The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898. VOLUME XLII—NO. 37

GREAT STEAMER LOST

Mohegan From London or New York Founders Off the English Coast.

Though Many Eyes Witnessed the Vessel's Distress the Storm Prevented Assistance.

Passengers Drowning Like Rats Life Boats Even Being Swamped.

London, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday with [illegible] passengers and a crew of 150, is ash[illegible] off the Lizard between the Manacles and the Lowlands. It is rumored that there has been a great loss of life. A coastguard message reports that the passengers "are drowning like rats."

Another report says bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady with her legs severed, lashed to a plank.

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Life boats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the life boat to the shore. Another life boat saver six persons.

The coast at that point is dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks.

A later despatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan was probably blown ashore by heavy east winds after her machinery was disabled. Al lthe Falmouth tugs went out but none was able to approach the vessel.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Pinkerton Detective on Bank Robbery Case—Legislature Dissolved—Plebiscite Returns.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—(Special)—It is said by a city paper that no fewer than 12 Pinkerton detectives are working on the Molsons' bank robbery, and that every person connected with the institution is being constantly shadowed. It is also whispered around that the clerks are well aware of the surveillance that is being exercised over their movements. The Pinkertons have not discovered any valuable clue, but they are working with a will to earn the remuneration which they are receiving in the meantime.

The Northwest legislature has been dissolved. Nominations take place on October 28, and polling November 4.

The total vote on the plebiscite in Manitoba was 12,270 for, and 2,979 against as shown by the complete figures now received from the seven constituencies. The vote in Lisgar constituency was 2,289 for and 429 against.

PEACE COMMISSION.

American Reply to Spanish Proposals Read and Discussed.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Commander Bradford, of the United States navy, was examined this morning by members of the United States peace commission relative to the conditions prevailing and main features of interest in the Philippine islands, with which the commander is well acquainted.

The fifth joint session of the two commissions convened at two o'clock to-day. It may be said that the first, second and third meetings escarcely penetrated the surface of any protocol, but last Tuesday marked the Spanish presentment regarding the Cuban debt. It is likely that the Americans, who have been exceedingly busy, have determined upon their attitude towards the Spanish proposition that the United States assume the Cuban debt in whole or in part, and it has been reduced in writing for presentation to the Spaniards at to-day's session, stating the American view as to what is the Cuban debt, what proportion is fairly chargeable to the island as legal and beneficial thereto, and the proportion to be charged to Spain.

This session was two hours longer than any previous one. The American reply to the Spanish presentation of Tuesday was submitted and read. An eral discussion followed, occupying the time until about ten minutes past six, when the commissions adjourned until Monday next.

The Philippine question has not yet been entered upon.

The Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo, will give a breakfast in honor of the Spanish commissioners on Saturday and the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a breakfast on Tuesday, at which M. Cambon, the former French ambassador at Washington, General Wesley Merritt and Commander Bradford will be present.

WINNIPEG'S NEWS.

Peg-Leg Brown Reported—Molsons Bank Robbery Still a Puzzler—Fires About Battleford.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Peg-leg Brown, the negro suspected of the murder of Constable Twohey, of London, Ont., passed through Winnipeg to-day in charge of Detective Mickle.

Clearing house returns for the week ending October 13, 1898, are: Clearings, $1,987,014; balances, $375,451. For the corresponding week in 1897 the figures were $3,005,830 and $756,554.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, left for the East to-day. He will attend the consecration of Archbishop Gauthier at Kingston.

Prairie fires have burned over an immense tract of country in the Battleford district.

There are no new developments in the Molsons Bank robbery case.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 13.—A partial report by the expert who has been examining the books of ex-tax collector Keough, of Holyoke, shows a probable shortage of $118,888.

QUICKLY GROWING NAVY.

United States Astonished at Prospect of High Rank Among Naval Powers.

Washington, Oct. 13—The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that 35 war vessels are now under contract from the government, their aggregate far exceeding the vessels building at any one time during the civil war.

This vast construction has been authorized gradually by congress, until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among sea powers. In addition to the enormous fleet, including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, 20 vessels are in various stages of readiness, and the shipbuilders are hurriedly gathering the material for the 35 others.

Of the 55 vessels eight are of the class of heavily armored sea-going battleships, 38 are torpedo boats, four are monitors, and one is a powerful cruiser.

THIRTY-FIVE KNOTS.

That Speed Guaranteed for Turbine Propellers Now Building on the Tyne.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Consul Metcalfe at Newcastle-on-Tyne, sends to the state department a report that the builders of the wonderful turbine propeller boat Turbinia, which created such a sensation at the British naval review by her extraordinary speed, have begun the construction for a foreign government of two boats of the same style, about two hundred feet and with 10,000 horse power. They were guaranteed to make at least 35 knots an hour, but as they are twice the length, six times the weight and five times the power of the Turbinia the consul says it will be interesting to see how far they will exceed her performance of 35 knots.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

The Votes For and Against Prohibition Will Come Close to a Tie.

Two Contracts for One Statue—Chief Clerk Retires After Forty Years' Service.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Up to-night 102 constituencies out of 206 have been heard from regarding the prohibition vote. The general result looks like an almost equal vote on each side. Quebec's adverse majority is apt to be from 85,000 to 90,000.

The federal telegraph line will reach Belle Isle next summer. This year it has been extended to Big Romane river, 76 miles east of Natashquan and 656 miles below Murray Bay.

Mr. Tarte has adopted the novel course of awarding the contract for the Mackenzie statue to McCarthy, of Toronto, and for the pedestal to P. Hebert, of Montreal.

The E. B. Eddy Co. open their new match factory next week, with a capacity of 30,000,000 matches a day.

C. J. Anderson, chief clerk of the government savings bank branch, was presented with a gold watch to-day by the clerks of the finance department, on his retirement, after 40 years' service.

Attorney Fairchild, of Dawson, has secured a hearing before Mr. Sifton on November 15 of the appeal of Donnelly against Commissioner Fawcett's decision in favor of Miss Nelson as the owner of the overlapping claims on Dominion creek.

SUPPORTING SALISBURY.

Another Liberal Leader Upholds the Foreign Policy of the British Premier—The Bank Rate.

London, Oct. 13.—Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of parliament for East Fife and former home secretary, in an address to his constituents this evening spoke of the situation at Fashoda in a strain similar to Lord Rosebery's declaration yesterday. Mr. Asquith said it was the duty of all patriotic Britons and lovers of peace not to say a word that might even seem to impair the title of Lord Salisbury's government to act in the name of a united people.

London, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "I understand on good authority that France expects a commercial post on or near the Nile or at the entrance to Bahr El Ghazel as compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda."

London, Oct. 13.—The rise of the discount rate of the Bank of England from 3 to 4 per cent. to-day momentarily scared the markets. People jumped to the conclusion that the bank's action was due to the war scare and to Lord Rosebery's speech. Calm reflection, however, has shown that it was only a measure of precaution. The persistent buying of gold by the United States and Germany has prevented the bank from securing any and as a consequence the bank's reserve is lower than it has been since April last when a 4 per cent. rate was adopted. According to the best informed opinion, the rise in the rate is purely a financial measure without any connection with or hint from the government of the delicate political situation. Moreover, looking at the actual trade indebtedness to the United States, the bank directors were apprehensive that low rates here might facilitate a heavy drain of gold to America later in the season, when the American crops come more freely into the market.

TELEPHONE ENTERPRISE.

New York, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the directors of the People's Telephone Co., which was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, was held this afternoon at the rooms of the board of trade and transportation, of which most of them are members. Ways and means for pushing the project, both in the United States and Canada, were discussed, and the new company will doubtless become a formidable competitor to the old ones.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

Sir Wilfrid's Mercantile Colleague Offers Only Sympathy to the Board of Trade.

Great Quartz Deposits Near Dawson—Counterfeit Silver Certificates in Circulation.

Cassiar Indians Planned Terrible Revenge for Robbery of Provisions by Whites.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—The manager of Brackman & Ker's establishment at New Westminster is anxious to tell under oath what he knows about the fire. He will swear that it was of incendiary origin.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a brick block on the north side of Cordova street, to be known as the Bijou theatre.

The Chief Justice has dismissed the $60,000 libel suit of W. H. Cook against the steamer Manauense, for alleged breach of contract to carry Cook to St. Michael and back. Costs are given against the plaintiff.

Contracts have been let for the erection of several lime kilns on Texada island, with capacity of 5,000 barrels.

MR. DOBELL'S VISIT.

Hon. R. R. Dobell had a talk with the board of trade of Vancouver to-day. He favored Canada paying one-third of the cost of the Pacific cable. When asked about shingles, taxed on entering the United States, and not on entering here, Mr. Dobell answered: "Be patient; I believe in free trade." When asked about the higher duty on machinery, he made the same reply. He spoke at length of the Atlantic fast service, but held out no hopes.

QUARTZ IN KLONDIKE.

H. Sinclair, just returned from the North, says huge goldbearing quartz deposits have been located three miles from Dawson. He has discovered one ore deposit of huge proportions, cutting the mountain in two. The vein is supposed to be 500 by 1,500 feet. It can be traced for a mile. E. Forin, M. L. A., secured the capital for a gang of men now working. Four hundred quartz claims have been staked in the vicinity. Many people believe the mother lode has been discovered. All the ore exposed contains gold.

COUNTERFEITS.

One dollar silver certificates raised to tens by scraping the letters and figures where they occur and pasting new fictures, are flooding the financial market here. To test the clearness of the work, a bank official passed them at Trail at six financial institutions in one hour. They were not once thrown back. High priced detectives have been promptly engaged on the work.

THE MUSKETT TROUBLES.

At the police court this afternoon, R. Muskett was brought up on the charge of embezzlement, but the information had been mislaid. The magistrate also announced that he could not take the case, as he had acted as counsel for Muskett. The case will be tried by R. A. Andrson, S. M., to-morrow morning. A warrant has been issued for R. A. Muskett, but he cannot be found. This case is so complicated that to attempt a short explanation would lead to confusion.

OMINECA INDIANS AROUSED.

C. N. Black, Victoria, arrived from Peace River to-day, and makes the startling statement that the hard-luck stories about the Ashcroft trail were circulated by whites who robbed Indians of their provisions on the trail. Mr. Black says there is much gold in the Omineca country, as everyone knows, but it is difficult to carry enough provisions to keep a man from starving. Indians he could rely on have told him of marvellous deposits, richer than the Klondike, but the supply posts are too far off. Vicious whites, he says, took by force the scanty supplies of the Indians, who thereupon started out to massacre the whites, and as a preliminary burnt all the grass around 100 miles of camps. The suffering to the whites was awful. Hundreds of horses and animals died, and men suffered unspeakable agony before they were rescued. They finally were rescued, and blamed the country for their awful trials. The Indians, when they saw the havoc they had created, refrained from the killing in contemplation. There were no mounted police available there, and the slaughter would have been awful.

THE C. P. R. EXEMPTION.

Apparently a remarkable change of feeling has come over Vancouver in regard to their relations with the Canadian Pacific railway corporation. The literary and labor cranks who have long bitterly opposed the company seem to have dropped out. What is more remarkable is that the C. P. R. by-law is one of the first three-fifths affirmative by-law to carry in Vancouver. True, the Pacific Coast executive officer of the C. P. R., Mr. G. McL. Brown, planned a very effective campaign to work the by-law safely through the polls, and probably through his efforts the narrow majority of 21 was secured, but in securing this carrying majority, an actual majority of 208 had to be gained in the total vote of 800 cast. In fact the only opposition to the by-law was from the labor unions, who passed resolutions strongly condemning the C. P. R.'s efforts to secure exemption, and worked and voted against it. Are the labor organizations losing their power in Vancouver? It had become almost a by-word that an election would go with the labor vote.

FROM THE TRAILS.

J. H. Hole has returned from the Edmonton trail. He says it is a very long way to get to Dawson but the stories of hardships on the trail are very much exaggerated. He is responsible for the statement that many good strikes have been made in Cassiar district of late. On Findley river near Port Graham in the southwest portion of Cassiar he saw three men take $255 out of their claim in three days. Then they had to stop on account of frost. There are enormously rich deposits of gold there for the finding.

J. Nicholls has come off the Ashcroft trail to Vancouver. He gives such strangely glowing accounts of the easiness of this route, that it makes one long to leave Vancouver, with its rain and muggy weather, and live along the road from Ashcroft to the Stikine. He says the cattle coming out look slick and well kept, and for most of the way a fellow could wheel through on a bicycle. Mr. Nicholls has been lucky and those who condemned the trail were unlucky; perhaps that makes all the difference.

GUESSING AT THE FAIR.

Much interest was manifested in the guessing contests at the fair yesterday. One was "Guess the number of pounds of soap in Pendray's exhibit," and the other "Guess the number of pips in a pumpkin." For the first Mr. Pendray promised to give two prizes of gold watches and for the second Mr. Findley, of the Vancouver soap factory, promised a sewing machine to the lucky guesser. The exact weight of the soap in the Pendray exhibit was 18,263 pounds. Mr. Sater, of the canning works, guessed 18,267 and Miss Hafford, Vancouver, 18,270. The number of pips in the pumpkin was 876. Mrs. Alex Bell and Mrs. Alex. Douglas both guessed 879, the nearest number, and Mrs. Bell won the toss for first place.

CONFERENCE BUSINESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 13.—Sir James Winter, the Premier, returned from Quebec to-day. While declining to supply any information respecting the proceeding of the conference, the impression is general among supporters of the government that a settlement of the fishery difficulty is expected.

The Premier hopes to hold a series of conferences with the royal commission inquiring into the French shore question before he starts for Washington.

JAMAICAN NEGRO RIOTS

Many Families Fleeing for Safety to Kingston and Port Antonio.

Black Police Insufficient to Maintain Order and White Troops Called For.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—Seven more families from Anotta bay and the adjacent districts of St. May and Portland have arrived at Kingston and Port Antonio owing to the growing apprehension of serious negro disturbances.

In response to the urgent appeals of the resident landed proprietors strikers and others who express doubt of the power of the civil authorities to maintain order by means of black police, the government despatched 400 white troops with Maxim guns to the disturbed district last night.

The colonial secretary in an interview this morning expressed the opinion that no trouble need be expected from the Maroons, all the apprehensions pointing, he added, to the native Jamaica laborers. But, he continued, the latter would surely not attempt rioting in the face of the display of the force now made.

Public sentiment is not so confident, and the excitement is spreading throughout the eastern parishes, and this feeling is not allayed by the fact that the Maroons claim to be ready to support the government according to treaty conditions, for it is felt that the loyalty of the Maroons largely depends on the result of to-day's trial of their claims.

THE CHINESE USURPER.

Empress Dowager Ruling With a High Hand While Unfortunate Emperor Is Hidden Near Her Palace.

London, Oct. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "The foreign legations have not yet been notified by the Tsung-li Yamen that the Empress Dowager has assumed the regency which daily assumes more the nature of a usurpation. There are indications that the death of the Emperor is expected."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pekin says that 33 Italian bluejackets have arrived there to guard the Italian legation.

The British, German, and Japanese ministers at Pekin, according to a special despatch from Shanghai, have vainly sought for a week past an audience with the Emperor. An official of the Tsung-li Yamen says the Emperor lies in a dying condition in a small building on a lake near the Empress Dowager's palace, where no man can penetrate.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says it is reported there that Chang Ying Hsuan, who was recently dismissed from the Tsung-li Yamen and from all his other offices and banished to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, was murdered while en route to the place of exile by a secret order of the Empress Dowager.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Railways Take Special Precautions to Prevent Stoppage of Traffic.

Paris, Oct. 13.—In consequence of the committee of the railroad men's union to-day favoring a general strike and sending instructions to the provincial branches to cease work, with a reminder of the secret measure agreed upon at the railway men's congress for the hindrance of traffic in the event of a strike, the police this afternoon raided the offices of the committee and seized all the papers found there.

In consequence of a false report that the police intended to close the labor exchange this evening, there was considerable excitement among the strikers, who gathered in large numbers around the building, remaining until dispersed by the police. The troops have been ordered to remain in barracks.

Owing to the threatened strike of railway men, the stations at Grenoble, Bethune, Lyons and other points have been occupied by soldiers.

All the railway stations in Paris are occupied by military to-night. The companies have engaged extra men and taken other precautions for possible but unexpected defections.

The builders, at a meeting in the labor exchange, voted in favor of a general strike.

OLD WORLD CONCERNS

Fashoda's Destiny Practically Settled by Unanimous Voice of the British People.

Paris Worked Up by Story of Plot Which Probably Had no Existence.

Germany Aghast at Cost of Emperor's Excursion Which May Impoverish Him.

London, Oct. 15.—The week opened with an ominous rattling of sabres over Fashoda, and ended with the rumblings of a revolutionary volcano in Paris. The situation arising out of the question between Great Britain and France as to the right of occupation of Fashoda is extremely grave. Everything hinges on the nature of the report of Major Marchand, the French commander at Fashoda, which is now on its way to Paris from Khartoum, owing to the courtesy of the British government in permitting one of Marchand's officers to use the British line of communication. The evacuation of Fashoda by the French must, however, take place, if war between Great Britain and France is to be avoided, as the Marquis of Salisbury has nailed his colors to the mast, and cannot recede from the position he has taken up, and he has received the unanimous support of the country. The clear, strong speeches of the Liberal leaders, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, coming at this critical moment, were very important in that they demonstrated to the world that the Liberal party is solidly with the government in the stand taken on the Soudan question.

The Speaker, the organ of the Liberal party, this week refers plainly to the impossibility of relinquishing the British claims, and points out that if it comes to war, it will not be merely for Fashoda, but for the maintenance of Great Britain's place in the world, plus her undoubted rights.

The moderate section of the French press is earnestly urging a peaceful arrangement of the affair. The papers candidly admit that France is no match for Great Britain in the event of war.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the possibility of war with France, and various preparations upon the part of the British government are reported to have been made. For instance, it is announced that a leading small-arms firm at Birmingham was asked this week whether it was prepared to turn out 1,000 magazine rifles weekly. The significance of this will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the British government works are alone capable of turning out 4,000 magazine rifles weekly.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Figaro discusses at some length the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at an agricultural dinner at Epsom on Wednesday. Analyzing the Liberal leader's utterances critically, it regards the speech as a blunder, and accuses Lord Rosebery of talking like a politician, and not like a statesman.

A FICTITIOUS PLOT.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The revisionist papers regard the reported discovery of a military plot against the government as being pure invention. The Figaro says it is informed that the French generals agree that their duty is to show absolute obedience to the government. The Gaulois classes the affair as a conspiracy without conspirators, but in spite of this, the papers which announced the conspiracy insist upon the exactness of their information. The Petite Republique Francaise points out that there have been no official denials of the reported conspiracy. The Aurore asserts that the government received warning of the plot from ten different sources, and possess important documentary evidence and statements of witnesses.

According to the Petite Blue, the generals engaged in the plot met at Versailles and sent emissaries to Prince Victor Bonaparte, who recently resigned the leadership of the Imperialist party in favor of his younger brother, Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of Russian Lancers. The hesitation of Prince Victor, however, obliged them to turn in another direction. The government, the Petite Blue adds, received a number of reports in regard to the plot, one of them calling attention to the absence of a certain commander of an army corps from his headquarters.

The Paix states that Prince Victor Bonaparte left Turin on October 8 and arrived in Brussels on October 12. The paper adds that during this interval Prince Victor crossed the French frontier several times.

WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The question as to who shall bear the expense of Emperor William's trip to the Holy Land will be threshed out early during the coming session of the reichstag. The opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the Emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey and it is said that the cost of His Majesty's trip, exclusive of the presents and liberal tips, will amount to at least five million marks. The costly gifts to the Sultan of Turkey and to his harem, etc., figure up from three million to four million marks. Therefore it is suggested, as the voyage is expected to redound to Germany's glory and advantage, parliament ought to grant a credit to cover the main expense. More especially so, as otherwise the Emperor will have to run into debt. The conservatives have answered the government's approaches favorably, but the centrists have replied with a flat negative.

London, Oct. 15.—It is said Emperor William intends to become a neighbor of Queen Victoria in the highlands of Scotland. He has been inquiring for a purchaseable sporting estate in Scotland providing salmon fishing and grouse and deer shooting.

A commercial traveller, representing a spice manufactory, was captured by cannibals. "Well," said he to his captors, "If I am to be roasted and eaten, I ask you to accept this sample box of our high-grade mustard to be used on the festive occasion."

AN ONTARIO MIX-UP.

Government Blundering as to Prorogation Making Endless Complications.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Conservatives claim that the formal prorogation of the adjourned legislature has made more confusion than before and there certainly are some complications. Several election trials were booked for the remainder of this week and next, and none of these, they assert, can be proceeded with owing to a clause of the act of last session which prohibits holding such trials within fifteen days after prorogation.

Twenty-one protests were down to be tried at Osgoode hall on Saturday. Although no evidence was to be offered in any of these it is said the date will have to be advanced a couple of weeks. The trial of the North and South Perth petitions is fixed for to-morrow at Stratford, and this evening lawyers on the cases are uncertain whether the trials will proceed or not. In North Perth the proceedings will be but formal in any case, the Conservatives having decided to offer no evidence.

The South Ontario by-election will now be held on November 1st instead of October 27th.

DEFENCES FOR MONTREAL.

Batteries to Be Placed Upon the Mountain and Also Across the River.

Montreal, Oct, 14.—(Special)—Colonel Dalton and his colleagues of the Imperial defence board are busily engaged in Montreal and vicinity. They have been examining the mountain and both banks of the river, and it is understood they will recommend the construction of extreme range batteries on Mount Royal and the erection of powerful works at St. Lambert and Caughnawaga as interior defence to the long line of powerful detached forts covering strategical points of the frontier.

THE ILLINOIS RIOTING.

Governor Tanner Simplifies the Situation by Forbidding Landing of Negroes.

Coal Company Determined in Its Purpose to Operate With Black Labor.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 13.—The day passed without another outbreak of violence, but besides the restraining influence of the militia no progress has been made towards permanent peace. The idle miners are excitable and determined while the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. has shown no sign of a purpose to abandon its plan of operating its mines with imported negroes.

Yesterday's shooting has resulted in 14 deaths so far, several of those injured having died since last night. The number of injured will not much exceed last night's estimate of 20. Of these few are in a critical condition.

An inquest was begun to-day. Several union miners testified that the first shots were fired from the train.

The excitement yesterday prior to the arrival of the negro train was equalled to-night when it became known that a special train that passed through here this evening bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. A big crowd assembled when the train stopped at the stockade but the militia had them in check.

Capt. Fervier, who was in command of the troops, refused to allow any of the negroes to disembark. General Manager Lukens made a formal request that their employees be allowed to land and enter the stockade but Capt. Fervier declined to allow this, stating that he was under orders from Governor Tanner to prevent the disembarkation of any negro miners at the works, and he would have to carry out those instructions. General Manager Lukens protested in vain and the train pulled out and headed south.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The difficulty at the Virden mines originated on April 1, 1898, when the miners in the fourth district of Illinois went out on a strike inaugurated by the United Mine Workers. Trouble followed at Pana, but the Virden mines remained quiet during the summer. The strikers had asked for forty cents a ton and were offered twenty-eight cents. Actual disturbances at Virden began on September 25, when the Chicago-Virden Company, the principal mine owners at that point, imported 100 negroes from Birmingham, Ala. When the train arrived with them it was met by a large body of armed union miners, who threatened to shoot the first negro who stepped from the cars. The negroes were finally prevailed upon to return to the South, and the mines were not operated.

President T. K. Louck, of the Chicago-Virden Company, then proceeded to make preparations to get other miners. On October 9 Sheriff Davenport notified Governor Tanner that there would certainly be trouble, and that state troops were needed to preserve peace. The governor asked if it was the purpose of the coal company in the event of troops being sent, to import miners from other states to take the place of the strikers. Superintendent Lukens, who was with the sheriff at the time the request was made by telephone for the militia, said the company proposed to operate its mines in its own way, and that they expected to import labor, both white and colored, from the southern states. The governor told him the best class of miners got employment at home, and that only criminal classes would come—men who would quit work and get into poor houses, jails and penitentiaries and become a burden on the taxpayers of the state; that he was opposed to the system; that while there was no law to keep them out of Illinois, he did not feel it to be his duty as governor to use the arms of the state to give protection to the mine owners. The matter had been brought before the state board of arbitration, and the board decided in favor of the miners, but also decided that an injustice had been done the Chicago-Virden Company. From this point the trouble has been in dispute between Governor Tanner and the mine operators, carried on by telegraph and other communications. The governor steadily refused to call out the state troops, and charged the operators with importing ex-convicts and an undesirable class of workmen.

The operators declared that the men had been chosen for their ability and capacity to become good citizens; that they were willing to take back the strikers at a scale of twenty-eight cents per ton, but they could not operate the mines at the exorbitant demand of forty cents. The mines, it is asserted, are operated in accordance with state laws. Sheriff Davenport offered to resign. One hundred Springfield miners reinforced the Virden strikers on October 10, armed and determined to prevent the negroes from going to work. Armed men have since been practically in possession of the town.

A rumor was circulated to-day that a small body of negroes has been landed from a train just outside of Virden, and under cover of darkness conveyed to the stockade. They are supposed to be making the shaft ready for the miners who were to come. This made the strikers more than ever vigilant. Manager Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Company, swore out a writ of injunction against thirty-four of the leading strikers. These men had run out of town four ex-policemen who had been hired by the operators. The strikers had not displayed violence against the others until they began to suspect more negroes were to be brought in.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CLAIMS.

Railway Associations to Deal With One Set While Board of Arbitration Decides on Another.

New York, Oct. 13.—To settle differences existing between the Canadian Pacific and American railway lines a committee consisting of two members each of the various railway associations, including the chairman, will be appointed. This was decided at a meeting held at the rooms of the joint traffic association this afternoon, and the plans, if carried out, will help to settle the many disputes which have done so much of recent years to disturb both passenger and freight rates in all sections of the country.

The associations interested in this matter are the joint traffic association, the trunk line association, the Western passenger lines association, the Eastern passenger association and the New England lines. It is expected that the committee will be announced in a few days, and no time will be lost in getting down to work.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Freight traffic manager Bosworth spoke on behalf of the Canadian Pacific before the board of arbitration to-day. In advocating the retention of differential rates he emphasized the fact that the government subsidy granted the Canadian Pacific would not be sufficient to compensate the company for the loss of freight traffic if differentials are abolished. Vice-President Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific reviewed the entire history of the competition between the American lines and the Canadian Pacific, and argued that the disadvantages under which the Canadian line labored at first are no longer in evidence. He urged the entire abolition of its differential.

A HAPPY FATHER.

Mr. Leiter Will Buy a London Mansion For First American Vicereine of India.

London, Oct. 14.—The Chronicle says that, for the purpose of marking his satisfaction with the fact that his daughter will be the first American vicereine of India, Mr. Levi Leiter, the father of Lady Kedlestone (Mrs. George N. Curzon) will present to her a residence in London. The place will not be occupied by Lord and Lady Kedlestone until the former's term of office as viceroy of India expires, although at his wife's disposal if she visits England while Lord Kedlestone is in India.

NEGROES RULED OUT.

Will Not Be Allowed to Land at Scene of Illinois Coal Strike.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 14.—A telegram was received here from Virden stating that in all probability operator Lukies, of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co., would attempt to land at Pana the imported negroes who, after a bloody resistance, were shut out of Virden. A conference was immediately held by telephone between Capt. Harris, of Company G, Aurora, Ill., commanding the militia, and Adjutant-General Rees and Governor Tanner at Springfield. The conference resulted in the governor ordering Captain Harris to immediately put men on guard at each coal mine and at approaches of each railroad into Pana, and under no circumstances permit any employed negroes to land in Pana. Captain Harris has only 57 men under his command, and was ordered to call on the citizens to assist him if necessary. The union miners, through their president, C. C. Cravins, immediately volunteered their services. Captain Harris told volunteers to be in readiness where he could find them. Thereupon the miners assembled in waiting for call to arms, while Captain Harris immidiately followed the governor's instructions and placed a guard at each mine and railroad crossing. Captain Harris said: "The governor's orders shall be strictly obeyed, and if any negroes are brought into Pana while I am in charge and refuse to retreat when ordered to do so, I will order my men to fire. If I lose every man under my command no negroes shall land in Pana."

THE MOHEGAN WRECK.

London, Oct. 15, (8:30 a.m.)—According to a despatch just received from Falmouth out of the 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only 31 had been saved when this intelligence was forwarded from the coast by telephone to Falmouth. It is stated, however, that later a life boat landed thirty of the passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore.

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