ALEUTS ARE ANGRY.

CLASH OF RELIGIONS CAUSES A DISTURBANCE AT UNALASKA.

Parents Demand Their Children From the Methodist Home—Trouble Arises Through a Protestant Burial in Consecrated Ground.

Special Correspondence.

UNALASKA, Oct. 20.—For a time last week religious differences threatened to disrupt the government school and the Jessie Lee Methodist home at this place. The trouble arose over a mistake in the burial of little Mary Peterson, the invalid and crippled daughter of an Aleut woman, who died of a complication of diseases. Under the direction of Mrs. Annie F. Beller, general secretary of the Methodist Home Missionary Society, the remains were interred in the consecrated ground of the cemetery of the Greek church at this place.

There was a murmur of disapproval among the members of the church, and Mrs. Beller, realizing that a mistake had been made, addressed a polite note to Father Alexander Kratovsky, offering to disinter the body, but as no action was taken Mrs. Beller left on the Humboldt for Seattle.

As soon as the steamer had sailed, Miss Agnes L. Sowle, matron of the home, found no end of trouble in store for her. Father Alexander sent a communication to Deputy Territorial Marshal James C. Blaine, the only representative of the government at this place, demanding that the members of the church be protected in their religious rights guaranteed them by the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, signed by Gen. Rosseau and Prince Makchutoff. These rights, the priest said, had been invaded by the management of the home, for the parents of the children, in giving them over to the government school, had stipulated that they should attend the Greek church and be admitted to communion. Judge Blaine replied by stating that the case did not come under the jurisdiction of a Federal officer, but he would see that order was preserved. Father Alexander thereupon wrote another note, and then a third, in the same tenor.

The funeral was held last Saturday, and on Monday Judge Blaine found a large crowd of excited natives at his office. They were headed by Chief Chaisnakoff, who stated the case substantially as outlined in the letters of the priest, and ended with a demand that the Aleut children, about forty in number, be restored to their parents. Judge Blaine listened patiently to the complainants. Then he addressed them firmly and emphatically. "Never again come as a mob to my office," he said. "If you do I shall use all the power invested in me by the authority of the government to suppress any riotous demonstration you may make."

With this ultimatum the Aleuts proceeded in a body to the Jessie Lee home, and presented their demand to Miss Sowle. She applied to Judge Blaine for advice, informing him that the home had been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and that the children, with the exception of three girls, were in her custody by virtue of written contracts, by which the relatives had constituted the incorporation guardian of the children. She refused to surrender them and declared she would not give them up until compelled to do so. Judge Blaine told her the only remedy of the Aleuts lay in habeas corpus proceedings. By this time the Aleuts had become calm, and, unwilling to enter into a struggle, they retired.

Although Miss M. Elizabeth Mellor, in charge of the government school, had taken no particular part in this war of religions, the conflict was not without its effect. A large proportion of her pupils are from the home, and she was adjudged by the natives to be in sympathy with the steps taken by Mrs. Beller. Father Alexander at once directed that 40 Aleut boys, who had been receiving instruction in English at the school, be withdrawn until he could lay the case before Father Nicholas, Greek bishop for Alaska, whose headquarters are in San Francisco. Several weeks will pass before a reply can be received, and in the meantime the boys will be kept out of the school.

To the casual observer the elaborate funeral ceremonial of the church in Unalaska is shocking and the management of the Jessie Lee home tries to wean its inmates from the old religious custom. A few weeks ago Anna, the young wife of Peter Chalsnikoff, died, and was buried from the church. The mourners remained standing throughout the service, for the church has no seats, and after chants by Father Alexander and his assistants, with a choir of native boys, the natives filed past the remains to take leave of the dead. The men came first, no consideration being shown the female relatives of the deceased. Clasped in the hands of the dead woman was an image of the Virgin Mary and child, and across her brow was a sacred fillet, and as each Aleut reached the coffin he crossed himself, bowing very low; then he kissed first the image in the hands of the dead, then the sacred band across the forehead, and finally the lips or cheek. Again bowing very low, he crossed himself devoutly and walked quickly away. After the men came the women and children, and scarcely one failed to kiss the dead, although everyone knew that she had wasted away from consumption. The mourners made no tearful demonstration of grief. At the grave the coffin was again opened to allow relatives the last farewell, and then the lid was nailed down noisily. Each of the women threw three shovelfulls of earth into the grave, and the men completed the burial.

The efforts of the missionaries to lead the Aleut children away from such observances have aroused all the opposition of the Greek church, and when the little girl was laid away in consecrated ground, with none of the customery ceremonial, the indignation of the Aleuts was indescribable. Woman does not occupy an exalted place among them, and they have abandoned the struggle to recover the girls; but the boys, some of whom are destined for the priesthood, will not go back to the government school, save by the direction of Bishop Nicholas.

HORACE M'CLURE.

THE DOGS ARE HERE.

Two Hundred and Twenty From Chicago for the Yukon.

Saturday night a Northern Pacific freight train brought in the first car load of dogs that ever entered the Seattle yards. They came all the way from Chicago, and include nearly all the various breeds of the genus canine. At present the animals are quartered in the kennels at Hill's brick yard, in the southeastern part of the city.

The importation of these dogs, numbering 220, marks the beginning of a new enterprise that is due directly to the development of the gold mines of the Yukon. It is the purpose of a company organized by F. D. Black, J. B. Powles and William H. Lewis to train nearly, if not fully, 2,000 dogs for hauling sleds over the snow and ice-covered mountains and plains of Alaska and the Northwest territory. The gentlemen named have organized the Seattle-Yukon Dog Company for this purpose, believing that trained animals will be in great demand when the rush of gold-seekers over the Chilkoot pass begins next February.

Accommodations for 2,000 dogs will ultimately be arranged at the old Hill brick yards. Around a large, level tract of ground a high board fence has been erected. The inclosure will be utilized as a training ground, and the animals will be taught to patiently bear packs and haul sleds filled with provisions and supplies. The grounds will be under the charge of Oscar Jones, who has had much experience in handling and training dogs. A number of experienced trainers will be employed by Mr. Jones.

Although the animals reached Seattle a little the worse for their eight-day trip, but few of them were lost, and those that seemed to have suffered by the trip will be cared for until they fully recover. Outside of the inclosure a big metal kettle has been erected over a brick furnace, and here the daily meals for the 220 hungry canines will be prepared. They will be fed boiled horsemeat and a porridge made of cornmeal and middlings combined. Special care will be taken in the sanitary arrangements of the training quarters and kennels, it being the intention to make every dog as strong and rugged as scientific feeding and training can do.

Mr. William H. Lewis went East to personally superintend the purchase of the dogs. He employed a number of men, and as soon as a car load were gathered they were shipped West. In about a week another car load will arrive.

Most of the dogs that arrived Saturday night are strong brutes of the larger breeds. Strong, shaggy St. Bernards and Newfoundlands are numerous, and there are numbers of large dogs of mixed breeds. Nearly every strain known to the dog fancier is represented.

LAST TRIBUTES TO HENRY GEORGE.

Continued from Page 1.

ments than he whose sudden death we are called here to mourn. Many men try to follow Him; more, I think, than in any previous age."

Dr. Abbott also spoke in the highest praise of the intellectual side of Henry George. He said of Mr. George's mastery of the English language: "His ability to put things in the most forcible possible way, and his genius for arousing enthusiasm would have placed him in almost any position in public life, if he had been content to be merely a politician. But he was not a self-seeking man."

In fact, the speaker said, he had never met a man who gave so little thought to the effect upon himself and his own fortunes, of his public utterances, as Mr. George. He was a man of unflinching courage and he had an unquestioning faith that there is a good God, who designs not His children to live in degradation and wretchedness. To do something to lift God's children to a better plane had been the object of Henry George's life.

Rabbi Gotthell spoke next, saying:

"Before the civic contest was decided in which this brave man staked his life death has cast his irrevocable vote in favor of him and crowned him victor in the race for a crown that outshines and will outlast the transient triumphs of the coming battle. It is a race for a worthy manhood and a benefactor of his kind.

"Friend and foe stand side by side in reverent awe by his lifeless frame. In sealing his lips forever, death opens those of myriads to speak his praise and manifest their gratitude to the man whose thoughts were ever for liberty, justice and humanity.

"He advocated a social order in which every toiler shall be sure of his due reward and poverty and degradation shall be unknown. A wail of grief is heard from all parts of the country, and once more the old Hebrew maxim is confirmed: 'The truly wise are greater in their death than in their lives.'

"Life means conflict, and conflict means passion, and passion obscures our eyes and clouds our vision. It makes the bravest and the best into the tumult of the common war cries, and they must ever stoop to things which, but for the stress of the hour, they would keep far from themselves.

"But when the smoke of the battlefield has cleared away and the shots of armies are hushed, then the fallen hero lies in the fullness of his stature and enables us to measure his greatness truly."

After another hymn by the choir Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke. Prior to his address the vast assemblage had preserved a church-like quiet, but the ringing words of Dr. McGlynn soon evoked an outburst of applause, which could not be repressed. Dr. McGlynn spoke with great feeling, but his only grief at the loss of his old friend did not prevent the display of some characteristic flights of eloquence by him. Dr. McGlynn said:

Dr. McGlynn Applauded.

"The place where we meet here this afternoon is not one dedicated to religion or to the service of God, but has generally been used for purposes of recreation or amusement, or of art. It has today been made sacred, and we meet here upon holy ground, and stand abashed in the presence of a message directed to us from the throne of God. It is no ordinary message. That messenger of death has brought to our hearth that which has immeasurably shocked us.

"We stand upon ground that is made sacred by the remains of a man who was raised from among us by our Father in heaven to spread the message of truth and righteousness and justice and peace to all.

"He died in a struggle for the cause of humanity, and especially that of New York, but it was altogether too small for his broad mind and indomitable courage.

"He was," said Father McGlynn, "simply a seer, a prophet, a forerunner sent by God, and we can say in all reverence and in the words of Scripture, that:

"'There was a man sent from God whose name was John. He was sent to bear witness of the light.'

"I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the sacred Scriptures when I say there was a man sent from God and his name was Henry George."

Dr. McGlynn was here interrupted by applause throughout the hall and seemed deeply affected. He alluded to the touching eulogy bestowed on Henry George by Dr. Abbott as expressing what he thought of him as a friend and brother.

"Henry George's gentle heart," the orator said, "was ready to break because he saw that nothing came from the professors of the schools of political economy which could improve the condition of the people, because the knowledge of those economists was hardly to be considered within the bounds of science at all.

"'Truly it was designed by Providence to raise up such a man before the world to expose the fallacy and the injustice of their reasoning.

"Wherever word has gone that Henry George is dead, his teachings live and his voice is heard, though he lies still in death. His works have been read throughout the world and in every language known in the universe. George speaks to all humanity."

John S. Crosby, who has been one of the most active campaigners for George, was the last speaker, and the only layman who spoke. His address dealt more with the duty of the present, in accordance with the principles laid down by Henry George, rather than with mere eulogy of the dead teacher, and evoked applause even more energetic, perhaps, than the remarks of Dr. McGlynn.

The last address was concluded shortly after 5 o'clock, and the meeting was dismissed with directions from a member of the committee as to the manner of dismissal from the hall. Nearly all of those present took advantage of the opportunity to view the face of Henry George, and the march past his coffin was continued as it had been in progress during the day.

The Funeral Procession.

The procession which accompanied the remains to Brooklyn was in many respects the most remarkable ever witnessed in New York. The catafalque was a magnificent creation of black broadcloth, and at the base was twelve feet wide. There were five steps leading to the top. The horses, of jet black, were covered with black silk mourning and were led by sixteen grooms. The only emblem on the top of the casket was a small white wreath.

The organizations that paid honor to Mr. George by following the funeral car fell into line from the side streets off Madison avenue and below Forty-second street. There was some disappointment in the small number of followers, and it was conservatively estimated that when the party passed Thirty-fourth street on Madison avenue, there were less than 2,500 men in line.

There were marks of respect all along the line. Bared heads were the rule on both sides of the street, and many men and women were noticed to be crying.

When the open space in front of the hotels on Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets was reached there was an enormous crowd. There were a number of old men here who seemed to be greatly interested, for they stood with bared heads from the time the police appeared until nearly all the procession had passed them. When the south side of Union square was reached, the band that had preceded the catafalque fell out of line and, taking a stand on the sidewalk, played a dirge while the remainder of the procession passed. It was 8 o'clock when the head of the column rounded into Broadway again at Fourteenth street. An expectant crowd of George worshippers flanked Broadway at Canal street. Here it was also noticed that there was much weeping.

The procession from that point to City Hall park was without incident, save for a repetition of the scenes of grief which had been manifested along the entire route.

Simple private services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the family residence.

Revs. George and Littimer, of Philadelphia, cousins of the deceased and both Episcopal clergymen, will officiate. The body will be carried to Greenwood to be interred in the family lot on Ocean hill, looking out on the Atlantic.

Rev. Minot J. Savage's Tribute.

"An Ideality" was the subject of the sermon delivered today by Rev. Minot J. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah. During his discourse the preacher said that Henry George was a man who through his life consecrated himself to the welfare of the people.

"He poured out to the people," said Dr. Savage, "the sympathy of his heart, as well as his physical strength, and he died literally a martyr to his cause. He is a man to hold up for emulation for magnificent spirit and the consecration with which he gave himself, heart and soul, to his cause. If we only had 10,000 men who cared half as much for the city's welfare as Henry George did, it would be one of the most glorious cities of the world. We need men who appreciate the importance of making this a glorious city."

Dr. Felix Adler.

At the conclusion of an address on "Present Political Conditions," before the Society of Ethical Culture, at Carnegie hall today, Dr. Felix Adler paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Henry George. He said:

"At the point in a great campaign for the people when the excitement was intense, the weird light of a tragedy illumines the field. His friends and opponents—foes he had none—have joined in a tribute to his memory. It reviewing his career we recognize three distinct services he rendered to humanity. He did the most of any man to make the readers of contemporaneous realize the problem of poverty. His claim as a writer is secure, and he stood as a great popular leader. An old Greek philosopher, when asked as to whom he considered the happiest man, named a ruler of Athens who lived at a time when Athens was in her glory, who had a family to continue his work where he left off and who died on the field of battle just when his army was on the point of achieving a brilliant victory. The same might be said of Henry George.

"All these conditions apply, and he died in the midst of a great fight for the people whom he loved, on the eve of a glorious victory. It was his sincerity that the people loved. They realized his great love for humanity and respected him for it. Whether or not they approved his idea for reconstructing society, they loved and admired the man."

Rev. Heber Newton.

Rev. Heber Newton preached at All Souls' church today on the "Ethical Issues Before the City." He said:

"The tragedy which has befallen our city within the last few hours ought to decide the issues in the heart of every honest mind. A great mind, a noble-hearted man has fallen a martyr to the city's liberties, the city's honor. Conscious of his inherent weakness, yet following the call of the city to him, he plunged into the thick of the fight, regardless of himself, though with the presentiment on his soul which he expressed in that pathetic word of his Cooper Union address: 'I accept your nomination and will remain in the fight to the end, though I die in it.' All I have said as to the ethical aspects of the issues, he was the living embodiment. The intense earnestness of his moral nature led him to plunge almost recklessly into this battle for the people's rights and liberties. He could not be apathetic. He could not be indifferent when the fate of a city of 2,000,000 souls hung in the balance. This intense earnestness was one secret of his strange power over the masses of men."

Memorial Services in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Metropolitan temple was crowded at noon today at the memorial services for Henry George, held under the auspices of the Single Tax Society. President Manzer, of that organization, was chairman of the meeting. Miss McCloskey, a cousin of Henry George, sang "Flee as a Bird," said to be a favorite composition with the economist. She broke down during its rendition, and most of the audience was similarly affected.

Congressman James G. Maguire recalled many personal reminiscences of the author of "Progress and Poverty," and ex-Judge Robert Ferral, who nineteen years ago was associated with George in the publication of the Evening Post, in this city, spoke of the dead man's journalistic experiences. Other eulogistic addresses were made by James H. Barry, editor of the Star; P. J. Healy and Chairman Manzer, the latter dismissing the audience with a substitute for the orthodox benediction.

Henry George's Successor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Henry George, son and successor of the late Henry George, has issued the following statement:

"I am an affectionate son of a most loving father. Between us has subsisted the closest companionship. I have a clear understanding of, and a profound admiration for all that he has said and done. A man has but one life here to live. I solemnly dedicate mine to the cause for which my father gave his. If elected to the exalted office of mayor of Greater New York, I shall hold myself pledged to fulfill every condition and promise made by him, and most especially shall I bring swift justice upon those public thieves and corruptionists who for so long have flaunted their deeds in the faces of the common people whom they have insulted and robbed.

"To all the world I proclaim this: My father's work, as he planned and pursued it, shall be carried forward without faltering or swerving. Let all who took hope at the sight of his standard keep heart and follow, for it presses on, and shall press on and on, while life is left."

DEATHS.

One of the Oldest Engineers.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 31.—Flower W. Pope, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the United States, died here today. He was the first engineer of the railroad between Santa Cruz and Pajaro, and before coming to California had been engineer on the New England and New York roads.

The Chief of the Shawnees.

CHAMPAU, Kan., Oct. 31.—Charles Bluejacket, chief of the Shawnee Indians, is dead at his home at Bluejacket, a few miles south of Champau. He was 80 years old, and had been chief of his tribe for many years.

Bluejacket recently took a trip to Kansas City to locate the grave of an Indian prophet and contracted a cold, which led to his death. He was a Baptist minister.

The Duguay Trouin Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The French cruiser Duguay Trouin will sail for Panama this week. From Panama she will continue on down the coast of South America, calling at the chief ports as far as Valparaiso, and then she will start directly for Havre. The vessel has been in service in the South seas for over four years.

Serious Fire in Healdsburg.

HEALDSBURG, Cal., Oct. 31.—The business portion of this town was swept away this morning by a fire, the origin of which is unknown, and which destroyed $50,000 worth of property. The buildings and the stocks of six stores were burned, and the fire was only gotten under control in time to save the Soytome house, the outbuildings of which were destroyed.

$2000.00

Schilling's Best baking powder is fresh.

But that doesn't matter—it is stronger when a year old than any other is when fresh.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 2015

LINE TO KLONDIKE

THE C. P. WILL PUT IN A TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Will Start From Ashcroft and Substantially Follow the Line Surveyed by the Union Pacific for Its Siberian Line, Abandoned in 1866.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 31.—C. R. Hosmer, general manager of the Canadian Pacific telegraphs, said regarding telegraphic connection to Alaska, that Canadian government experts had been busy for some time locating the most feasible route. He had decided that the most feasible route was from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, near Vancouver, to Quesnelle, in Kootenay, the present terminus of the line, and thence to Alaska. There was no difficulty here in construction or maintenance. In 1866 this line was surveyed and work done upon it, with a view to connecting Asia and America by Ashcroft, Klondike and the Bering sea. A line connecting Quesnelle and Dawson City will be in operation next year if the government thinks as he does. Telegraph stations will be established every forty miles, and the line will be used in police service and the stations to be used as government headquarters.

Mr. Hosmer is restless at the delay of the government in not making more progress with the Pacific cable. No action has been taken yet as the result of the colonial conference. The delay was unexplainable, as all is in readiness, except the apportionment of the cost between Great Britain and the colonies interested. The practicability of the cable has been shown by voluminous evidence gathered and considered at the meeting of the Pacific cable commission. The apathy may be due to a feeling that the time for laying the cable is premature, but the great influx of gold seekers and tourists, due to the gold excitement, and a desire to see and know the far-away country ruled by Queen Victoria, has given British Columbia a prominence which may stimulate the cable commissioners.

ADMITTING CHINESE CHILDREN.

The Recent Decision of Judge Hanford Followed Precedents.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 31.—Attorney A. R. Coleman, who defended the case of the Chinese boys whom the treasury agents recently attempted to have deported, makes an interesting reply to those who have attempted to show that Judge Hanford's decision allowing the boys to remain in this country is a new way of opening the gates to the fraudulent admission of the wives and children of Chinese merchants doing business in this country. According to Mr. Coleman's statement the decision given by Judge Hanford is directly in line with a decision of the United States supreme court, as well as with long practice of the treasury department.

"A decision precisely similar to that rendered a few days ago by Judge Hanford was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller on March 14, 1892. It was in the case of Lau Ow Bew, a Chinese merchant of Portland, who was refused admission on his return to San Francisco because he did not have the consular certificate required by the act of congress of July 5, 1884. The federal court and the federal court of appeals both ruled against allowing him to remain, but the supreme court reversed the case, and said that to require the Chinese government to certify that a certain man was a merchant in the United States would be 'absurd, ridiculous and unjust.' It is the law of the land that any man's wife and children are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the husband and father, and, as Judge Hanford held, the courts are bound to follow the principle laid down by the supreme court in the Lau Ow Bew case.

"In the case of Ching Toy Ho, the wife of a Chinese merchant, Judge Deady held in 1890 that the act did not apply to the wives and children of Chinese merchants, and permitted the woman and her child to land without the certificate. The law under which this decision was rendered was that of July 5, 1884, as was the case with the supreme court and the Hanford decisions. The decision of Judge Deady was fought by the treasury department until 1892, when it was accepted by the department, and Chinese have been all along admitted under it until last December, when for some reason the treasury department again refused to follow the decision, and this was possible for the recent case before Judge Hanford.

"Up to that time there had been no question about the proceedings, and it was always the practice for a Chinese merchant who desired to bring his wife and children to this country, to lay his proofs before the collector of customs and get the collector's advice about bringing them over. This was the way the Chinese woman and children who were before Judge Hanford the other day came to be in this country. The husband of her had previously laid the case before Collector Saunders, who gave permission for them to be brought over. Shortly after that, and before they arrived in this country, the treasury department had reversed the custom, but Collector Saunders stood by his word of authority previously given, and when it was proven that these Chinese were as represented, he admitted them. Judge Hanford sustained him.

"The treasury department can easily provide such regulations as will make it impossible for any who are not entitled to come in under this law to do so, and we heard none of this talk about fooling the country with fraudulent wives and children when the law was in force four years ago."

Relinquish State Land.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 31.—A request was made a short time since by the commissioner of the general land office that the commissioner of public lands execute a relinquishment of certain granted lands in the name of the state. The attorney general has advised the state land commissioner that there is no authority in the constitution permitting either the commissioner or state land commission to divest the state of title by relinquishment or quit claim.

NORTHWEST NEWS NOTES.

Col. L. Edwin Dudley, United States consul, has installed F. R. Blochberger as vice consul at Roesland.

According to Mr. Bruce White, talking at Nelson, the Slocan Star has paid dividends up to date of $400,000.

The contest case of the Olive Beaten and Chehalis mineral claims, at Nelson, B. C., was decided by Justice Walkem in favor of the Chehalis.

One Tornito, a prospector, claims the Thursday mining property, near Grand Forks, B. C., by virtue of the expenditure of $500 in work prior to location. His contest will be heard before the county court at Grand Forks next week.

J. H. Sulsman, of Montreal, of the smelter department of the Canadian Pacific railway, said at Nelson that that company or its directors will build smelters along the line of its road, but would not state where they would be located.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

Conditions Encourage the Belief That the Worst Is Over.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 31.—Camp Fontainbleau is deserted. The last of the refugees left today. Twelve hundred and seventy-four persons have availed themselves of its hospitality since September 18. The detention train made its last trip for the marine hospital service today, taking guards, cooks, fumigators, etc., to Camp Hutton, La.

Six Cases Reported.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported here today, but no deaths. These cases indicate no new foci of infection, all originating from the infected districts. It is raining here today, and tonight the prospects are good for a cold wave tomorrow night and a frost Tuesday morning.

Another Encouraging Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—This has been another encouraging day in the yellow fever situation, but it is feared that the heavy rain which has fallen will have a bad effect on the patients and will cause many new cases to be developed tomorrow. Cold weather is expected to succeed the rain. Board of health report: Cases of fever today, 35; deaths today, 5; total cases of fever to date, 1,150; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 183.

But Two New Cases.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31.—The board of health, in its official statement, tonight chronicles but two new cases of yellow fever in this section of the country, and these are at Clifton.

The Worst Past.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Today's yellow fever reports to Surgeon General Wyman show that the situation is better and the outlook more encouraging than for some days past. The officials of the service now believe that the worst of the epidemic has passed, and that if from now on a frost gradually makes its appearance in the affected districts, the daily number of cases will diminish.

Frosts Not Expected.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—The number of new cases today reached the high water mark of four weeks ago, the total being 11 for the previous twenty-four hours. There were no deaths. The temperature remains high even for this latitude, and a killing frost is hardly to be expected before the third week of November.

The Situation Brighter.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Only three new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health for the twenty-four hours ending tonight. There were no deaths. The situation is much brighter, and no further alarm is felt by the citizens generally. It has been raining all day, and colder weather is expected to follow the cessation of the downpour.

THE MINE A SEA OF FIRE.

Six Men Driven Back by the Flames to Be Suffocated by the Smoke.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 31.—The most fatal mine disaster in the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal fields since the Twin shaft horror at Pittston, over a year ago, was developed in the fire which gutted the river slope of the Delaware & Hudson company's Von Storch mine in this city Saturday. At least six men are known to have been suffocated by smoke, and possibly one other, a Pole, is numbered among the dead.

The dead are:
THOMAS HILL.
JOHN FARRELL.
JOHN FRANCIS MORAN.
MIKE WALSH.
JOHN M'DONALD.
THOMAS PADDEN.

The slope extends down through three veins. The missing men were at work in the deck and surface veins, the former 100 and the latter sixty feet from the surface. They had but two avenues of escape. The shorter route was by way of the slope, which was a sea of flames for nearly twelve hours, and is yet burning near its foot, and the other route was via crosscuts to gangways which led to an air shaft nearly a mile from the spot where the men were working. Fire kept them out of the slope, and the smoke which backed out and into all the workings prevented escape through the crosscuts. The supposition is that the men were suffocated.

Eighteen men, it is thought, were in the mine when the fire was discovered at 1.20 o'clock this morning. Only ten of this number are known to have been hoisted through the air shaft.

Chief Hickey, of the Scranton fire department, and eight firemen, narrowly escaped death in the slope today.

Joe Yamaski, one of the seven men entombed in the mine, was rescued at 10 o'clock tonight. The bodies of the other men were afterwards found and brought to the surface.

THE PRESIDENT IN CINCINNATI.

He Attends Church and Leaves Later for His Home in Canton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.3—President McKinley attended the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal church at the morning service today. The announcement had been made that the doors would open at 10:30 o'clock for the admission of strangers, but before 10 o'clock, a crowd was in waiting at the front doors. By 10:15 the church pews were almost filled by church members who had been admitted by a side door through the Sunday school room. By 10:30 every seat was filled and hundreds were compelled to go away disappointed or stand outside and content themselves with catching a glimpse of the presidential party upon their arrival.

President McKinley was accompanied by Mr. August Nessel, a prominent member of the church, and was followed by Secretary J. Addison Porter, Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, and J. G. Schmidlap, of this city. There was disappointment at the failure of Mrs. McKinley to accompany her husband, and it was understood that the condition of her health forbade her attendance.

The services were of the usual order, except, probably, some addition to the music. When the final hymn was announced the president and his party left the church, and thus avoided the delay that would have been inevitable if they had waited until the close of the services.

During the afternoon there were many callers at the residence of Judge Schmidlap, where the president and Mrs. McKinley are guests. The president and Mrs. McKinley left later for Canton, where they remain till after the election, and then go to Pittsburg.

THE INDIANS HAVE LEFT.

They Have Returned to Utah, and the Trouble Is Over.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Rifle, Col., says: Game Commissioner Swan and Warden J. T. McLean returned here tonight from Meeker. Mr. Swan went from Meeker to Yellow Creek, thirty-five miles west of Meeker, where he met Warden McLean and Sheriff Wilber, of Rio Blanco county, who had been as far west as the Utah line on their return up the river. They reported that the Indians were getting out of the country as fast as possible. Warden McLean and Sheriff Wilber had been riding the country four days, notifying the Indians to leave, and when the officers started back to Meeker the Indians were all moving out.

These officials, as well as the settlers along the river from Rangley to Meeker, are satisfied that the Indians have left for good, and very little uneasiness is felt on the part of the settlers. Wardens have been stationed along the Utah line to report the first reappearance of the Indians.

COURT MARTIAL FOR LOVERING.

Believed to Be Recommendation of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Gen. Miles, in his capacity of acting secretary of war, has received by mail from Gen. Brooke, commanding the department of Missouri, the report of the court of inquiry, which he appointed by direction of Secretary Alger to investigate the charges against Capt. Lovering, of the Fourth infantry, of ill-treating Private Hammond. In view of the fact that the inquiry was really ordered by Secretary Alger, who feels a personal interest in the matter, Gen. Miles states he will withhold the report from publication until the secretary returns to Washington or directs otherwise.

It is believed here that the court has found sufficient grounds for court martialing Capt. Lovering.

Union Officials Charged With Bribery

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—The executive committee of the State Miners' organization has completed the investigation of charges brought against President James Carson, of O'Fallon, and four others, George Horn, of Glencarbon; William Norbury, of Trey; James P. Page, of Stanton, and Thomas Simpson, of Collinsville, presidents of local mines, each charged with accepting $250 from the Consolidated Coal Company, of St. Louis, to settle the strike in the Consolidated fields at the old scale. Carson presented his resignation as state president and it was accepted. Several resolutions were adopted, but not made public.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

BLANCO IS IN, WEYLER OUT.

The Former Takes Supreme Command in Cuba, and the Latter Sails for Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., with Marshal Blanco, the new governor general of Cuba on board, was sighted off Havana this morning at 5.30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock, the Alfonso XIII. entered the harbor and Lieut. Gen. Weyler, the Marquis Ahumada, Admiral Navarro and other high military and naval officers went on the special steamer to meet Gen. Blanco.

After a long and cordial conference, Lieut. Gen. Weyler yielded up his command to his successor. At half-past 10 Marshal Blanco landed. According to the official accounts he was "enthusiastically greeted" by the populace, who shouted: "Long live Blanco."

Lieut. Gen. Weyler and Marshal Blanco exchanged farewells on board the Alfonso XIII, and the steamer Montserrat sailed at 1 o'clock p. m. She was escorted outside the harbor by numerous tugs laden with friends of the departing general and the officers of his staff.

An immense crowd witnessed the departure from the wharves. According to the official account, the people cheered for "Weyler, the pacificator." Gen. Weyler's escort on the Montserrat consists of 600 sick soldiers.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES JAPAN.

Russia Rebuffed in Korea—A Sleep-Walking American Tourist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The steamship Peru, which arrived today from Yokohama and Kongkong, via Honolulu, brought the following Oriental advices:

On the night of October 2 at 2:45 o'clock Yokohama was visited by a prolonged shock of earthquake. According to the observation made at Tokyo, the shock lasted 3 minutes 25 seconds, its direction being west southwest and east northeast. The maximum horizontal was developed 53 seconds after the commencement of the shock. The vertical motion was very feeble.

The Japanese government is being urged to send a military commander to the Indian frontier to inspect the actions of the British troops against the Afghans.

It is stated that the proposed lease by Russia of Beer Island, for the purpose of constructing a coal depot there, will be declined by Korea on account of the greater part of the island being already in the possession of Englishmen and Japanese.

The condition of Mr. Acakamyie, the councillor of public offices who recently tried to commit suicide by harikari, is said to be favorable and progressing toward recovery.

The death is announced at Hongkong of Mr. George Reingold Lammert, one of the oldest residents of the colony.

An accident occurred to a service train near Oyama, on the Tokaido railway, on October 3, by which five railway employes were killed on the spot and fourteen badly injured.

Foreign postage rates from Japan have been doubled, and the government is considering the advisability of raising the domestic postal and telegraph rates 50 per cent., in order to obtain funds for extending telegraphic communication.

On September 9 Mr. Charles Carroll, an American who arrived from Japan and Hongkong by the Kaiser-I.-Hind on the previous day on a pleasure trip around the world, fell over a balcony of the Grand Oriental hotel at Colombo and fractured his right leg in several places. The limb was amputated at the knee. It is believed he was walking in his sleep.

The cases of dysentery in Japan reported up to the end of last month totaled, according to the statistics compiled by the home department, 64,492. Of these 14,263 proved fatal.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

One of the Lessees of the Islands Discusses the Subject.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Hermann Liebes, of the North American Commercial Company, and one of the lessees of the Pribilof islands, has made a statement in refutation of the case put forward by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in his recent dispatch to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Liebes says in part:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the Pribilof islands are legitimately owned by the United States, and the United States has an undoubted right to grant a lease of the seal fisheries upon the islands to the highest bidder, viz: my company, and there can be no further doubt that the United States government has an absolute right to permit the lessees of the islands to kill every seal frequenting the rookeries. If America were to exercise its right to kill off all the seals upon Pribilof islands, the whole seal herd would be exterminated in less than a week, and pelagic sealing in the Bering sea would be brought to a summary end.

"The object of America, however, is to preserve and not to exterminate the seal, though we may be ultimately driven in self-defense to kill off the seals, as under present conditions sealing is not profitable. What was desired by America and the lessees of Pribilof islands, is that all parties interested, both in land and ocean sealing, without a moment's loss of time, confer together with the view of seeing whether or not some arrangement can be made by which by fair and equitable terms to both parties, the herd can be protected. I do not myself believe that any solution can be found which does not include as one of its terms the absolute prohibition of all pelagic sealing. This ought not to be a difficult matter to arrange, having regard to what I assert as an doubted fact, viz: That pelagic sealing is not and cannot be under present conditions profitable.

"A great deal has been said about Russia and Japan. It is suggested that, as they were not parties to the Paris treaty and are not bound by any regulations and are said to be concerned only in the seal fisheries of the western and not the eastern coast of the North Pacific, their presence at any conference would be out of place and would be only desired by America to secure from these countries a majority vote against British interests. The whole objection to Russia and Japan being represented at any conference is, I venture to think, most unreasonable. There is no question of voting in the matter, the conference being merely held with the view of arriving, if possible, at some solution by which the herd shall be saved from extermination, but so many difficulties and delays arise that I very much fear that by the time the conference has been held there will be no seals to confer about."

TO LOOK FOR ANDREE.

A Relief Expedition Starts From Norway in Three Days.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 31.—The government has instructed the governor of the province of Tromsoe, the most northern province of Norway, to charter a steamer at the expense of the state, to provision it for six months and to send out a relief expedition for Herr Andree, aeronaut, who ascended in his balloon, the Eagle, on July 11 last, from Spitzbergen, 1,400 miles northwest of the north cape of Norway on a proposed expedition to the north pole. The relief steamer will start in three days' time from Tromsoe, on Tromsoe island, off the north coast of Norway, and will proceed to Spitzbergen.

A Wonderful Fuel Saver.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The firm of Kuhut & Deissler, of this city, has patented a simple smoke consumer, consisting of a fire clay plate to be inverted in the furnace, which is said to effect a complete consumption of smoke and to average a saving of 20 per cent. in fuel. An ordinary fireman is able to replace it. It costs 400 marks. Experts declare that it will revolutionize the system of heating by coal.

China's Big Loan.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—The representative of the Hooley-Jameson syndicate, which has been negotiating a loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) to the Chinese government on the proposed security of Chinese customs, telegraphed yesterday from Pekin that the government had finally acceded to the terms demanded by the syndicate.

Cecil Rhodes Recovering.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes, who has been lying seriously ill at Inyanga, was reported recovering. He had a relapse a few days ago. It is believed, however, that he will rally and be out of serious danger.

His Suicidal Attempt Successful.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Fritz Sigren, formerly of St. Louis, who yesterday shot and fatally w