

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.  
For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; continued high temperature; easterly winds.

NO. 1,266.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

**\$2.00**  
**Atlantic City**  
**And Return**  
**VIA**  
**B. & O.**  
Special train leaves  
Washington  
**SATURDAY,**  
SEPTEMBER 11,  
at 3 p. m.,  
and  
**SUNDAY,**  
SEPTEMBER 12,  
at 6:30 a. m.  
**\$1.00**  
**BALTIMORE**  
and return  
via  
**B. & O.**  
for all trains  
**SUNDAY,**  
September 12.

**GIVING THE GAS MAN A RUB**

**The Vagaries of the Meter Measure Discussed.**

**ONEMOON LIGHT, NEXT HEAVY**

No Apparent Reason Can Be Advanced, Though Record Is Kept—Are the Meters Subsidized by the Company? Or Does the Company Multiply Figures to Suit Its Sweet Will?

"It's a mystery to me how gas bills run up. The average gas meter seems to 'have ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' as Mrs. Hart has it about her 'Heavenly Chimes.'"

"I am convinced that the use of gas has not been increased in any home, as many of the families are away on holidays, but the bill is nearly doubled."

"It is true that I am able to stand what appears to be an enormous increase, but my boy, there are no such things as free lunches, and no such thing as a free ride, and no such thing as a free ride."

"What remedy have they? Why, absolutely none at all, except to have the meter examined by some old fogey."

"How different it is with this great double store and annex. Here the people see what they are getting and how much they are to pay for it."

"And they can pay for it at their convenience, as their means allow. A store like this is a blessing to the people."

And the reporter agreed.

**ARRESTED IN LONDON.**

**Alleged Relatives of an American Ex-Senator in Trouble.**

London, Sept. 7.—Edward De Neil and his wife, Clara, an American woman, who is said to be a relative of an American ex-senator, were charged in a police court here today with obtaining credit under false pretenses. The keepers of hotels and boarding-houses where the accused had stopped gave evidence regarding the manner in which they contracted bills which they had not paid.

The couple claim the titles of Duke and Duchess de Rio Grande. They were remanded for trial, but later the woman was admitted to bail. Several Americans were present in court during the hearings, including a representative from the embassy.

**La Fetra's Cafe.**  
Eleventh and G streets northwest. Excellent meals 25 cents. Delightful dining room. Hotel homelike. Rates low for winter.

## LAUREL'S MYSTERY SOLVED

**The Body That of a Woman Murdered by Her Husband.**

### STRONG CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

The Crime Committed on August 7 or August 8—She Was Stabbed in the Heart and Slashed in the Throat—Leone the Name Given by the Suspected Man.

There is much light on the Laurel mystery. The body found in Kellogg's woods on Sunday is the remains of a woman. She was the victim of a murder. Her throat was cut and she was stabbed near the heart. Everything indicates that the murderer was her husband. His name is Leone and he is a slave cutter or a mason by trade. He is probably a Pennsylvanian of undoubted German extraction, although his appearance is more that of a Pole or Bohemian than of a German.

The murder took place on the night of Saturday, August 7, or on Sunday, August 8. A little yellow terrier, belonging to the woman, was the only witness to the crime. That terrier is now in Laurel. It needs to be well guarded, for it may be the instrument to bring punishment to the murderer. The terrier will recognize the murderer of its mistress, and if true to the instincts of its race, it will strike terror into his guilty soul.

The woman and man were last seen in Laurel, probably on Friday afternoon. Their reporters have traced them back from there almost to Baltimore. They were quarreling most of the time. The woman was not used to tramping. She was tired and her feet were sore. They were on their way to Washington, but the man was the only one who reached here. The woman reached the end of her journey and of all earthly journeys in Kellogg's woods.

The description of the victim as she was in life has been obtained, together with a reasonably close description of the murderer. The throat of the woman was cut from the extreme left side to the right side. A stab wound was probably made in the left side of the body. The knife probably slashed the heart and left lung. It was a fatal wound. Where the victim was cut first cannot be determined at this distance from the crime. It is likely, though, that the stab wound was inflicted first, and that the murderer then cut the throat.

The little yellow terrier, the one witness of the crime, has taken up its residence with a family of colored people at Laurel. It probably stayed near the body of its mistress until she was murdered. It has been the houses and back yards of the settlement for food. Why the murderer did not kill the dog has not been reasoned out, unless it is that he felt that this little dog could provide no clue.

The first investigation in connection with the case was the establishment of the sex of the remains. Dr. Hunt, of Laurel, made a critical examination of the body. He pronounced it that of a woman. The pelvic arch was distinct. The neck of the femur was of a greater angle than is found in the normal skeleton of a male. The iliac crest of the right breast was large, as though it had been curved, thus indicating that the dead woman had been a mother. The cephalic index also corroborated the evidence as to sex. The skull was that of a person about thirty or thirty-five years of age.

Dr. Hunt examined the wounds in the palm and on the back of the right hand and on a strong glass, and gave it as his opinion that they were made not by a knife but by the back of a buzzard. The right arm was so poised back of the skull as to indicate that the victim was dead when the wounds were made. The buzzards did not eat it away as they did the other hand, which was not so preserved, but only punctured and tore it in three places. There are others, though, who believe that the wounds were made by a knife, and that the woman received them while trying to defend herself during the fatal struggle.

The teeth of the victim were not in such perfect condition as some imaginative reporters have represented. On the left side of the lower jaw the second bicuspid, first second and third molars had been extracted, and the first and third molars had been drawn from the right lower jaw. These teeth had not dropped from the skull after death, because the alveolar process had filled in the sockets and became hard. The decay in the upper right central had not been corrected, and had communicated to the next tooth, the lateral, where a "cavity" was present. The upper left second molar was a shell and had not been filled. The lingual surface of the upper right central was decayed.

Shaffer's meat store stands on the main street in Laurel, near the railroad station. Mr. Shaffer and his clerk, Mr. Green, gave the Times man important information which was not developed at the inquest. Mr. Green said:

"About four weeks ago a man and a woman stopped in front of this store. The man waited on the sidewalk. The woman entered. She bought one pound of Bologna sausage, and asked me to give her some butter for a little yellow terrier which she had with her. I recall this woman clearly. She was small, maybe about five feet three or four inches. She was full in figure. Her skin was much tanned by exposure to sun and wind. Her eyes were gray. Her teeth were white and crowded. Her features were small. She talked pleasantly and had what seemed to me to be an Irish or Scotch-Irish accent. Her hair was short and brown in color. Her hands were small and sunburnt. She wore a shirt waist of summer stuff and a dark skirt. This skirt was short and the hem reached a little below the tops of her shoes. The shoes were heavy, worn and dirty. I cannot recall her hat. The whole appearance of the woman impressed me as being shabby, but I felt at the time that she had been better off in the past. I did not observe the man closely, as he did not come into the store."

Mr. Shaffer noted the man. He said: "He looked like a tramp. His hair was long, disheveled and reddish. He wore a long mustache, and his face was covered with about a three-weeks' growth of red beard. He wore a flannel shirt and carried a stick or bundle slung over his shoulder. He had a few tins, as though he cooked by the wayside. He was a big man, somewhat under six feet and somewhat under 200 pounds. He had an angular face and a long nose."

As this couple left Shaffer's store, the man picked up a pocketbook, which a small boy promptly claimed as his property. The two stopped to argue. The man appeared willing to return the purse and contents to the boy, but the woman objected. She snatched the purse from the man and would not return it to the boy unless he told her how much was in it. This the boy could not do, and the woman appropriated the find. They walked along the main street to the station and turned down the railroad track toward Washington. Miss Hern saw them go. This was Friday evening, August 6. They left the track near South Laurel, where a board walk leads toward the woods in which the body was found.

Early Saturday morning Fred Duval saw a man and woman at the edge of Kellogg's woods, about 150 feet from the dead spot. He described the man as large, with red beard and long nose and small eyes, set close together. He caught a glimpse of the woman and says she wore a light shirt waist and dark skirt. The man wore only a dark shirt. His head and legs were bare.

Sunday morning, Prof. Knowlton, of the Agricultural Department, saw a naked man sitting in about the same spot where the body of the woman was found. It was raining and the man seemed to be washing himself. Prof. Knowlton was not much more than 50 feet away, but there was some brush and weeds which he thinks might have concealed the body from him. Prof. Knowlton describes this man as big, with heavy red mustache and reddish hair and beard. It may be that the murderer was then washing the blood from his person and changing his clothes.

From the different descriptions obtained the murdered woman had short brown hair. Matted hair, reddish brown and four inches long was found near the body. No one has been able to say this red-headed man after Sunday, August 8.

The trousers which were found a few feet from the body are 30 inches around the waist and 32 inches long in the leg. This is the size for a man of rather over the average build. They are worn around the heel, as though they were a little long for the wearer. They are of brown and gray mixture. On the front of the legs the gray mixture is not visible, and the cloth is about the color of iron rust.

An effort will be made to determine if this stain was caused by blood.

Close search was made of the surrounding country yesterday for the missing clothing. Reporters dragged the Patuxent River, a canal south of the woods, and a branch that flows about half a mile from the scene of the murder, but the work was without valuable result. A woman's stocking was found in a cornfield about a fourth of a mile away. The stocking had been torn by the teeth of a cat, and that fact has not been "cultivated" since the middle of July. That disposes of the stocking, though no clue could be obtained from it anyhow.

The woman who had been committed about a month ago. There is a great deal of cumulative evidence on this point. Near where the body was a gun, sapling and soft maple with ax cuts not much over a month old. Close to the body was a deposit of human excrement, which would have been excreted had it been exposed to the July rains.

No sign of a fire can be found in the woods. The couple could have had no campfire in there, nor could the clothes of the woman have been burned there.

This mystery has not set old citizens of Laurel to a discussion of another murder mystery, which occurred within a half mile of the latest gruesome find, and for forty years has not been solved. Mr. Milstead, the undertaker who buried the remains of the murdered woman for burial, also identified an undertaker at the tragedy of long ago.

During a cold day in February, 1857, a skeleton was picked up on the line of the railroad. It contained the head and torso of a man, and was evidently the property of a well-to-do man. This caused a great deal of speculation, which finally subsided. On May 4, 1857, the well-preserved body of a man was found in the woods about 200 yards from the place where the skeleton was picked up.

He had been murdered. His breast was torn by bulletshot. No money nor jewelry was found on the body. The man had evidently been killed for the purpose of robbery. The body was never identified, and lies in an unmarked grave near Laurel.

In July, 1891, the body of Mary Cager, colored, was found near Laurel. There were two bullet holes in the body. She had been shot from behind. No one ever legally suffered for the crime.

## LYNCHED AN INNOCENT MAN

**Victim of a Virginia Mob Undoubtedly Innocent.**

**No Proof Against Henry Wall, Who Was Supposed to Have Assaulted Sadie Cook.**

Richmond, Va., Sept. 7.—Henry Wall, a young white man, about twenty-two years old, was lynched by a mob near Friend's Mission on Sunday for an alleged assault upon Miss Sadie Cook, on Saturday last. He was probably innocent.

Miss Cook was found in an unconscious condition, with fourteen bruises on her body and head and skull fractured. Further investigation proved that she had been assaulted. Young Wall was arrested on suspicion, and was in charge of Constable Childers.

Early in the night Sheriff Woolwine went to sleep within half a mile of where Childers was guarding the prisoner. A mob came and took away the prisoner without encountering resistance on the part of the constable, and the latter did not report the fact to the sheriff until the next day. That was Sunday night. Wall was lynched simply on suspicion.

On Monday further investigation was made, and there was practically no evidence to convict Wall of the crime. It is now believed he was innocent.

**\$3 Most Popular Saturday Trip \$3**  
—That to Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Ocean View via Norfolk and Washington steamers. Secure state rooms early and avoid disappointment. Tickets, \$3, good to return Sunday night.

**Lacy's pure food cake, none better, 90c per gallon. 601-603 N. Y. ave. w.**

**12-inch boards \$1 per 100 Ft.**  
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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WOODFORD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

## VICTIMS OF YELLOW FEVER

**Eighteen Cases at Ocean Springs and Three at Biloxi.**

**NONE FOUND ELSEWHERE**

**Quarantine Will Be Withdrawn From Other Towns on Mississippi Sound if They Are Found to Be Healthy—A Number of Cities Quarantine Against New Orleans.**

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—There are eighteen cases supposed to be yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., and three at Biloxi, the town on the opposite side of Biloxi Bay, and only two miles distant. These are all the cases known to exist anywhere on the Gulf coast. A careful investigation today by the Louisiana board of health showed no cases of fever, or suspicious cases in New Orleans or Bay St. Louis. The quarantine which existed against Bay St. Louis was therefore removed.

The inspection of the Louisiana board of health will examine the other towns on Mississippi Sound and will withdraw the quarantine against them if they are found to be healthy. But the quarantine will be kept up against Ocean Springs and Biloxi.

A quarantine station will be established at Ocean Springs, and a line of Louisiana Mississippi boundary line, where all sick or suspicious persons will be detained.

It is now clearly established that a majority of the 600 people in Ocean Springs who are or have been sick there, and the case supply has completely run out, genuine yellow fever, including the twelve which resulted fatally.

The Ocean Springs people still deny the existence of yellow fever there, and held an indignation meeting today, at which all the local physicians denounced the boards of health of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi and the United States Marine Hospital service for declaring the epidemic yellow fever. The town is still thoroughly quarantined, and no one can leave or enter it. Supplies are sent there, and the ice supply has completely run out, provisions will have to be sent into the town. A complete cordon of armed quarantine guards is now surrounding the town on the land side, while the steamer New York, belonging to the Mississippi board of health, patrols the harbor.

The Mississippi board of health is satisfied that the fever came in from the United States quarantine station at Ship Island, twelve miles away. The board has frequently protested against this station as a menace to the entire Gulf coast. Governor McRae said the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish it only a short time ago as dangerous, but the request was refused. The matter will be taken up by the Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama boards of health and he laid before Secretary Gage. If he still refuses to remove the station the matter will be carried to Congress and the Representatives ask that he be ordered to close the station.

There is no lazarette there, no means of treating the infected, and boatmen from visiting the infected ships, and a sailor or passenger on one of these ships can easily land without examination or investigation. There is also some disposition to protest against the Florida quarantine station at Tampa as lax and insufficient.

The commission of experts appointed by the Louisiana board of health to examine all cases, rumors, etc., unanimously agree that there is not a suspicious case in New Orleans.

In spite of this, however, on account of the death of young Gage, who came here from Ocean Springs, Galveston, Mobile and Vicksburg and numerous other points have quarantined against New Orleans. Some persons came into New Orleans from the Mississippi Gulf coast yesterday, and quite a panic prevailed, mainly over the fear that they would be bottled up in the small seaside towns by quarantine; but the scare is now over.

Dr. Oliphant, president of the Louisiana

board of health, emphatically denies the truth of the stories sent out from Washington as coming from the United States Marine Hospital physician in Mobile that there are two suspicious cases in New Orleans.

**SAFE PLACE OF REFUGE.**

**Proposition to Invite Yellow Fever Refugees to Lookout Mountain.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 7.—City officials are considering the question of inviting refugees from the infected yellow fever districts to come to Lookout Mountain. It is said that the disease cannot exist at that elevation, and that it would be the part of humanity to provide a place of refuge for the frightened Southerners.

The fleeing citizens could be taken at night to the mountain without change of cars. Several buildings for their occupancy are available.

## END OF THE COAL STRIKE

**The Columbus Convention Will Probably Call It Off Today.**

**DEPUTY SHERIFFS STONED**

**They Had Been Imported by the De Armits for the Purpose of Evicting Miners From Their Homes—After Several Were Injured They Retreated.**

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.—The Columbus convention will settle the coal strike tomorrow if the wishes of the miners of the Pittsburg district count. A convention of Pittsburg coal diggers held here today practically declared for the compromise wage rate of 65 cents a ton offered by the operators. Four delegates at large were elected by the convention to go to Columbus with instructions to use their discretion and vote for whatever wage rate could be obtained. This means that the operators' offer will be accepted.

By Monday, it is expected, the miners all over the striking district will be in operation.

It is fortunate for the miners that this decision was made. The first riot of the strike happened last night and several deputies were wounded. This morning the convention more bloodshed might have followed.

The Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company intended to evict a number of miners at Gastonville, preparatory to filling the houses with imported men. The company acted against the advice of other operators.

Last night seventeen deputy sheriffs went to Gastonville. The house they stopped in was stoned all night long, and several deputies were wounded. This morning the deputies retreated to Orangeville, a mile and a quarter distant, each man with a revolver in his belt. They were followed by 600 strikers, who looted them and stoned them with stones. A party of women went to the deputies and accompanied them to Orangeville, throwing sticks and stones all the way. Several deputies were injured.

At Orangeville the deputies sought refuge in a vacant house, which was soon surrounded by strikers. At noon the officers of the law hung out a flag of truce, conferred with the strikers and were permitted to retreat to the railroad. They were not allowed to wait for a passenger train, but were forced to board a freight train. The coal company claims to have abandoned its intention to make evictions.

One death may result from the riot. William Brown, the company's sixty-year-old blacksmith, was working last night putting in the handles of a set of new pieces. Several strikers slipped up to the shop and stoned Brown so badly that his death is momentarily expected.

**COWED BY ARMED DEPUTIES.**

**Strikers Not Allowed to March Through Hazleton Section.**

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 7.—The march of the striking miners through this section which was expected to take place today was frustrated by the sheriff, who had deputized 100 armed men to assert the law. The strikers attempted to get up a parade on the South Side, but were promptly dispersed.

The Cranberry mines, which were visited by the strikers on Saturday, were worked today with nearly a full complement of men and boys. The sheriff's posse was stationed within halting distance at Audens, when an attempt was made to form a procession there, but their services were not needed, and they returned to this place to await further developments. In case of trouble at Audens, it has been arranged to blow the whistles at the breakers.

The strikers seemed completely cowed by the presence of armed deputies, and it is probable will accept the mine owners' proposition to arbitrate.

Today is visiting day at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. Take new electric line from Navy Yard Bridge via Capital Traction and Anacostia cars.

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## FOUR KILLED, MANY INJURED

**Fatal Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine in an Ohio Town.**

**The Accident Occurred During the Shooting of an Oil Well—Financial Loss Heavy.**

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Four men were killed outright and a number badly injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Cuyahoga tonight. The dead are:

John Landale;  
John Thompson;  
Charles Corbell;  
Allen Eddis.

Among the badly injured are: Samuel Barber and Grant Wilson.

Many others were hurt, but it is impossible to secure their names tonight.

The accident occurred during the shooting of an oil well, and was a most peculiar one. The well was in the center of the town. Immediately in the rear of the Ohio Oil Company's warehouses. Owing to the proximity of the building, careful preparations were made to keep the oil from spraying after the shot.

A heavy casing head was secured to the top of the pipe, with which it was expected to control the flow of oil, which usually is thrown high above the derrick when the nitro-glycerine is exploded. The shot was a hard one. The casing closed, but it was unable to withstand the flow. They heavy iron was broken and the oil, charged with gas, was sprayed in every direction.

A fire was burning in the boiler at the well, and an explosion immediately took place. This in turn exploded some extra cans of nitro-glycerine standing in the shooter's wagon near the derrick.

The men killed were not employed at the well, but were bystanders.

One of the injured men, Barker, was the agent of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, in charge of the shooting. He is a veteran in the business and this is the first accident he has met with. He is expected to recover.

The Ohio Oil Company's warehouse caught fire after the explosion and was entirely consumed. The company is the operating department of the Standard Oil Company in this district and has charges of all drilling and producing wells. The company does not desire to make any statement of its loss, but as Cuyahoga was one of its important stations, the loss is undoubtedly heavy.

**Andrews Decides to Retire.**

Providence, R. I., Sept. 7.—President Andrews is to sever his connection with Brown University. That decision was arrived at today during a conference between Dr. Andrews and six members of the executive committee of the university.

Dr. Andrews declared that he considered his usefulness at an end. The college year begins on the 15th, and it is likely that Dr. Andrews will remain until his successor is elected.

Owing to the great demand for the wonderful moving pictures at Congress Heights, arrangements have been made to give an exhibition of them this week. Take new electric cars to see this marvel of the age. Free.

**Declares That It Is a Military Measure Favorable to Spain and That It Is Not His Fault if Thousands of People Die From the Effects of It.**

Havana, Sept. 4, via Key West, Sept. 7.—Gen. Weyler was welcomed this afternoon on his return from the field at the old police, in front of the Plaza de Armas, by the leaders of the Spaniards in Cuba. He talked to his visitors with unusual freedom about his policy and the war. It was the first time since he landed in Cuba to rifle the blind as captain-general that he has stooped from his high of commanding without explanations to a familiar discussion of his plans and goals.

"I am not afraid," said Gen. Weyler, "of the charges made against my administration. I do not try, either, to win the title of a humane general. War is war, and I came here to make war, a relentless, pitiless war against the enemies of Spain. I never understood the wisdom of governing with a slack hand a rebel people, and so well known was my opinion in the matter that as soon as my coming to Cuba as captain-general was announced, all the covert enemies of Spain who lived here among us emigrated in haste to the United States. Had they nothing to fear they would have staid as others did among the loyalists. I was glad of them knowing it. I was glad that they knew me."

"I know also that the feeling of hostility against Spain is deeply rooted in this country. I have done nothing, my heart is trying to extirpate it. What means all the outcry against my decree ordering the concentration of the pacificos? Only that it was a military measure favorable to Spain. It is not my fault if hundreds of thousands of people have to die from the effects of a military measure. I did not provoke this war. The revolutionists cast the die, and they must stand by the consequences."

"To meet the guerrilla warfare the Cubans were against the revolution of Spain. I had to cut off all communication between the insurgent bands and the towns. Such communication allowed the insurgents to provide supplies for themselves in the towns to carry on their predatory warfare. The pacificos are a link between the town conspirators and the insurgents. I have severed that link. That is all. I am not responsible for the consequences of a dire but urgent measure imposed by the war."

"I believe that the magnanimity of Spain is great and the influence of the revolutionaries extraordinary that the insurgents and their abettors do not deserve any consideration. For her loyal subjects Spain has reforms; for the rebels what they like, war."

**EXTENT OF CROZIER'S SHORTAGE.**

**The Amount of Funds Misappropriated Placed at \$92,000.**

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Vice Chancellor Grey in Camden this morning ordered a receivership for the Mechanics' Mutual Loan and the Mercantile Mutual Associations of Trenton.

These are the associations looted by Treasurer Crozier. Lawyer Cahill of Trenton, presented two petitions, alleging the misappropriation of funds and the mismanagement of the funds of the associations, and asked for the appointment of a receiver for both. The amount of funds misappropriated is placed at \$92,000.

It is said that the assets of the associations were locked up in a safe in the home office at Trenton. The chancellor asked for nominations for the receivership. The names of William T. Hannum, John E. Clancy, John G. Howell and Peter Bachis, of Trenton, were presented.

The court ordered the drawing of an order for the appointment of a receiver with the power for the receiver's name left blank, to be filed in by tomorrow.

## WAR ON SECTARIANISM.

**Measures to Prevent Its Spread Proposed by Russians.**

Moscow, Sept. 7.—A congress of high Russian ecclesiastics, which is now in session in Kazan, is considering measures to stop the spread of sectarianism. The congress has decided to ask the government to proceed against the adherents of Count Tolstoy as being dangerous to the church and state. It is noted to prohibit the publication of Lutheran books in the Russian language.

It was proposed that the children of sectarians be taken from them and educated in public institutions of the orthodox faith, but the plan was not adopted for the reason that there are no such institutions in Russia.

One bishop suggested that the property sectarians be confiscated by the government.

**Editor Mysteriously Disappears.**

Richmond, Va., Sept. 7.—John Hughes, editor of The Wheel, here, has mysteriously disappeared. His wife is in failing health and is almost heart-broken. All efforts to trace him have proven futile. Hughes was addicted to excessive cigarette smoking, and it is feared by his friends that this affected his mind and caused him to wander away.

**Death of a Famous Racer.**

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7.—The famous Derby winner, Prince Louis, a horse that helped to make the late Byron McClelland famous as a turf man, is dead. He was chloroformed last night to rid him of his sufferings from blood poisoning.

**British North Atlantic Squadron.**

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 7.—Two powerful cruisers of the British fleet are to replace H. M. S. Buzzard and Tartar on the station, still further increasing the effectiveness of the British force in the North Atlantic Squadron.

**Plow in a Quebec Town.**

Magog, Quebec, Sept. 7.—Fire here at an early hour this morning cleaned out the principal business establishments on Main street, doing damage to the extent of \$100,000.

**Try Institute Business College, 8th and E. N. Ave. Sept. 25 a year, day or night.**