

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Pittsburg, Sept. 14.—Serious trouble is feared in the third pool before the struggle for the Chicago scale is ended. The mines are guarded by deputies and the strikers are encamped in the neighborhood. Arrangements are being made for the importation of negroes to take the places of the strikers and an outbreak is then expected. Last night two Slavs were ordered off the company's property at the Catsburg mine by a special policeman on duty there, and before retiring one of them fired several shots at Deputy Heyward, 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 Gallatin 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.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long is expected to make special reference in his annual report to the operations of the Asiatic squadron, and particularly to the conduct of Rear Admiral Dewey. Department officials generally believe the best is none too good for that officer, and no surprise would be expressed if the secretary was to recommend that the grade of vice admiral be created in order that it might be filled by the appointment of Rear Admiral Dewey.

As showing the faith put in Rear Admiral Dewey, the department does not exact from him a statement concerning his doings, but is satisfied to let him have a free hand and take such necessary action as he may deem proper. He is kept well advised of the international situation, particularly with reference to the Pacific, but the department has every confidence in his good judgment.

There has been a great deal of talk in naval circles in favor of the proposition to create the grade of vice admiral, and if Congress should take such action the President will willingly confer it upon Rear Admiral Dewey.

Naples, Sept. 1.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to a violent outburst of activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are vomiting lava and ashes. Three imposing streams are flowing down the mountain side burning the chestnut woods at the base of Monte Somma, nearly reaching the observatory, destroying part of the funicular railroad leading thereto, and threatening the barracks of the carabinieri.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—For some time there has been a strike among the plasterers of this city and vicinity for higher wages, but until today no serious trouble has resulted.

About 7 a. m. strikers gathered in considerable force near Gerry's saloon in De Holiadmont, to prevent non-union men from going to work on some buildings near by. Derisive and abusive words led to the throwing of missiles and finally one of the strikers drew his revolver and fired into the crowd of non-union men. This was followed immediately by a volley from the strikers. Wm. Kane fell mortally wounded. When the mounted police appeared they were met with a volley of bullets.

The strikers then fled. Captain McNamee called out all the policemen available to chase and capture them. Reports from the scene of the riot are that the chase developed into a running fight between the police and some of the strikers, the result of which is not yet known.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Wm. Kane was shot and mortally wounded, and Edward G. Jackson, his companion, was beaten into unconsciousness early today by striking plasterers while on their way to work. Kane is in the city hospital, dying, but Jackson will recover. Jackson and Kane were members of Plasterers' Union No. 1. Several weeks ago the members of the International Plasterers' Union employed on a downtown building struck. Kane and Jackson and several other men took the vacant places and formed local Union No. 1. Since then there have been several collisions between the strikers and the men who took their places. The trouble culminated today in the assault.

Matt Brown and Joseph Lee have been identified as the men who committed the assault.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Private Albert Eckdohl, Troop H. of Colonel Grigsby's rough riders, has been killed by an electric car in this city. As he alighted from a westbound car he was struck by a car moving in the opposite direction. He lived but a short time after the accident. Eckdohl enlisted in Colonel Grigsby's regiment from Ledge-wood, N. D., where he has been employed for several years as a foreman in a machine shop. He was formerly a cowboy and one of the best horsemen in his troop.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A further extension of the postal service in Porto Rico has been made, Coamo, Utuamo, Yauco and Juana Diaz having been designated as postal stations. These offices will be in charge of officials sent from this country. In many cases the Spanish officials are permitted to discharge the duties in such offices, but are under the supervision of American authorities. When found unsatisfactory they are replaced by American officials, as is shown by a letter recently received from Mr. Kempher, the department agent, by Perry S. Heath, the first assistant postmaster general. The letter says that the military authorities at Guantanamo, Cuba, found the postmaster to be a Spanish sympathizer, who was not trusted by the Cubans or the foreigners. He was not considered a safe person to handle the mails, and Col. H. P. Ray therefore appointed a regimental chaplain in his place to serve temporarily. It has been recommended that a United States postal official be sent there as soon as possible with sufficient stamps to supply the demand, as none can be obtained at that place. W. E. Spicer will take charge of the office.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. Two hurricanes swept along the island chain, from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly from rain, which destroyed the crops and roads, as it did at St. Lucia and other islands, while the center of the storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadalupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were

killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless.

Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of the provisions, all are starving. The island has been absolutely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains, in addition to the waves along the coast. There has been great loss to shipping along the track of the cyclone.

Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal of the governor of St. Vincent, where all descriptions of food and clothing and other necessities were lost in the general destruction.

The demand for building material is unlimited.

No details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadalupe.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The hurricane which swept the Windward Islands on Saturday last was encountered on Sunday morning by the Norwegian steamship Avon. Captain Forstad, the master of the Avon, states that there were barometrical indications before the storm struck and he was therefore not unprepared to meet it, but it was necessary to heave the vessel to, to avoid serious consequences.

The storm sprang up from the southeast early on Sunday and lasted until the next day, when there was an intermission of a dead calm lasting for six hours. After that the hurricane returned with renewed vigor.

Capt. Frostad believes that many vessels foundered and will never be heard from.

Bloomfield, Neb., Sept. 16.—A distinct earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt here this morning at about 4 o'clock. The shock was accompanied by a deep rumbling.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The Times-Herald says:

Philip D. Armour, Marshall Field, and Norman B. Ream have secured control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. They have made James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, the dominating factor in the reorganization of the system, and have gained for Chicago and the Northwest what is practically a trunk line from ocean to ocean, controlled by Chicago capital.

Mr. Ream engineered the deal by which his wealth, which that of Mr. Hill and of Messrs. Armour and Field gained a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio, which henceforth is to be a Chicago enterprise, fed and sustained in transcontinental affairs by the immense mileage of the Great Northern railway. If any road completes the gap between the terminus of the Great Northern railway in St. Paul and the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio in Chicago, it will be the Chicago Great Western railway, but that is a matter for the future.

Mr. Ream will become a member of the executive committee of the reorganized road and either Mr. Field or Mr. Armour may become a director, although in all probability the trio will be represented by Mr. Ream. Mr. Hill's connection with the transaction fore-shadows the statement that he will be the prime factor of the road.

While the price paid by the Chicago men is not known, the details of the transfer of the properties of the road are being discussed at a conference held in the Auditorium Annex. At this conference, President Hill, Mr. Ream, Mr. John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio; Oscar Murray, receiver, and William Greene, general manager of the road, were present.

Mr. Ream declined to be interviewed but one of the Baltimore & Ohio officials confirmed the report current in Wall street on Thursday and in Chicago railroad circles that in addition to