

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The official circular ordering a national strike of coal miners in five states on July 4th was received at the district headquarters from Columbus, Ohio, at 10 a. m., and copies were at once sent out to the different mines. Action on this circular will be taken at the district convention of miners in this city tomorrow. There seems to be no doubt but that the delegates will come instructed to declare a strike.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 2.—Prof. S. C. Reitz, proprietor of the Garden City Commercial college, and Associate Professor Rouse were severely dealt with by a mob. Reitz and others have during the past six months figured conspicuously in the reform movement with the ministerial association causing the arrest of variety people and resulting in variety theaters closing. The night before the state law prohibiting gambling went into effect a large number of people remained until the death of King Faro. Among them were Reitz and Rouse who feared the officers would not enforce the law. They found a temporary refuge in the Florence hotel when a mob saw and attacked them. Being evicted by the proprietor the mob chased them a block, throwing eggs at them. They were then protected at the Rankin house until the chief of police came and the mob was dispersed. The professors were taken home by officers. None of the men were injured. Numerous arrests will follow.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—Maggie Gaffey of Covington, Ky., aged 15, and Millie Hober of Cincinnati, aged 18, made a daring escape from the convent of the Good Shepherd in this city after midnight. They dropped twenty feet from a fourth-story window to a roof, and then scaled the convent wall. Millie Hober sprained her ankles, and her companion would not desert her. So the police took charge of them. The girls tell of starvation, hard work and cruel treatment, and threaten suicide if they are returned.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Toru Hoshi, the Japanese minister, is likely to be recalled at an early date. While officials of the Japanese legation here claim to be in ignorance of any such probability, well-informed opinion in state department circles inclines to the belief that Mr. Hoshi will ask for his papers within a short time. The minister himself feels insulted because the state department did not apprise him of the negotiations which led to the signing of the treaty for annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of June the receipts from all sources amounted to \$26,584,708, and the expenditures \$22,934,694, leaving a surplus for the month of \$13,650,014. The surplus during June, 1896, was \$2,349,430. The statement shows that the deficit for the fiscal year closed yesterday was \$18,623,108, a reduction of \$31,621,955 since March 11th of the present year.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Passengers who arrived here tonight on the All-India tell of a burrowing story of their experience aboard the Pacific Mail steam steamer City of Para, which left

Panama for San Francisco May 23rd last. It seems three days after clearing the lethargic yellow fever broke out among the crew and passengers of the Pacific liner, which caused a panic aboard, and resulted in the death of the commander of the vessel, Captain Martensen. Three-fourths of the passengers, it is said, were attacked by the disease, and at least a dozen of them found watery graves. When the vessel finally reached San Francisco, the facts of the terrible voyage were suppressed and the sickness and deaths were attributed to tropical dysentery, but the passengers who came here tonight say that the symptoms were plainly those of yellow fever.

The disease was raging on the isthmus, but when the passengers went on board the City of Para they were told by the officer that they need have no fear. There was no effort at fumigation, and when Mrs. Capt. Mitnell, the wife of an Englishman commanding one of the vessels of the Chilean line, appeared on the City of Para heavily veiled, there was no necessity. Three days out she died from the so-called tropical dysentery. She was buried at sea, and the next to be taken down was Capt. Martensen. Before he died the fever had spread all over the ship. In first cabin and steerage alike the yellow death went, and how many were prostrated will probably never be known. The officers suppressed every scrap of news they could, and Dr. Renzin insisted on his original diagnosis.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 2.—The north-bound passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas ran into a south-bound Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe local at a crossing near Celeste this afternoon. The sleeper and one coach were wrecked.

The injured are: Mr. Marshall of Whitewright, Texas, leg hurt; Mrs. Mack of Indianapolis, left arm, arm and face hurt; unknown man hurt in head, shoulders and internally, will probably die.

PAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The advance guard of a Russian Jewish colony for California, consisting of 35 able-bodied men under the guidance of Ephraim Dainard, the promoter of the colonization scheme, left Philadelphia last Sunday and will arrive in this city today, having stopped on the way one day because they would not travel on the Sabbath. These 35 men represent a colony of 150 families with about 1,200 souls who are to settle on government land in California.

BOMBAY, July 2.—The assassin of Lieut. Ayerst of the commissariat, who was shot and killed by concealed natives while leaving the governor's reception at Ganeshkind on the evening of June 22nd, are still at large. The aggressive attitude of the natives prior to the shooting was remarked. There were whisperings of intending disaster to Europeans, and it is thought that the whole native community, including the police, had foreknowledge that something was going to happen. On jubilee night a delayed anonymous letter arrived at Commissioner Rand's bungalow saying: "You will die today and the queen will die two days after. Many others will follow, and the soldiers will all be killed."

During the progress of the plague

prominent Hindoos made violent accusations against the British soldiers, charging them with ravishing the women and ill-treating all who came in contact with them.

CALCUTTA, July 2.—A compromise on the plague measures having been arranged between the authorities and the rioters, the disturbances have ceased. The rioting arose out of the growing practice of the Mohammedans of refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion on the ground belonging to Indians.

The demolition of a mud hut, a so-called mosque, led to the outbreak. The rioters were continually reinforced, in response to telegrams sent up the country appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their co-religionists.

For forty-eight hours the police and military were repeatedly obliged to clear the streets. Detached parties of Mohammedans stoned Europeans wherever they found them, in some cases dragging them from their galleries.

All telegraphic lines were cut and the buildings containing Europeans were besieged. There were many narrow escapes. The rioters scolded war cries, shouted vile epithets, and grossly insulted the European women.

In several parts of Calcutta it is still dangerous for Europeans to go about, and it is likely to remain so, owing to the nature of the compromise by which the riot was brought to an end. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the troops were not allowed to fire or to take the offensive, even when exposed to every kind of indignity and insult. Their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable. It is understood that the compromise is based upon the unconditional surrender of the lands, but it is believed that this concession will prove a standing menace to the safety of every European, as the rioters will celebrate the victory throughout all India. In spite of the cessation of riots, the situation is regarded as extremely grave, and it is felt that unless some official is invested with plenary powers during the absence of the governor, European citizens will be compelled to act on their own responsibility.

LONDON, July 2.—At the resumption today of the sittings of the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid, four telegrams exchanged between Miss Flora Shaw, the Colonial editor of the Times, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then premier of Cape Colony, were produced.

The first from Miss Shaw asks for the date of the commencement of the plans, owing to the then necessity of instructing European correspondents of the London Times, so that they might use their influence in favor of Mr. Rhodes.

One dispatch from Mr. Rhodes to Miss Shaw says: "Inform Mr. Chamberlain I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cables like the one sent to the high commissioner. I'll win, and South Africa will belong to England."