The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 248. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXX.

LACK MEAT AND MILK

In Havana They are Furnished to Hospital Patients Only.

GARCIA SURRENDERS PRISONERS.

Sanguinary Engagements Resulting in an Insurgent Defeat.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—(Via Key West)—During the last two days the inhabitants of the city of Havana have been without meat. Milk has also been scarce. Only the sick in the hospitals are supplied regularly with either article.

In accordance with his agreement made when Victoria de las Tunas was captured, Gen. Calixto Garcia has delivered up seventy-five prisoners at Holguin, twelve at Canto Embarcadero, seventy-six at Puerto Principe and about a hundred sick and wounded near Puerto Padre.

At daybreak on Monday, Col. La Cosa with a Spanish body of troops fell suddenly upon the camp of the insurgent General Castillo Santo Cristobal, province of Havana, simultaneously attacking the front and rear.

The insurgents were overpowered and abandoned their position leaving 16 killed and wounded.

The Spanish losses were six killed and 13 wounded. The insurgent general Perico Diaz, the leader Gido have made a raid for fresh arms in Wajay valley in southwest Pinar del Rio destroying the tobacco plants and houses, machetiing men and wounding 17, and capturing 15 and carrying two merchants. A body of loyal guerillas near Marialdo, while out foraging were surprised by the insurgents and in the engagement that followed not two killed and 11 seriously wounded with machetes. It is reported that at Yateras on the Toyo, the insurgents have shot a Spanish officer for partially destroying 60,000 cartridges and a two months' supply of provisions received for the Spanish garrison. About 300 cartridges were saved.

Rioting in Bayonne Continues.

BAYONNE, Sept. 16.—The most significant act of the National Laundrymen's association at yesterday's meeting was the injunction served upon certain peculiarly working in a boycott of the Chinese laundries. The report of the committee on the revision of the bylaws recommended no change. Whatever was adopted.

No Prison-Made Goods Admitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Sun Francisco chamber of commerce has received a communication from C. H. Overall Waterston, representing Otto Brinkin at this port, notifying the shippers of this state of a new act passed to the restrictive and prohibitive importation laws of Great Britain. The act was recently passed by the British Parliament and prohibits the importation from any foreign port of prison-made goods, unless such goods shall have been made in the penal institutions of a country belonging to the United Kingdom. At present most of the California grain shipments are made in jute bags which are manufactured in the jute mills at Bangalore by the convicts. If it is decided that the shipment of grain in prison-made bags will effect the contents of the bags, endless complaints and litigation will be caused local shippers, who will be compelled to buy bags somewhere else.

A Far North Missionary Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The steamer Valiant has arrived at Port Townsend on the way back from Behrings and the northern coast of Alaska.

She is the vessel, that in the latter part of May, sailed from this port with three missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonne, of Los Angeles, and Miss Anna Hunnicutt, of Whittier, who went to join the northernmost religious station on this coast—if not the most northern station in the world. The point to which the missionaries sailed is about two hundred miles north of the nearest white settlement.

The Valiant also took John W. Kelly and several assistants to Meshigan Bay, Siberia, in the service of the United States government. He is to study the native food supply, with a view to improving the conditions in Alaska.

Venezuela Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A special to the World from Washington says: The election of Gen. Andrade as president of Venezuela is regarded as a signal victory for the United States in its efforts to secure the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain, so he is an earnest advocate of it. There was violent opposition to the treaty on the part of political schemers in the Venezuelan congress, and though it was ratified it was feared that the war would be favorable to that method of settlement would exercise a powerful influence upon the sentiment of Andrade. In such an event the pretext would have offered for the undoing of all work that has been accomplished by the state department, the British foreign office and President Crespo added by the Venezuelan congress.

Precautions Against Yellow Fever.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—This city has taken what precautions it can against the invasion of the city by yellow fever. Measures are being taken to prevent the remaining in the city of persons who may have come in contact with the disease. Transportation of the Southern railroads has been secured, and the officials are aiding as best they can the department, in its endeavor to keep the city free from the pestilence.

Dr. Jordan, chief dispensary physician, said that the Louisville & Nashville, Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central railroads were furnishing the department with a daily list of passengers carried by them from New Orleans and Mobile, who stopped in St. Louis.

It is said that travel between this city and the south, especially northbound, is practically suspended, the railroads doing only a local business with the Crescent City and the Anchor Line steamers suspending traffic below Memphis.

Sale of Part of Ft. Hall Reservation.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 16.—Commissioner McNeely will meet the chiefs and headmen of the Shoshones and Bannocks at Ross Park on Saturday, when the minor details of the agreement for the sale of the lower and best Fort Hall reservation will be completed. The chiefs who have not yet signed the agreement are ready to sign it and after Saturday's conference two twenty will be ready to go to Congress.

According to the terms of the agreement the Indians are to be paid $150,000 for the allotted land, $100,000 in cash yearly, then $100,000 each year for four years and $110,000 as the last payment on the first year.

The land sold is practically all mineral land.

IT WAS VERY QUICK WORK.

People of Versailles, Ind., in a Dazed Condition.

The Mob Assembled and Hung Six Five Men Inside of Fifteen Minutes.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—A Versailles (Ind.) special to the Times-Star, says the people in Versailles are still dazed more than ever by the horror of the tragedy Tuesday night. No other subject is discussed except speculation as to the probability of action being taken as to the arrest and punishment of the participants in the mob. All agree that the plan was deliberately laid. It is said by witnesses, that from the time the two signal rockets were sent up on the outskirts of the town until the work of the mob was completed and the men were riding home, it was not more than 15 minutes, yet it is said that auto-matically, as to the hanging difficulties exceed 15 or 20, though the men who were present as guards and helpers, outnumbered 40 to 250. It is generally conceded the night Sam Wells Organ men, though so far no one can be found who recognized any of them. The apprehension that further work is intended by some has been the cause of many and the reckless men who gate into the Versailles jail, will have much to stand the consequences. This feeling may have a tendency to cause some of the suspected men to leave the country. Peter Hetzler, who gave the information to the sheriff about the burglary at Corresh has taken alarm at threats by friends of the victims and has disappeared.

An Osgood (Ind.) special to the Times Star says: There will be an awful reckoning for the slaughter of the five men in the Versailles jail. All the victims have been native Indiana and friends who have determined that somebody must suffer for the wholesale lynching. Everybody here feels that it is blood will be shed.

There is a feeling that the mob acted hastily as to Levi and Jenkins. The only testimony against them was Hoskins's statement that they were involved in the Wesley burglary. The inquest was resumed today.

Many witnesses were called but not one could identify any of the masked with the mob. Circuit Judge New says that every possible effort will be made by the authorities to punish the mob participants.

NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco and Gov. Budd Agree Upon Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—After a conference which began at the Palace Hotel at 8 p. m. last night and continued until nearly 3 o'clock this morning, Mayor Phelan and Gov. Budd agreed on the appointment of the following new board of supervisors:

First ward, Charles Ashton; Second ward, Joseph Britton, Third ward, J. H. Barry; Fourth ward, F. W. Dohrmann, Fifth ward, Washington Dodge; Sixth ward, John Lackmann; Seventh ward, William Dornbach; Eighth ward, Jeremiah Lynch; Ninth ward, W. J. Biggy; Tenth ward, T. A. Boland; Eleventh ward, C. A. Clinton; Twelfth ward, James Dunnigan.

The conference which resulted in the agreement by Gov. Budd and Mayor Phelan began at the Palace Hotel at 8 o'clock when the governor and mayor invited the following gentlemen to meet in conference with them: Attorney General Fitzgerald, Geo. H. Fitch, Gelert Commissioner Harvey, Frank H. Gould and William T. Baggett.

At the opening of the session the governor and mayor stated, each in his own behalf the right to appoint the new members of the board. It was agreed, however, that if the two officials could select twelve men suitable to both, the appointments would be made as if one power was acting.

This was done in avoid any chance of illegality in the appointment.

It was argued that some technical objection might be made to either the appointments of the mayor or of the governor, but not both. It was decided therefore that each should act in apparent independence of the other, each to issue a commission without reference to any official action of the other.

This morning each of those selected will be notified of his appointment by the mayor, and will also receive his commission from the governor. It is expected that the new board will be sworn in at noon today at the city hall.

Four of the men chosen, Messrs. Dodge, Lackmann, Clinton and Biggy, were members of the board ousted by the direction of Judge Walker yesterday who held that the board had failed to fix the water rates in February, as required by law, it was guilty of malfeasance, the penalty for which is fixed by the statute of 1891. Four of them were in office. He therefore rendered judgment removing from office every member of the board.

The four members reappointed, however, who could not legally be expected, claimed to have done all in their power to fix the water rates during the time prescribed by the ascendant. The deposed office holders will probably seek relief today in the supreme court, notwithstanding the fact that their places have been filled.

Trouble With Zuni's Forces.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 16.—Under orders from the Indian office, Capt. Newcomb, U. S. agent in charge of the Pueblos, left for Zuni Pueblo to assist sheriff Sanchez in arresting the big chiefs accused of attempting to murder the sheriff and his posse. Three troops of cavalry are awaiting at Zuni the arrival of the agent, and the sheriff. Trouble at Zuni is feared when the arrests are made, as this is the season of the Pueblos annual harvest dances.

At Belleville, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—At a conference of miners and operators at Belleville, Ill., the former rejected the proposition of the owners to pay 22 cents for mining. The present scale our digging ranges 22 to 30 cents, and the miners demand 37 cents per ton. The operators say they would like to pay more, but cannot on account of existing contracts. The matter will probably be taken up at the state miners' conference which will be held at Springfield, Ill., next Monday.

Alleged Gamblers Acquitted.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—John Long and the eight other men arrested in the pool room and charged with maintaining a gaming house were tried and acquitted by a jury in Judge Stevenson's court. Attorney Keim, for the prosecution served notice of an appeal.

Hot Spell Broken.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The unprecedented hot spell which has prevailed in this vicinity for the past twenty-six days was broken this morning. This latest spell breaks all records of the weather bureau in St. Louis, the maximum temperature being the highest and continued the longest time for so late in the season. During the period just ended, the average maximum temperature was been about eleven degrees, and the average minimum temperature, seventy degrees. At no time during daylight has the temperature fallen below ninety degrees, and on six of the nights it fell to the seventies with several degrees added in the sun. Despite the heat, which has been accompanied by but little humidity, there have been but five prostrations and none of these have been fatal.

Refuse Rothschilds' Proposition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Telegraphic advices from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, state the government has called the Rothschilds refusing their offer to lease the Greenwood railroad. The government holds that such a lease would be in opposition to the interests of the country.

A Loan of a Million.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald's correspondent in Bogota telegraphs that the government is negotiating with an American firm for a loan of $1,000,000 at the rate of 10 per cent apart from the interest. The customs at Baranquilla will be given as a guarantee.

Good Wheat Crop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Despite the invasion of the flying locusts which have come into Argentina by the millions, the reports received from Buenos Ayres as to the wheat crop are of the most one urging nature. In the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordova and Buenos Ayres every indication is now that the wheat crop will good luck, will be so great that they will be able to export about two million tons. With a fair degree of success there will be at least one million and a half tons for export. The present fine crop is splendid.

There was sown this year a greater quantity of wheat than last year. The planters have had to contend with the locusts to a certain extent in every province, but corn has suffered more than wheat.

Looking for a Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A redoubtable trio of welterweights has landed from the steamship Servia—Peter Jackson, Peter Maher and Frank Dunden. Jackson, to use his own words, has come here in search of fight. He said:

"I came here for a fight and I'll take them all, one by one. I've money to back me and I'm looking for a battle."

Jackson will start for California tomorrow.

What Maher intends to do in the future no one really seems to know. Prof. Donovan will again take hold at the New York Athletic club.

Dory Race.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 16.—The dory race run at Salem Willows between James Wray, the single scull champion of Australia, and Foster Bruce, of Gloucester, dory champion of New England, resulted in an easy victory for Wray. The distance was nominally three miles and the time 1:47.

Allotment of Creek Indian Lands.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 16.—The Dawes and Creek commissioners are here to begin negotiations looking to the allotment of the lands belonging to the Creek Indians, the dissolution of their tribal governments and the establishment of townsites in the Creek Nation. On account of the absence of some of the commissioners, the meeting will not be held until their arrival. The Creeks have been less trouble to the United States than any of the other civilized tribes, and it is the general opinion that liberal concessions will be made to them and that a satisfactory treaty will be arranged.

ABOUT THE STRIKE.

It Originated in a Petty Disagreement With Mule Drivers.

BAND OF WOMEN CREATE TROUBLE

From 15,000 to 18,000 Miners Resume Work in the Pittsburg District.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—A special to the Record from Hazleton says:

Originating as it did in the petty disagreement between the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company mule drivers and their employers and having spread until it now affects nearly 10,000 men and most of the principal operators of the middle coal fields, this strike has been one of the most peculiar ever inaugurated in the region.

The miners have no organization. In many instances they do not know exactly for what they struck, except that they have been unfairly treated and that they want more pay. In fifty per cent of the idle collieries they are at a loss to say how much they want and in such cases they have quit work without even asking for an increase.

HAZLETON, Sept. 16.—Two hundred and fifty women made more trouble this morning than the 10,000 striking miners have caused since last Friday's shooting. They were foreign women of the McDonald and Auchnaud collieries. Armed with clubs, rolling pins, coleus and any weapon they could find, they invaded the washeries which have hitherto been working and forced the men, about 200 in number, to quit work. As the men were business, sons or brothers of the women, in most instances they made no resistance, although this is the first successful move to get them out. In every other part of the region quiet prevailed. The strike may now be said to be general, as there is not a colliery of importance in operation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district returned to work today in accordance with the action taken at yesterday's convention authorizing the men to resume work in all mines complying with the provisions of the scale of 65 cents made at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 miners of the district will be at work before the close of the week. It is estimated that the strike which lasted sixty-five working days cost the people of the Pittsburg district from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The amount the miners lost about $2,250,000 in wages.

The strike against the De Armitte will continue indefinitely, arrangements having been made to assure the working miners five per cent of their earnings to defray expenses of carrying up the fight until the 65-cent rate is made uniform throughout the district.

Anarchist Episode.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Two men supposed to be the emissaries of some anarchist society, denounced the government, branded the Poles of Chicago as cringing cowards, and as a climax tore a small American flag to shreds, at Bachman's on Noble street last night. The result was a small-sized riot, during which the supposed anarchists were badly treated. Had not the horse attached to the light wagon from which they were speaking, become frightened by the angry shouts of about a hundred Poles and ran away, the two men would have probably been killed outright. As it was a crowd of infuriated men chased the runaway for several blocks throwing stones and sticks at the unfortunate men, and and blood-covered men, who crouched in the bottom of the wagon terrified and suffering from many wounds. The chase was lively while it lasted, but the horse soon got away from its pursuers and carried away the supposed anarchists in safety.

Head-on Collision.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Wabash passenger train No. 15, which left here at nine o'clock last night, and a freight train, came together in a head-on collision at a switch in Keytesville, at four o'clock this morning. William Gibson, postal clerk of St. Louis, and W. H. Smith, fireman of the freight, were killed. Adam Clark and Paul Street, tramps, were severely injured. Both engineers and firemen of the passenger train jumped and escaped unhurt. Both engines were badly broken, the mail car derailed and injured and the baggage car damaged. The freight train, which was ordered to take the switch at Keytesville was late, and the passenger passed the switch and ran into it. No passengers were hurt.

Later dispatches from Keytesville give the following list of persons hurt: Clemens Vaps, mail clerk; J. F. Bacon, mail clerk; F. F. Lawrence, mail clerk; Arthur Hoag, passenger; George F. Myers, passenger. None of these suffered more than slight bruises. A wrecking train from Moberly cleared the track.

Secretary Gage in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Gage left here for Chicago today to be gone until about October 10.

Amount of Gold Unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—Owing to the reticence of the miners and mint officials, the exact amount of gold brought down from the Klondike region by the sixty-three passengers on the Excelsior yesterday cannot be definitely ascertained. When the steamer first arrived it was reported at the Merchants' Exchange that she had brought down $2,500,000 in treasure; but some idea of the difficulty in ascertaining the facts may be gathered from the fact that although one was boarded by a swarm of newspapermen, no two of the papers of this city agree as to the amount of the miners' wealth. The Bulletin estimated it at $2,000,000; the Call at $1,500,000; Report at $1,500,000; Call at $500,000; Examiner at more than $500,000, and Chronicle at less than $1,000,000.

Forty Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Two steamers, the Tsarevitch and Malpitsa, collided today in the Volga near Nizhnikhen. The latter sank. Her passengers, panic stricken, jumped into the river. Many reached the shore not forty were drowned.

MINERS ACCEPT.

Small Operators in the Illinois District and Miners Agree.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—The coal miners' strike is over, so far as the mines supplying the St. Louis market is concerned. It is probably that all the small operators in the Illinois districts will come into line before the end of the week. Depaul will commence work Friday morning.

The representatives of the strikers were met by 17 of the independent operators. The men submitted a proposition to the scale of 65 cents basis. After a long consultation it was accepted late in the afternoon.

The Big Consolidated and Madison companies left the call for the conference. They now have a three-month fight on their hands. The independent operators and the miners agreed to make common warfare on the two big companies. The small operators will employ as many as possible of the strikers formerly employed by the Madison and Consolidated companies. It is probable that double shifts will be worked. The Consolidated and Madison companies will not be able to get men to fill their mines until they sign the scale.

Smelter Manager at Leadville Shot.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 16.—Franklin Bemon, general manager of the Bimetallic smelter was thrown from his carriage in a runaway today and sustained serious internal injuries.

Inquest into the Lynchings.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—An Osgood (Ind.) special to the Times-Star says:

Squire Lawsell, the acting coroner, resumed the inquest at 8 noon, when the jury rendered a verdict that Gordon and Andrews had come to their demise by hanging, and Jenkins, Levi and Shuler by being clubbed or shot to death.

The verdict ended by saying the slayers of the men were unknown. Judge New charged the grand jury when it assembled today, and after giving the details of the deplorable affair, cautioned the members of the jury to do their duty, if it is possible, discover the names of the members of the mob.

Jackson Free from Fever.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16.—At 1 p.m. the governor issued a proclamation saying: "We are free from any sickness or suspicious fever. We have strengthened very materially our quarantine regulations and will continue to do so as long as danger is threatened. We now the strongest confidence that we will keep the yellow fever out of our city."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER DIAZ

The Mexican President the Last Victim of Anarchy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

An attempt to assassinate President Diaz was made today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—A special to the Post Dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

An attempt was made this morning to assassinate President Diaz by a supposed Italian anarchist. There was a general review of troops in the city today. Just before the review this morning President Diaz, in company with the minister of war, was passing through a public park. They were quietly walking together when suddenly a foreigner sprang from behind a bush with a poniard in his hand and made a lunge with the weapon at the president. The minister of war instantly seized the assassin and struggled with him, throwing him to the ground and holding him there. Meanwhile the struggle had attracted attention and a number of police came running to the scene and placed the would-be assassin under arrest. He stubbornly refused to divulge his object in making the attack. President Diaz was not injured.

Jackson Nearly Depopulated.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15.—No more people are leaving the city. There are very few left here and none of these can get anywhere. The quarantine thrown around the town, business is dead. The town having gotten rid of the excitable persons (in the number of whom I include myself) chances of these remaining are correspondingly increased, should trouble occur, and the people are therefore feeling easier.

Hon. J. L. Redfield, mayor of Edwards, telegraphed the Associated Press at 10 a.m. as follows:

"There are eight cases of yellow fever in town, none in country. No deaths. All patients doing well."

Unsatisfactory Condition at Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—John Sidney Webb, attorney at Washington, D. C., for the Alaska Commercial company has been a visitor to Dawson and the Klondike mining district for the sole purpose of informing himself of the condition of living there and in Alaska generally, in order that the company may act understandingly when matters affecting Alaska are discussed and the question as to posts, arrangements, schools, etc., are on tapis.

"I have been all around the creek routes as it is called and up to Dawson," he said, "I have visited the mining camps of Bonanza creek and also some of those on El Dorado creek. Dawson is low and flat and even in the height of summer the ground is frozen half a foot below ground and ice is encountered beneath the muck. The development of the creeks was followed by the washing down into the river of a great deal of the muck into the Yukon above Dawson, of large quantities of fish and refuse. By the very doom of the inhabitants of Dawson, it is no wonder if there should be sickness and death. In the little cemetery there, there lay no less than 29 victims of typhoid fever, and no the number has no doubt been increased considerably. The drinking water at Dawson is very bad, and this adds to the sickness."

Jackson Refugees.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnston of Jackson, Miss., are in Chicago, where they intend to remain until the epidemic of yellow fever ceases in the south.

"The yellow fever will be in Jackson by present indications within a week, owing to insufficient quarantine," said Mr. Johnston. "The greatest excitement prevails there. A shotgun quarantine has been established but it is recognized to be very ineffectual, and the town is almost in a panic. Twenty-four cases of the cases of the fever have been reported at Edwards twenty-five miles away and many people are leaving the town for all parts of the north daily. The city of Jackson is nearly depopulated."

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Bank of England Discusses the Question.

It Will Hold Out One-Fifth of Its Note Issue in Silver When France Has Free Coinage.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England today the governor said: "You are probably aware of the proposals made before the government in the summer by the United States and France whereby the country might increase its use of silver as a contributive to an international agreement which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage. Among the proposals was one asking the bank to hold the amount of silver permissible under the act of 1844 as one-fifth of its notes."

The governor then read a letter dated July 29 addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in which he said:

"Referring to our conversation, we beg to say the bank is prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in the letter of the 1st inst., to hold one-fifth of its note issue in silver provided always that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver and with a ratio of 15 to 1, and that silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory."

Replying to the questions the governor said the bank had no negotiations with the United States monetary commissioners, adding: "We have sought no silver. All we have done is to agree under certain circumstances to hold one-fifth of our note issue in silver."

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GERMAN COMMENT.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The National Zeitung referring to the information in the Times of September 10th that the Bank of England was prepared to hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against the notes, says: "The unfavorable reception the announcement has met with from the organs of the British trade leaves no room for doubt as to the opinion of the British commercial bodies and as to the ultimate fate of the latest American attempt to secure for the silver interests the aid of Europe's idea of silver as a reward for their support of the McKinley tariff policy and to keep the silverites in good humor."

Native Attack on British.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.—The second brigade of the Mohmand Punitive force, commanded by General Jeffreys, reached the Rivat pass on Tuesday last. During the night the British troops were attacked by the enemy who kept up a heavy fire for six hours. Lieutenants Fane and Bailey were killed. Lieutenant Harrington was dangerously wounded; two privates were killed, five privates wounded and twenty-five horses and mules killed.

ANXIETY IN BOSTON.

Possible Case of Yellow Fever in a Hospital Ward.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Globe says: There has been considerable anxiety during the past few days in the city among the officials of the city board of health and of the Massachusetts general hospital, because of a case of fever up, look shelter under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered them all unconscious. The woman and child are badly burned and may die.

Prices of Paper Rising.

ATTLETON, Wis., Sept. 16.—Owing to an increased demand in the paper trade, prices are on the boom. One large manufacturer of bolted rag manilla in this region, has twice increased the price of his product five cents a 100 each time, and the increasing price is being maintained.

This is the first actual increase of prices that has been made but it is thought that the time is not far distant when an increase of prices will be possible in print paper.

Japanese Laborers Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—An ingenious attempt to evade the alien contract labor law has just been discovered and thwarted by Immigrant Commissioner Wolter. A detailed of this port in connection and cooperation with Consul General Melvor at Kanagawa, Japan, sixteen Japanese laborers, who were deceived opportunity to come directly to this port from Japan by Consul General Melvor, tried to slip, through Victoria, were intercepted here and by direction of Commissioner General of Immigrant in Pawsenty will be sent to Japan direct by the Gaelic instead of being sent to Victoria, whence they came here.

MORE CASES TODAY.

A Total to Date of 19 Cases of Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NO DEATHS LIKELY TO OCCUR SOON

Every Effort Being Made to Stamp Out the Disease Quickly.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—At 11 o'clock today the board of health officially declared the suspicious cases of fever on St. Andrew's street, between Camp and Chestnut, yellow fever. It has been under observation for several days. The patient is a butcher. This makes a total of 19 cases to date.

A telegram from Biloxi says that an Italian has died in the heart of that city apparently from yellow fever. An autopsy will be held and all the physicians in Biloxi will be invited to determine the character of the sickness of which the man died.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—There has been no material change to the situation. Present indications point to no immediate deaths. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the local physicians that the nineteen local cases reported are genuine yellow fever. It is not malignant now because it had not had time enough to breed here, and if it is stamped out now there is no reason to believe that it will reappear next year.

Some inquiry has been made as to whether the present scare will have the effect of interference with the winter race meeting. Officials of the club say they are going right ahead with their preparations for the opening and that the existence of a few cases of yellow fever here will not change the arrangements. They feel that there will be absolutely no danger of fever existing when the date of the meeting arrives.

Local physicians are warmly commending with the authorities in the effort to stamp out the disease in the hope that no action may be delivered from New Orleans as a result of the quarantine regulations throughout the country. As soon as these quarantine barriers are raised it is hoped that intercourse with New Orleans will become normal again. The health authorities are preparing a cartoon map of the several infected houses in New Orleans and a copy of the map will probably be forwarded to the hospital service at Washington for its information.

Several towns have adopted the policy of Lake Charles and will fine and imprison all persons who in these times of excitement give circulation to unfounded rumors with a view to alarming the public mind. Several towns have adopted local laws providing for the prompt punishment of the people who may be successful in touching the quarantine, but where transgression is subsequently made known.

Representatives of the railroads and the health authorities, together with members of the board of trade and other commercial exchanges, are meeting to take action with regard to moving fruit by cut out of New Orleans.

Dr. Oliphant of the board of health and Surgeon Carter of the Marine Hospital Service have both expressed the opinion that it is entirely feasible to disinfect merchandise to make its reception at any town from New Orleans entirely harmless.

An effort will be made to induce the Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi boards of health to modify their quarantine regulations so as to admit freight. No tickets or women goods will be attempted to be shipped, but it is proposed to move groceries and provisions, machinery, hardware and other articles which are not good medium for the propagation of yellow fever germs.

The Picayune this morning says that Dr. Archinard, a prominent bacteriologist who took part in the autopsies at Ocean Springs, gathered quantities of blood there and through his microscopic investigation since his return had discovered the bacilli of yellow fever.

Five Mexicans Hurt by Lightning.

GONZALES, Mex., Sept. 16.—Five Mexicans were severely injured by a bolt of lightning on the farm of W. H. Houston, four miles below here during a severe thunder storm. Three men, a woman and a child were placing cotton under a tree when a storm up, took shelter under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered them all unconscious. The woman and child are badly burned and may die.

Prices of Paper Rising.

ATTLETON, Wis., Sept. 16.—Owing to an increased demand in the paper trade, prices are on the boom. One large manufacturer of bolted rag manilla in this region, has twice increased the price of his product five cents a 100 each time, and the increasing price is being maintained.

This is the first actual increase of prices that has been made but it is thought that the time is not far distant when an increase of prices will be possible in print paper.

Japanese Laborers Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—An ingenious attempt to evade the alien contract labor law has just been discovered and thwarted by Immigrant Commissioner Wolter. A detailed of this port in connection and cooperation with Consul General Melvor at Kanagawa, Japan, sixteen Japanese laborers, who were deceived opportunity to come directly to this port from Japan by Consul General Melvor, tried to slip, through Victoria, were intercepted here and by direction of Commissioner General of Immigrant in Pawsenty will be sent to Japan direct by the Gaelic instead of being sent to Victoria, whence they came here.