THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED

Outbreak Expected at Pittsburg When Imported Negroes are Put to Work in Place of Strikers.

Striking Miners Induce Workmen to Cease Labor—Proclamation Issued Forbidding Assemblages on the Streets—Some Shooting but No Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Serious trouble is feared in the third pool before the strikers for the Chicago scale is ended. The mines are guarded by deputies and the strikers are encamped in the adjoining woods. Arrangements are being made for the importation of negroes to take the place of the strikers and an outbreak is then expected. Last night two shots were fired into the company's property at the Calsburg mine by a group of strikers on duty there, and before killing one of them had arrested three of Deputy Hopkins' men, who put both men under arrest. They were locked up and are awaiting a hearing.

The miners' officials claim that the shooting was done by the guards.

This morning the strikers marched to Calsburg mine, where a few men were working and induced them to stop.

Mayor Wilson of Monongahela City has issued a proclamation commanding all persons to abstain from assembling and congregating on the public streets and interfering with the peace of the city.

President Dolan says every pit in the third pool is now idle and that the fight will be extended to the fourth pool.

DEWEY NOT CALLING FOR HELP

American Admiral Amply Able to Attend to Affairs.

Has Made No Request for More Shipping of Prospect Trouble at Manila Originated in This Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Despite the repeated denials of both the army and navy departments, many pages continue published statements from the Philippines that Admiral Dewey is calling for help and that the administration will send to his assistance elementary sea battleships. The reports are beginning to annoy the department officials as well as the President. There is no truth in them, officials in Assistant Secretary Allen's office explain.

Admiral Dewey has not asked for aid in any time. He has on the other hand repeatedly assured the navy department that there is no danger of trouble in the Philippines and that he and his squadron are quite able to take care of any emergency that may arise. Assistant Secretary Allen said that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the administration is considering sending battleships or any ships at all to the Philippines to aid the squadron.

"The department," he said, "has received but one dispatch from Admiral Dewey for several days. That dispatch came this morning and gave us the cheering information that Dewey had succeeded then in sending his prisoners to Manila and could thus save the trouble and expense of a trip to Manila for the purpose of taking care of the food for his men. I think that if he saw anything serious he would let us know and so do the subordinates. We are confident that he will communicate with us on any emergency, rather than consult newspaper correspondents in Manila who are supplied with dispatches from the government. The course seems to be:

In addition with this story there would cannot shelter to the effect that the Germans are bring about the trouble in the Philippines, that Dewey and Admiral Diedrich have not withdrawn their warships, but are near enough to return from the number to be the Philippines or as much of the squadron as may be for the can grant. We are also told that Dewey had advised the government that he expects trouble from the Germans and has planned for resistance. He is strongly desired by both the war and navy departments, and the state department, and he will be supported in all from the love of Manila. If anything happens with him through either the navy or the army.

The navy officials here and the navy officials have grown tired denying it daily in morning and afternoon papers.

The reason for the confidence felt by the navy officials is shown by reasoning with them you can get them to do anything. They will listen to reason. I believe that the Manila squadron will be required either in Cuba or Porto Rico."

JAPAN-CHINESE ALLIANCE.

Former Power Will Help the Latter to an Influential Place.

PEKIN, Sept. 14.—(Delayed in transmission)—The Marquis Ito, recently president of Japan, arrived at Tien Tsin yesterday and is expected here shortly. His visit is regarded as likely to result in an offensive and defensive alliance.

The marquis, it is asserted, is charged to examine into the possibility of China rendering her best ground and becoming a useful ally.

There is no doubt there has been a strong bias lately among the leading Chinamen toward Japan, whose influence with emperor of China has been attentively studying.

A imperial order just issued orders Li, the governor of the Northern railroad to commence a branch line to the western hills. Russia recently attempted to obtain a contract to build this road.

Of Distinguished Lineage.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—F. W. Lincoln, who served seven terms as mayor of this city, is dead at his home in Dorchester.

Mr. Lincoln was born in Boston in 1817. He is a grandson of A. M. Lincoln, a member of the "tea party," who married the daughter of Paul Revere, the famous patriot of the constitutional convention in 1788.

Further Anti-Italian Demonstrations.

TRENTE, ASCOTIA, Sept. 14.—The anti-Italian demonstrations here were renewed last evening. An attack upon the Italian club being feared a detachment of 200 policemen was sent to guard the building. The police and soldiers arrested 170 rioters. Many of the latter had arms in their possession.

VIVA FILIPPINOS LIBRES.

Shouts of the Philippine Insurgents as They Marched Out of Manila.

Also Shouts of Viva American—Bands Playing and all Going Smoothly—A Tariff Question.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—The Insurgents evacuated the suburbs of Manila today. They did so in a grand march in which nearly 2,000 men took part, carrying rifles, colors waving, bands playing and shouting "Viva America," "Viva Filipino Libres."

The merchants have expect heavy losses if a new tariff is enforced as early date because their present stocks, valued roughly at $5,000,000, have paid the highest duties.

REASON WITH THE CUBANS.

Brief Boats, Gen. Wheeler, You Can Do Almost Anything With Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Major General Wm. R. Shafter and Major General Joe Wheeler returned to New York today by the same train. Neither knew the other was aboard the train and they did not meet even after their arrival in Jersey City.

Gen. Wheeler and his party, consisting of his son and aide, Lieut. Joe. Wheeler Jr., and Major Beach, travelled in a private car, but Shafter, who boarded the train at Washington had a berth in a sleeper. Gen. Wheeler was up and dressed when the train pulled into the depot and on the way to the ferry he walked past the car Gen. Shafter was in without knowing he was there. Gen. Shafter took a ferry boat to New York. All he would say regarding his visit to Washington was that he had come to Montauk Point. He was accompanied by his wife. Gen. Wheeler refused to make a comprehensive when questioned by a reporter. He said:

"I will return at once to Montauk Point to resume command of the cavalry left at Montauk, the Fifth, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth. They are the regiments of cavalry left at Montauk, the Fifth, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth. They are the regiments of cavalry left at Montauk. The Fifth and Ninth have left their various stations as rapidly as possible.

Gen Wheeler denied that he had said to an interviewer during his journey that President McKinley had observed to him that the war was not over. "Mercy," said the general, "President McKinley never used such an expression in my presence. It is true that in answer to questions as to mustering out the regiment I have expressed an opinion that a considerable portion of the volunteer forces would be retained until peace is signed."

Gen. Wheeler added that to his opinion the Cubans and Porto Ricans will be grateful to the soldiers of this government.

"I have learned," he said, "that you can accomplish nothing by dealing harshly with Cubans, but by reasoning with them you can get them to do anything. They will listen to reason. I believe that the Cuban and Porto Rican will be required either in Cuba or Porto Rico."

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TURK DEFIES EUROPE.

Will Not Accede to the Demand to Withdraw Troops From Crete.

NO RESPECT FOR THE EUROPEAN CONCERT

Also Charges that the British Provoked the Disorders at Candia, and Says the Powers are to Blame.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The Turkish government has sent a circular to the powers alleging that the British provoked the disorders at Candia, claiming that the present situation is due to the concerted action of the powers in Crete, and protesting against the bombardment of Candia.

The porte announces its refusal to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in spite of the decision of the admirals that such a step is absolutely necessary. The circular has made a bad impression in diplomatic circles.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 14.—The Greek Deputies have consented to disarm, provided their arms are delivered to the Turkish authorities.

CANDIA, Island Crete, Sept. 14.—The Mussulman authorities, in view of the disorders which have already occurred twice recently throughout the island, have issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of arms, and threatening to fire upon the rioters, and interfering with the peace of the city.

President Delan says every pit in the third pool is now idle and that the fight will be extended to the fourth pool.

IDEAS OF ANNEXATION.

Jamaica Now Wants to be Joined to the Dominion of Canada.

REASON IS IN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

But Canada Does Not Want Guiana, Which Could Readily Come to the United States, With Advantage to All.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The first of the discussions from the British colonies of America in the United States is noted, says the Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent of the Times. For a week or two the matter has been talked over, talked to death and allowed to drop. This has not been owing to the lack of sympathy from the better informed colonists and those whose material interests are involved in the future of the island. It may safely be said that these, to a man, favored the proposition. Otherwise, indeed, it would never have reached the importance that it did at the outset. But the ignorant people thus proved too strong and even those who realized most clearly the magnitude of the crisis and the correspondence of the sentiment that annexation would afford, decided to face the personal and pecuniary risks that supposed of the movement would involve. Hence, when the full force of popular opposition was felt, even sympathy promptly vanished.

The gravity of the crisis remains unaltered. However, and the weakness of the shadow of industrial growth and prosperity, the fact remains that the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States is in no way removed from the sphere of the possible or even of an arguable proposition.

In both referendum strikes it is felt, that, should the United States need Jamaica in the United States as an alternative, no representatives that the Bethadoes would be found to oppose the United States government and produce the most effect on the policy of the home authorities. The Jamaica and Bahamas are ready on free an alternative annexation proposal which, while not nearly as prominent as the Cuban question, is in the United States, yet holds out some prospect for relief, from the crisis that exists throughout the island.

The proposal now is to seek admission into the Canadian Dominion. Which is the Canadian Dominion? Is it the union of the provinces, or is it the union of the United States, is a better than nothing at all. On the other hand there would be advantage in annexation and the other question would not be touched. There are, two certainly, people at, to say, and it could be that Canadian annexation would not assimilate them and the United States would be nearer to as to be the most practicable solution of annexation. On this there seems to be no question. The Canadian government is not prejudiced, however, to take the Bahamas and Jamaica, but would, as its policy or otherwise. **And so idea** of annexation can be formed here until mail advices can be had from the report of the deliberations of the conference. Whitney will be in Ottawa at the end of this week, for although the telegraph line to Bermudas, the cable are at present, the cable is practicable for use. That the Dominion government and the people of Canada are favorably disposed, but of the British West Indies as a whole, is a strong point in the proposition. Jamaica, the Canadian, would, in the opinion of the Bahamas, would be one of the brightest spots in the British business sun of Canada, is just the point that would be in the movement. Its popularity is shown in the best country of its annexation.

The following appeared in an interview, Hon. Dr. Hitchcock, a member of the island in the Dominion, and the possibility of Jamaica joining them, would bring in the great north country, and would be a great help to the most needs. That is a treaty annexation. To England it would mean a great deal. It would mean sovereignty for ministers would be relieved of the problem of providing for the future. The only problem that has up to the present time, the building them and for which no other solution is in sight, would be solved. Furthermore be but a fair development of the negotiations that are actually in progress between the Dominion and Great Britain looking to the establishment of better trade relations with the mother country. The Canadian government is in a character of the sugar bounty, fortunately in the matter of wages.

Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, could with your settle the whole West Indian problem on these lines. Jamaica is a great country. Our resources are so great that we have no fear of this latter, it is, however, believed by the people of Jamaica that annexation may be related to a fair and prosperity in the form of reciprocity arrangements in the Dominion. The British West Indies would be easily assimilated as in the Dominion. There only had area of 1,000,000 square miles, and the population of Nova Scotia, which the aggregate population is but a million. Jamaica is a country of 1,000,000 square miles, and the population of Canada is about five millions. The present expenditure is $1,000,000 as against a revenue of $1,500,000. The Dominion government under the Dominion, together with the imperial grant, is in industry and commerce, and the Dominion is a new province of an immediate turning of the balance.

The following remarks in to consider: "It is by no means certain that Canada would consent to be burdened with that enormous excess of additional unassigned and scarcely productive territory. The already has enough and to spare of that, and at home, but provision must be made for the wants of the Canadian.

With but little encouragement from the United States, Canada could be so far as to be a great country. Its loyalty to the United States or a foothold in the great southern continent cannot be overestimated, although its resources are such superiors to the future rather than the present. The Dominion, with the imperial grant, is in industry and commerce, and the Dominion is a new province of an immediate turning of the balance.

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