his brains out with a revolver.

He was proud, exceedingly reserved, rarely being known to smile, and very ambitious, his rise from a humble position through various posts to the command of the police having been sufficient to attract attention to him as a man of great talent.

He was subjected yesterday to a long examination by Judge Flores, and at the conclusion, on his return to the room in the prison, it was noted that he showed great dejection and anguish of mind. He has always been in the habit of retiring late, and in prison kept up his custom, retiring about 3 o'clock. At 11 o'clock this morning the Warden of the prison went to call him. He found the Inspector dead, with a bullet wound in the right temple, and on investigation, found a small two-barreled pistol, with which the act had been committed.

The pistol had been placed so close to the temple and pressed into the skin that it practically made no noise on being discharged, hence the reason of no report being heard by the guards.

In a letter left in the room, Valesquez said that the crime was suggested to him by Inspector Villavicencio of the Second Police District, who is in prison. He felt, he said, that his loyalty to the Chief Magistrate, whose life had been attempted, warranted him in putting Arroyo to death.

LIUTENANT PEARY.

The Arctic Explorer Arrives at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Lieutenant H. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, arrived in this city last night. He went direct to the Lafayette Hotel, and after a light lunch, retired to his room without registering. He gave orders not to be disturbed, saying that he would receive no one. Early this morning the explorer was driven to the League Island Navy Yard, where he said he was going on official business.

He stated this morning that what he considered the most important discovery was the finding of the relics of the Greeley expedition. These were found in Cape Sabine, but he said he would not describe them for the present. The party, Lieutenant Peary said, had experienced a most unusual and stormy season. They had but a few days that could be called pleasant; that they could do very little. He had, however, succeeded in establishing headquarters and a base of supplies in Greenland, preparatory to his new expedition next spring.

Lieutenant Peary will leave this city for Washington this evening or early to-morrow.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

One Man Fatally Burned and Six Other Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—One man was fatally burned and six other persons injured last night by the explosion of a gasoline stove at No. 181 West Adams street. The injured are: Charles E. Mason, will die; John Lewis, J. T. Sheldon, Eva Evans, Albert Beach, Arthur Emerson and Henry Martin.

The basement was occupied by Beach and Emerson as a tamale kitchen. While Emerson was filling the tank of the stove it exploded, enveloping him in flames and hurling him through the door into an area way. Lewis was blown fifty feet, and the others thrown against the walls and floor.

Fears of a Yellow Fever Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The City of Panama has constructed for a modern system of water works, having up to this time relied upon rainwater cisterns and bad wells. A Belgian firm has the contract which is already under way, and Consul-General Vilquin at Panama, who reports the fact to the State Department, says the necessary tearing up of the streets and ancient sewers will probably cause an epidemic of yellow fever.

Peace in Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Minister Stewart at Montevideo announced the proclamation of peace there. He had previously reported that all arrangements had been made looking to this end, but that the plan had to receive the ratification of Congress. It is assumed that this has now been given and that the insurrection is at an end.

The Bainbridge Conflagration.

CHILLICOTHE (O.), Sept. 24.—A careful estimate of the loss of life and property in the conflagration at Bainbridge yesterday shows two killed, twelve injured, but none fatally, and property valued at \$59,700 totally destroyed. The insurance was only \$1,500.

Outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—There is an outbreak of typhoid fever at Madstone, Kent, due to the drainage from a hop pickers' encampment polluting the water. The temporary hospitals there already contain 220 cases, and the local authorities have telegraphed for additional doctors and nurses.

Floods Cause Great Loss of Life.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.—Floods have washed away a bridge on the Bangalore-Minsore Railroad, near Maddur. An engine and five cars filled with passengers were precipitated into the river, causing great loss of life.

Export Duty on Coffee Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department has been notified through its Consul at Cartagena and Barranquilla that the Colombian Government has suspended the export duty on coffee, which amounted to \$1.60 per 110 pounds, and was a war tax.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$215,521,160; gold reserve, \$146,885,561.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF BASEBALL.

A Very Exciting Race for the Season's Championship.

Boston a Few Notches Above the Team From Baltimore.

Nearly Thirteen Thousand People Witness the Bean-Eaters and Orioles Play the First Game of the Closing Series, Which Will Probably Determine Which Team Will Win the Pennant.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Nearly 13,000 persons saw Boston's baseball players beat the champions to-day and take the lead in the exciting race for the season's championship. One hundred and thirty-five of these people were Bostonians, who came over to "root" for their fellow citizens. Bedecked with red badges and armed with tin horns, they made noise enough for ten times their number, and to-night they are in an excessively cheerful frame of mind. Not so with the rest of the crowd, for they have no excuse to make for the beaten champions. The game was fairly won by superior playing, timely batting, better base running, sharper and cleaner fielding, in which Hamilton, Long and Tenney played probably the most conspicuous parts. Two of Long's and one of Tenney's catches being of the most sensational order.