



THE DEBT OF CUBA

Stumbling Block of Agreement of Peace Commissions.

THE HESITANCE OF SPAIN

To Accept American Propositions Part of a Scheme to Excite the Pity of Her Creditors and of Other Nations—Spanish Commissioners May Announce Their Unwillingness to Proceed Farther with Negotiations Under the Protocol—Cession of Guam Confirmed—Reported That the United States will Insist on Annexation of Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the American peace commissioners at Friday's joint meeting will definitely insist upon the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The American peace commissioners were in session to-day from 10 a. m. to almost 2 p. m., when they repaired to the joint session. They took with them a carefully prepared written answer to the amended proposals of the Spaniards regarding Cuba.

The consideration by the commissioners of the Porto Rico and Ladrones question has now been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion.

When this has been arrived at, the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol. Should the Spaniards decide to do this, it will be because they wish to excite the pity of their creditors and of other nations. The cortes may then be asked to endorse their action. In fact, Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden.

A Suggestion to Spain. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been \$150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out, and \$500,000,000 contracted since 1895. But should independent Cuba, as she doubtless would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only, even in this case, of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations and this, at present, seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means, the idea being that the Spaniards would be able to call the attention of their creditors to their unyielding, though fruitless efforts in their behalf.

Two Courses Left. Finally, it is said that there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to declamation or dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden. One course would leave her pride unscathed, it is claimed, and the other is regarded, if doubtful, if not impossible, of adoption within the boundaries of national solvency.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which, in such a proposition, may be placed at \$700,000,000, the interest rate to be reduced to 2 per cent, which, Spain may hold, practically reduces her share to \$115,000,000, the portion proposed to be borne by the United States or guaranteed thereby.

Such a proposition would not be accepted by the United States, either directly or in behalf of Cuba. The session of the joint commission began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 6:45 p. m.

Cession of Guam Confirmed. The adjournment of the joint commission was until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday next. Guam, in the Ladrones Islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish commission.

Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Porto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

The chief matter considered at today's session was the American reply to Spain's revised and renewed propositions of the last meeting and the indications are that the Cuban question will be disposed of this week. But no details have been given out by either side regarding Spain's presentation of Friday last, or the American traverse of the same submitted to-day.

Spain will Protest. MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Imperial to-day says: "No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The government has received a grave dispatch from Porto Rico, announcing that the American general there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to em-

bark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Porto Rico, in spite of the protests of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our government will probably protest against such action."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Foraker Seriously Ill. Spanish Sales of Immovable Property Stopped—Smallpox Epidemic.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Captain Foraker, of the United States military commission, who has been suffering for the past few days with severe indigestion, awoke to-day in a very high fever and the excessive noise of the headquarters of the commission rendered it advisable to find him a separate house at Vedado into which he will be moved. Dr. Laine refuses to allow anybody to see the captain.

Captain Hart to-day delivered a note to the Spanish commission reiterating the protest of the United States commissioners in regard to sales of so-called immovable property, the United States claiming the right to such property. A United States inspector and a detective of the police department have been detailed to duty at the Trocha hotel where they were installed this morning.

Colonel Hecker and his staff will leave here to-morrow for Pinar del Rio. According to General de Valasco's statement the sickness in the Spanish camps in the province of Pinar del Rio has been reduced from 75 to 25 per cent. On the other hand the Cubans there are in great destitution. For some time they have had no meat. All their forces are distributed in bands of thirty or forty men who find it easier to provide themselves with such members than in larger companies.

From Gibara and Holguin come reports of a fearful epidemic of smallpox. In many cases the dead lie unburied over fifty hours, there being no one to dig the graves. Many victims are buried in the yards of their houses. The whole district is panic stricken.

Passengers who arrived from Nuevitas to-day report the sailing from that port on October 19 of the Spanish steamer Miguel Gallacia carrying soldiers belonging to the Puerto Principe division under command of Colonel Eduardo Reiterer and Chief Surgeon Emilio Moral.

TIME EXTENDED

For Spanish Evacuation of Cuba—January 1 is Date now Fixed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The President had an exceedingly busy forenoon to-day. Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Long, Hay and Alger called about 10 o'clock and the President discussed with them several matters which he found awaiting his attention on his arrival from the west. A telegram from General Wade at Havana was read recommending that the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to vacate Cuba be extended from December 1 to January 1. He said that it would be practically impossible for the 12,000 Spanish troops now on the island to leave before the first of the year and he regarded the extension of time as reasonable and just.

After the matter had been discussed at some length an agreement was reached and General Wade was telegraphed that his recommendation was approved. In the meantime, however, the United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched, will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana until the last. In regard to the reported purpose of the Spaniards to dismount and remove to Spain the heavy ordnance of the forts and arsenals about Havana, it was stated in positive terms that nothing of the kind would be permitted, and that the arms had already begun it would be stopped at once. The instructions given our evacuation commissioners at Havana covered all these questions, and explicitly provided that only the arms in the hands of the troops and what is generally understood as impediments would be permitted to be taken away.

EVACUATION OF PORTO RICO

Completed Yesterday—Members of Insular Cabinet Take Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The navy department to-day received the following:

SAN JUAN, Oct. 24. Secretary Navy: Evacuation Porto Rico completed by sailing of last detachment of Spanish troops to-day. (Signed) SCHLEY.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, October 24.—The members of the insular cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday, with befitting solemnity. They will issue a manifesto announcing their resolution to avoid partisan politics and to end party strife.

About \$12,000 have been collected as customs since October 13, the day the United States formally took possession of Porto Rico.

General Ortega embarked yesterday on board the Spanish steamer Monte video, and was escorted from the shore. He made a speech, declaring that the island had been surrendered by order from Madrid, adding that he would never have done so without such an order. The general sailed to-day, and was saluted by the United States cruiser Newark. Rear Admiral Schley and his staff are on board the Newark, awaiting the arrival of Commander Snow, who is to take command of the United States naval station at San Juan before departing.

Col. Hunter, secretary of the United States military commission, who is in poor health, will leave Ponce on October 26, on board the Philadelphia.

The efficient work of the United States commission has won popularity for its members among the people of San Juan, and there have been a number of graceful farewells exchanged.

A movement has been started to send a Porto Rican commission to Washington, in order to represent to the authorities there the needs of the people of this island.

Anarchists hot on Emperor's Trail. HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 24.—The police made an important arrest of a well known anarchist here yesterday. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect the safety of Emperor Wilhelms and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here veiled women will not be allowed in the streets, as the police fear that an anarchist might assume this disguise.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.—An Italian anarchist was arrested here to-day. He was a passenger on a steamer bound for Palestine.

FASHODA DISPUTE.

In Spite of News of Warlike Preparations in France

A DISTINCTLY BETTER FEELING

Prevailed in England Diplomatic Circles Last Night, and there was a Growing Belief that the Contention will be Arranged—British Government Issues Another Blue Book on the Subject—Indefiniteness of the French Propositions. Spirit of the Parisian Press—Military Preparations at Toulon.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In spite of the news of warlike mobilization which came from France and different parts of England to-day with the decline in renter and consols there is a distinctly better feeling in diplomatic circles to-night and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The afternoon newspapers here to-day discuss the report of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury, regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile, as being the leading feature of the yellow book on the Fashoda question issued yesterday by the French government.

The conservative organs scout the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bahr-El-Ghazal valley to the French and the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe suggest that the ambassador misunderstood the premier and call on the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at and they believe that the Marquis of Salisbury is recalled the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bahr-El-Ghazal district.

The British admiralty issued a number of significant orders this morning. The dock yards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers for commissioning so that they will be able to put to sea in 24 hours. Over time hours work have been begun on the first class cruisers Europa and Adromedia so as to hurry them for sea service. Several gunboats in the different dock yards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary refitting.

Finally the Cunard line and White Star line have received from the admiralty intimation to hold their subsidized steamers in readiness for turning over to the navy officials.

Another English Blue Book.

The British government will issue another blue book to-night, the most important feature of which will be a dispatch dated October 12, from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmond Monson, reporting the previous interview with Baron de Courcel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible. In this dispatch the Marquis of Salisbury says: "I generally insisted that the Nile valley had belonged and still belonged to Egypt, and that whatever diminution that title had suffered by the Mahdi's conquest had been removed by the victory at Omdurman."

The Marquis of Salisbury then pointed out the helplessness of Major Marchand's position, which Baron de Courcel denied and finally the British premier, in response to Baron de Courcel's suggestion, offered to supply Major Marchand with food and ammunition, in order that he might be able to reach French territory.

Baron de Courcel then said France wanted an outlet to the Nile and the Marquis of Salisbury requested that the whole proposition be made in writing.

This was the last interview between the ambassador and the premier on this subject. Baron de Courcel then went to Paris and it is thought the proposition which he brings to-night embodies the points indicated in this conversation.

The British cabinet council has been fixed for Thursday next.

France's Indefinite Propositions.

The Salisbury dispatch in conclusion said: "The extreme indefiniteness of Baron de Courcel's propositions, made it impossible for me to express or to form an opinion relative to the territory claimed by France in the Bahr-El-Ghazal region. Under the circumstances, the discussion has been fruitful of misapprehension. I informed him that it was in no way my duty to discuss the French claims now, but that in abstaining therefrom, I must not be understood as in any degree admitting their validity."

The blue book also contains interesting letters from Mustapha, the regent of Egypt to General Kitchener and Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, respectively, showing Egypt's attitude. He wrote to General Kitchener warmly thanking him for taking possession of Fashoda and thereby reconquering for Egypt the provinces which assure her existence and from which she only retired provisionally.

The regent in writing to Lord Cromer protested against "the French violation of Egyptian territory," adding that Egypt had never lost sight of the reoccupation of the provinces of the Soudan which are the actual sources of the vitality of Egypt and from which she only withdrew owing to force. He also said that the reconquest of Khartoum would fall to have its effect if the valley of the Nile was not restored to Egypt.

Mustapha concluded with referring to the Anglo-French discussion on the subject of Fashoda, urging Lord Cromer to

use his good offices with the Marquis of Salisbury, "in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognized and that all the provinces occupied up to the rebellion of Mohammed Ahmed be restored to her."

Paris Press Opinions.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The newspapers here to-day warmly praise the exposition of the French side of the Fashoda question presented by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in the yellow book on the subject issued yesterday.

The Figaro says: "If the British government rejects France's moderate and just proposals it can only be because the government of Great Britain desires before everything else the humiliation of France."

The general tone of the French press comments is reflected by the *Leclair* which remarks: "An agreement regarding Fashoda can be arrived at provided Great Britain does not persist in asking for the immediate recall of Major Marchand. But as an outlet on the Nile, we have an absolute right thereto and will brook no refusal."

The *Siecle* after urging peace, says: "France would hardly come off better in a war with England than did Spain in the war with the United States. France would be better employed in developing her colonies than in thwarting England."

The *Autorite* declares that France ought never to have gone to Fashoda, adding: "It was a stupid mistake, and now England calls on us to get out. Well, it is no use talking, we shall have to get out, otherwise there will be war, which would be madness."

Activity at Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The municipal authorities of Toulon have been notified that that place will be the center of important naval and military preparations and have been instructed to arrange for the immediate reception of fifteen battalions, five infantry, 1,600 marines and 600 artillerymen. The municipal council has decided to close the schools; and the schoolhouses will be used for lodging the troops.

The naval authorities have been ordered to expedite the preparations for the outfitting of the new squadron.

DESPERATE EFFORT

Of Candidate Neal to Catch the Colored Vote of Fourth District.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 24.—The efforts of Hon. George I. Neal to catch the vote of the colored people is not very embarrassing to Republican managers in the district, especially in this end of the district. The colored people had a large and enthusiastic meeting here on Saturday night and the claim that even any of the colored people will vote a Democratic ticket was fully demonstrated to be unfounded.

One intoxicated colored man was present and attempted to create a disturbance, but he was forcibly ejected from the room. The speakers were especially severe on the Democratic candidate for Congress. The colored voters are decidedly more enthusiastic for the Republican ticket than they usually are, as Judge Freer seems to be a favorite among the leaders of that race.

Another element of strength counted upon by the opposition was from among the Grand Army men. No one was ever worse deceived than they can be in counting upon anything from that source, as Judge Freer is distinctly favored with the old veterans, having arrived at the head of that order in the state, and in having the most enthusiastic support by them.

ELKINS AND DOVER

Address Good Meetings at Middlebourne and Sistersville, Yesterday.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 24.—Senator Stephen B. Elkins arrived here last evening, and this morning went to Middlebourne, where he spoke to a large audience. He was accompanied by Congressman B. B. Dovenor, who also made an address. The court house in which the meeting was held, was so crowded that the end of the crowd had to stand at the door.

This evening Senator Elkins, Congressman Dovenor, Hon. John A. Campbell, Hon. T. P. Jacobs, and P. A. Shanor delivered addresses in the auditorium of the school house here, to a large crowd. There was probably five hundred people present at the meeting here, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

APPLE CROP

The Smallest in the History of the Country—Cause of the Failure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Orange Judd Farmer to-morrow will say: The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected.

The total supply from the 1898 crop of United States is 27,700,000 barrels compared with something over 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in the record breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine and in some of the states does the output of fruit approach an average.

In the great apple states of the west the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1896.

SHOT HIS HOSTLER.

President of Brunst Forelain Company, East Liverpool, Charged with Murder.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Oct. 24.—To-night George F. Brunst, president of the Brunst Forelain Company, and one of the most prominent manufacturers in the city, shot and killed his colored hostler, Dudley L. Lee. Brunst quietly gave himself up, pleading not guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree, waived a hearing and now is out on \$10,000 bail.

Brunst discharged Lee Saturday, and this evening Lee appeared at the stable. There was an altercation, and the two came to blows. Two neighbors parted them, and Brunst crossed the lot and went into his home. The colored man followed him, Brunst met him in the kitchen, and shot him. The ball entered the abdomen, causing death in ten minutes. Brunst is a social favorite, and the family stands high here. Brunst's only statement to-night was: "I had to do it." His wife and mother are prostrated.

THE RACE CONFLICT

In Scott County, Mississippi—The Deadly Results.

ELEVEN NEGROES ARE DEAD.

One White man Killed, and one Colored and Three White men Seriously Wounded—More Names Hourly Expected to be Added to the Death List—Many of the Dead Buried in Trenches—Prisoners Removed From Harpersville to Meridian to Prevent Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The *Picayune's* Forest, Miss., special says:

Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man, and one negro and three white men seriously wounded, is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harpersville neighborhood of this, Scott county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest to-day, but the others escaped into the woods. Large crowds of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list.

It is impossible to obtain a full list of the killed for the reason that some of the negroes were shot down in the woods and hurriedly buried by the whites where they fell.

A member of the posse said that he helped bury the negroes in trenches, but neither himself nor any one in his crowd knew their names, and they did not care enough about them to inquire.

Governor McLaurin went to Harpersville last night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. The governor's talk had a good effect on the majority of those in the crowd, but some of the hot-headed members did not relish the governor's interference. But he finally persuaded the crowd to permit the sheriff to take the prisoners to jail. Sheriff Stephenson has placed additional guards at the Forest jail to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody. Two negroes who are under arrest have made a full confession.

The funeral of the murdered officer Sibley, occurred at Harpersville to-day and was attended by hundreds of people. It is reported here that two of the murdered man's brothers are on their way from his home in Yazoo county, at the head of a large crowd bound for the scene of the race war. It is feared that when they arrive a determined and successful assault will be made on the Forest jail and all of the rioters confined therein lynched.

Later-Sheriff Stephenson considers the situation so serious to-night that he decided to take the prisoners to Meridian for safe keeping. A large posse was organized and the negroes will be placed on the 3 o'clock train.

PERPLEXING PROBLEM

Confronts President in Regard to Cuban Tobacco Duties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: A perplexing problem confronts President McKinley in the matter of fixing the duties on tobacco in the island of Cuba during its military occupation.

The cigar makers of Florida and the manufacturers of tobacco in many of the larger cities have asked about the probable changes in duties during American occupation, and urged the abolition of all duty. They say they have been injured many thousands of dollars by the war in Cuba, and that the only way to immediately rebuild the trade is to encourage the Cuban planters and American enterprise by giving every inducement for the growing and shipping of tobacco to this country.

On the other hand, the Cuban planters have begged that no such action be taken, as it would mean their eternal ruin, and practically kill the tobacco industry in Cuba. They claim that at the moment the import duties are abolished or lowered tons of inferior tobacco would be sent from the United States into Cuba, manufactured into cigars and shipped from the island as Havana cigars, finding their way into all the markets of the world. The discovery of this fraud and the inferior quality of goods would forever discredit the product and ruin the market for Havana tobacco.

It is likely that the President will refer the matter to Congress for action.

NINE MEN DROWNED

At Cook's Inlet—Three of the Prospectors Were From Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 24.—A Post Intelligence special from Sunrise City, Alaska, confirming the report of the loss of a small sloop and the drowning of nine men near Cook Inlet last September. The man drowned were A. M. Adams, Bellevue, Pa.; Bonner, of Hope Church, Pa.; Carson Payne, Portland, Ore.; Zimmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scott, Scituburg, Ill.; Frank Robinson, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Chris Johnson, Cook's Inlet, Alaska; A. Wolcott, and son, Oliver Wolcott, New York.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 24.—The three Pennsylvania miners drowned were all from this section. They were representatives of the Delphene and Elk Mining Companies, and left here last February. In a letter received from Zimmer recently it was stated that the party had staked out some good claims and that they would be home with some gold about November 1. The men were all well known here and previous to their departure took out large insurance policies for the protection of their families.

Episcopal Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The bishops and deputies gave most of their time to-day to reconciling differences between them on the revised constitution, in anticipation of final adjournment to-morrow. It disclosed much tenacity on the part of the deputies to direct the affairs of their own house, without the control of the bishops.

Anticipatory of final adjournment to-morrow, the deputies completed as much of the unfinished business as possible at the afternoon session. Considerable time was taken up in secret session in disposing of the case of Rev. J. M. Hagner, nominated by the bishops as bishop for the missionary district of Asheville, N. C. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. All pending resolutions on marriage and divorce were sent to the special committee of thirteen appointed to consider that subject.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

The Joint Traffic Association Decried to be Illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court. An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the joint traffic association railway case in favor of the United States and against the railroads.

The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come before the supreme court, not only to the railroads but to the general public and because of the vast railway properties represented by the traffic association. The association was formed on November 19, 1895, by thirty-one railways representing the great trunk lines and their network of branches. The purpose of the association as stated in the articles of agreement was "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, rules and regulations on state and interstate traffic." A similar association on a smaller scale was established among southwestern roads, known as the Trans-Missouri association.

These associations were soon attacked in the courts on the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the interstate commerce law. The Trans-Missouri first reached the United States supreme court, where, in a notable opinion, the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce and therefore violative of the anti-trust law. This opinion was by a divided bench, the division being very close, viz, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown and Peckham holding the traffic association illegal while Justices Field, Gray, Shies and White filed a dissenting opinion upholding the association. Soon after this decision Justice Field gave place to Justice McKenna.

Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test, yet the joint traffic association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on January 7, 1898, in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, the United States being complainant, and the attorney general declining in the case. The case went against the government in the lower courts, the circuit court dismissing the bill, and the court of appeals affirming the dismissal. The government appealed to the United States supreme court. An exceptionally brilliant array of counsel appeared for the association and the several railroads, including ex-Senator Edmunds, James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps. Solicitor General Richards filed the brief for the government.

The main contention of the government was that the traffic agreement is a combination to prevent competition, thus constituting a contract in restraint of trade or commerce. The answer of the association maintained the legality of the agreement on the ground that the vast needs of commerce require joint action and that such action insures uniform and just rates and prevents secret and unjust discriminations. Under the Decision to-day the decisions of the United States circuit court for the Southern District of New York and of the United States court of appeals both of which were favorable to the joint traffic association are reversed.

VICTORY FOR REORGANIZATION

Of Baltimore and Ohio—The Petition of Mortgage Trustees Granted.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The application of the preferred stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio to require witnesses to answer questions, came up for hearing in the United States circuit court at Baltimore to-day. The preferred stockholders filed an amended petition claiming that the scheme of reorganization was a fraudulent plan, and thereupon Messrs. Johnson and Steele on behalf of the mortgage trustees asked time to answer the amended petition and made a motion to dissolve the injunction order which had been issued by the court prohibiting the trustees from foreclosing the mortgages until the petition of the preferred stockholders could be heard.

The court after hearing elaborate arguments from the counsel, granted the motion of Messrs. Johnson and Steele and rescinded their previous order, thus permitting the trustees of the several Baltimore & Ohio mortgages to file their bills for foreclosure and perfect their proceedings, the court stating that whatever rights the preferred stockholders might have could be taken care of in the proceedings, which was precisely the point that Mr. Johnson had made. This is regarded as quite a success for the reorganization managers.

NARROW ESCAPE

Of General Wood from Being Blown up on a Steam Launch.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 24.—Gen. Wood, the acting military commander here and Major Brooks, had a narrow escape last evening from a serious disaster. They had started down the bay, on the way to Morro castle, on board a steam launch which, seemingly, had a hundred pounds of steam registered. But she lost fifty pounds in the first two minutes and a green engineer who was in charge of her, discovering that there was little or no water in the boiler, was about to fill it while it was almost red hot.

Major Brooks saw the danger, stopped the launch, had the fire drawn and the launch was towed back to her starting place. The engineer was discharged.

Miners' Strike Broken.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—A special to the Dispatch from Pomeroy, O., says: The miners strike which has existed since March, is broken and the miners' organization is disrupted. The Pacific mine started up to-day and the men are scrambling to get in at reduced wages. The Spillman mine at New Haven, W. Va., is the only one in the Pomeroy bend now idle. The approaching winter and the refusal of the company stores to longer give credit, broke the strike.

War Investigation.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 24.—The war investigating commission sat from 9 o'clock until 5:30 to-day, and examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of officers and men of the regular troops, as well as a number of volunteer officers. It is now expected that the commission will leave for Huntsville to-morrow night.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, increased cloudiness, warmer, and probably rain; south winds. For Western Pennsylvania, rain by Tuesday afternoon, colder Tuesday night, brisk southerly, shifting Tuesday to southwest winds.

For Ohio, rain, cooler in northern and western portions; brisk south, shifting to northwest winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63; 8 p. m. 62; 9 a. m. 61; 10 p. m. 62; 11 a. m. 62; 12 m. 62; Weather fair.