

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

### Report That War Is Inevitable Scouted at Madrid.

#### NEGOTIATIONS HAVE OPENED

Circumstances seem to justify the assumption that Europe would sustain us in interference.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The Correspondencia de Espana asserts that negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Spain for a friendly settlement of affairs in Cuba.

El Epoca, after denouncing as "sensational" the story of an ultimatum, points out that the Cubans have not been at war with Spain without the moral and material co-operation of the American people.

There is a great deal of comment as to the origin of the ultimatum. It has been attributed to a foreign ambassador, but all the ambassadors deny responsibility for it. The people do not think that war is inevitable.

It is asserted that the liberals will soon form a cabinet, and that on the return of the queen from San Sebastian to Madrid Captain-General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba and autonomy established in the island, thus leaving no pretext for the intervention of the United States.

#### Would Europe Sustain Us.

Washington, Sept. 27.—State department officials refuse to discuss the statement made in the cable dispatch from Madrid, namely, that the countries of Europe, with the exception of Austria, justify the intervention of the United States in favor of a termination of the Cuban war. Still, it is recalled that while Mr. Woodford was tarrying in London and Paris, instead of proceeding to his post in Spain, it leaked out that the United States ministers at various European courts had been instructed to sound the governments to which they were accredited, with a view to learning how intervention in favor of Cuba would be regarded.

Although it was generally supposed at the time that this effort would not succeed, there is now good reason to accept the statement in the Madrid cable as fully warranted by the facts.

#### No Ultimatum Was Served.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special to the Herald from London says: In reference to the sensational telegrams from Madrid about the alleged ultimatum and inevitability of war between the United States and Spain, the Herald correspondent had a conversation with a distinguished American diplomat, who, though not personally concerned in the American-Spanish negotiations, is in a position to know the exact state of affairs, but who, for obvious reasons would not allow his name to be mentioned. He said:

"I cannot, of course, pledge in advance the government of the United States, but so far as the present is concerned such a step is not in contemplation. The United States has probably intimated through Mr. Woodford that the present state of affairs is most deplorable and that if we could be of any assistance in bringing this condition of things to an end we should be glad to offer our services. But you may say absolutely that no ultimatum has been sent to Spain by the United States."

#### Denied by Tetuan.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in the course of an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, denies that the government had received an ultimatum from the United States in regard to Cuba, and said he had received a cablegram from Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States, to the same effect, and denying the existence of an ultimatum.

#### Election in Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 27.—According to advices from Puerto Principe, Senor Barotolomeo Maso has been elected vice-president of the Cuban republic, General Gomez minister of war, and Calixto Garcia major-general. General Gomez remaining commander-in-chief of the army of liberation.

Armed insurgents continue to surrender, among them Captain Ojeda and 10 men in Havana province, and the local leader, Bias Varela, in the province of Pinar del Rio, who surrendered with nine others.

Three days ago the insurgents dynamited a pilot train between Punta Brava and Las Mangas, Pinar del Rio. The engineer, Pedro Milones, son of the well-known poet, was seriously wounded.

The beef famine increases. There is no meat in Havana today, and the importation of American refrigerated beef is urged.

It was officially announced today that two insurgent officers and 21 armed insurgent cavalrymen, who belonged to the insurgent force under Trellez, surrendered yesterday to Spanish authorities at Yagurmas, province of Santa Clara. Trellez, it is added, was killed the previous night by three of his followers.

#### Ammunition Wagon Exploded.

London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that while a battery of artillery was passing through the town of Piliesti, Roumania, 65 miles northwest of Bucharest, an ammunition wagon exploded. Four men were blown to pieces and 11 injured so seriously that they have since died. Eight horses were killed.

Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 27.—Fred Hessel, a wealthy citizen, was fatally injured by an explosion of a

## DEATH IN DYEA PASS.

### Eighteen Packers Buried Under a Monster Avalanche.

Port Townsend, Sept. 27.—The steamer Pioneer, which left the Sound September 12 with the bark Shirley in tow for Skaguay, returned at 1 o'clock this morning, having made the run down in 96 hours.

The Pioneer brings down a story of a snow or landslide between Sheep Camp and Chilkoot pass last Sunday morning in which 18 men are supposed to have lost their lives; only one body had been found, that of a man named Choyanski, cousin of Joe Choyanski, the prizefighter. The 15 or 18 men supposed to be lost were packers on the Dyea trail, and they had upwards of \$30,000 in their possession.

There are many here who do not believe the story, as it is very early in the season for snow slides. Officers of the Pioneer say the story was brought to Skaguay Sunday evening by three men, who told it in such a thrilling manner as to leave no doubt as to its truthfulness. They described the avalanche as consisting of rocks, ice and dirt, the mass having been loosened by the recent unprecedented hard rain which has been falling continuously for the past month.

All the bridges on the Skaguay river have been washed out and the river is a raging torrent.

W. W. Sprague, of Tacoma, who started eight weeks ago with a three-year's outfit, returned from Skaguay on the Pioneer.

The steamer Al-Ki, a week overdue from Alaska, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock. She carried a large list of men returning from Skaguay, who were unable to cross the pass. The snow is six inches deep at Lake Bennett, and three inches fell on the summit of Chilkoot pass last Saturday.

#### The Story Corroborated.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 27.—Captain Neilson, master of the tug Pioneer, corroborates the story of the landslide, or more appropriately, landslide, in the neighborhood of Sheep Camp. Captain Neilson says:

"Three men came to Skaguay beach Sunday night with a story that at Sheep Camp that morning at 3:30 o'clock a peculiar sound from the south side of the mountain was heard, and before the residents of the camp could fully dress they found themselves being rapidly borne down the canyon on a mass of moving debris from the mountain side. The majority of the residents of Sheep Camp escaped, although the entire town was almost wholly destroyed."

"The slide struck the town in the northern part, where nearly all the packers were quartered in tents and sleeping the sleep of hard, overworked men. The main part of the slide from the mountain missed Sheep Camp proper, although from the report very little of the town remains. Packers' camp was wholly carried away, and it is impossible to learn the full names of the unfortunates, as they were all known by surnames such as Jack, Jim, Dick, etc."

"The cause of the slide was reported to be the action of heavy rains on the hills where a sort of reservoir was formed, which body of water forced the land down into the basin below. Never before have such heavy rains been experienced by old Indians in the neighborhood of Chilkoot pass."

W. W. Sprague, of Tacoma, returning from Skaguay pass, verifies the above report.

## THE UMPIRE CHOSEN.

### Fifth Arbitrator of the British-Venezuela Boundary.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A final decision has been reached by the arbitrators who are to determine the British-Venezuela boundary line as to the fifth arbitrator, or umpire, who is to act with him. His name is for the present withheld. It is not Baron Courcel, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, nor King Oscar of Sweden, who was to name the umpire only in case the arbitrators failed to agree. An agreement was reached without the necessity of calling on the Swedish sovereign. The umpire is an European, but this is said to be without significance, since no question involving the Monroe doctrine is to be submitted to the tribunal. The arbitrators on behalf of Venezuela are Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the supreme court.

#### A Livestock Trust.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Assistant Attorney-General Boyd, of the department of justice, in charge of the case against the South Omaha Livestock Exchange, says he is satisfied the South Omaha exchange was organized on lines similar to those of the Kansas City exchange, which was a few days ago declared a trust by Judge Foster of the United States district court.

The suits against Western livestock exchanges begun under Attorney-General Harmon, of the Cleveland administration, but the present administration is prosecuting them with all possible vigor.

#### Killed by a Landslide.

London, Sept. 27.—A private dispatch from Rome says that about 40 persons were killed and many others injured by an earth slip at the sulphur mines near Girgento.

#### Train Plunged Into a River.

Madras, Sept. 27.—Floods have washed away a bridge on the Bangalore-Mysore railroad near Maddur. An engine and five cars filled with passengers were precipitated into the river, causing great loss of life.

#### Gasoline Stove Exploded.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—One man was fatally burned and six others persons injured last night by an explosion of a gasoline stove on West Adams street.

## THE MORTGAGE LAW.

### Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 27.—The supreme court today affirmed judgment in the case of Nathaniel R. Swinburne, respondent, vs. the Sheriff of Pierce county, appellant—a case that involved the legality or application of the act passed by the last legislature relating to the sale of property under execution and decree, and the confirmation of sheriffs' sales.

The case was appealed from the superior court of Pierce county, when a peremptory writ of mandamus was granted against the sheriff, commanding him to proceed with the sale under a special execution and order, issued on June 24, 1897, in the case of Swinburne vs. Delane, and to advertise certain mortgaged property for sale to satisfy the judgment in the said case, without appraisal or without requiring either the judgment creditor or debtor to fix a value upon the mortgaged property as a minimum price for sale, and to proceed at once under the old law regarding such sales, without regard to the recent act of the legislature regulating such matters.

The respondent contended: First—That neither the title nor the body of the act sustained the contention that the law applies to foreclosure of mortgages.

Second—That it was not the intent of the legislature to make the law retroactive; and

Third—That, if the law does apply to mortgages and it was intended to be retroactive, that portion relating to a year's stay of sale and the provision for fixing a valuation are unconstitutional, because obnoxious to section 10 of article I of the constitution of the United States regarding impairment of contracts.

Regarding the first contention, the supreme court holds that it was evidently the intent to include mortgages as well as mortgages sold under execution. Also, that it was the intention of the legislature to make the provisions of this act retroactive.

In holding the act unconstitutional in its application to contracts made prior to the passage of the act, the court devotes some attention to the principle of the inviolability of contracts, which is founded upon honesty and good faith, supported in ethics as well as law. If the value of a contract is deteriorated or lessened by the passage of an act, the obligation of the act is most certainly impaired. It is a principle of law that the law which is in existence at the time a contract is made becomes a part of the contract.

In this case it was expressly stipulated in the mortgage that the law in force at the time the contract was made should become a part of the contract, but in the absence of such stipulation the effect would be the same. Under the law, when the contract was made, the mortgagee had a right to the sale of this land at once upon the issuance of his execution, subject only to redemption. This was a valuable right, and was no doubt taken into consideration by the judgment creditor, or in this case the mortgagee. The law now compels him to wait more than a year after judgment before he can have the same made, and, says the court, it seems beyond controversy that, as to antecedent contracts, this provision of the law is void.

#### Defences at the Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The United States engineers in charge of the harbor fortifications of San Francisco have directed that a survey be made on the shore line on the south side of the bay, and the Golden Gate, from Black point to Point Lobos. The purpose of the survey, which has just begun and will be completed a week hence, is to accurately locate the forts for the information of the war department.

Army and navy officers here think the harbor defenses are now sufficiently well advanced to stand off any fleet that Spain or Japan could put into action here, and they are strong enough with the assistance of the batteries of the Monterey and Monadnock type and with the aid of torpedoes to make a splendid fight against the best fleet England would be likely to send here.

#### Punishment of King of Benin.

Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 27.—Drunami, the king of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since August last, with a number of his leading chiefs, charged with being concerned in the massacre of the unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa. Three of the king's chiefs were previously sentenced. Two of them were shot and their bodies displayed hanging in the streets for 24 hours. The third of these chiefs escaped a similar fate by committing suicide.

#### Typhoid Wiping Out a Family.

Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 27.—An unusually peculiar case of family affliction is reported from Forest Hill. Two weeks ago the eldest brother of Mrs. Finley Sanderson died of typhoid fever. A few days later her mother passed away from the same disease, and the fever claimed her husband last Saturday. Yesterday she herself succumbed to the malady, and now two of her children are lying at the point of death.

#### Wheeling Carries Dispatches.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Wheeling sailed for Honolulu tonight. She was obliged to fill vacancies in her crew by drafting 40 men from the monitor Monadnock. The Wheeling carried dispatches to Honolulu in advance of the regular mail steamer.

#### Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 27.—Charles

Gallagher, an aged flagman at a Big Four crossing in this city, was struck by an engine and killed.

## DECISION BY M'KINLEY

### Mortgage on the Union Pacific to Be Foreclosed.

#### THE COMPANY WILL REORGANIZE

### The Government Will Lose Something Like Twenty-Five Million in the Transaction.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The Union Pacific reorganization committee proposition for the settlement of the company's debt to the United States will be accepted, the government mortgage will be foreclosed, the road sold and the company reorganized. This statement is made on the highest authority.

For several days past the president has had conferences with the representatives of the company and with the attorney-general, and before he left Washington he agreed to the sale of the road and its reorganization upon the basis which the reorganization committee suggested. The announcement of the decision may be looked for at an early date. It will come in an order for foreclosure issued by the president to the secretary of the treasury.

The agreement to which President McKinley has agreed to give his sanction is the same which was submitted to congress by President Cleveland last January. Under this agreement the reorganization committee will bid for the road under a foreclosure sale, the sum of \$45,000,000.

In order to give an intelligible statement of what this bid will mean to the United States, it is necessary to enter briefly into the history of the Union Pacific obligation to the government.

The principal debt of the Union Pacific to the United States was \$35,539,512. A portion of this has not yet been advanced by the United States. The interest paid by the government amounts to \$36,954,893. The whole indebtedness on the 1st day of July, 1897, was \$70,494,405. The sinking fund of the Union Pacific in the hands of the treasurer of the United States on the same day was \$17,738,209. After deducting the sinking fund, which is an asset of the company in the hands of the United States for the purpose of paying the debt of the Union Pacific Company to the government, the sum of \$28,015,850 remains to be paid. That is the only sum which the Fitzgerald reorganization committee, as it is known, will be required to pay the government.

The loss to the government is the difference between \$53,000,000, which is the net amount due the government in round numbers, and the \$28,000,000, making a loss of nearly \$25,000,000 in round numbers, according to the figuring of the opponents of the agreement.

The agreement for the foreclosure sale also contains a provision for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its Kansas Pacific branch. The reorganization committee consists of Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schieff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, jr., Channey M. Depew, Marvin Huggitt and Oliver Ames. The capitalization of the new company under the Fitzgerald plan will be \$100,000,000, 4 per cent bonds, \$75,000,000 of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common stock.

## FOOD SHORTAGE INEVITABLE.

### Captain Tuttle's Report on Conditions in the North.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Captain Tuttle, in command of the cutter Bear, of the Behring sea patrol, in a report to the secretary of the treasury, gives an official account of the rescue of Captain Whitesides, his wife and a number of the crew of the steamer Nevard, which was caught in the ice pack off Icy Cape, July 30, and also reports as to the condition of affairs at St. Michaels.

The Bear reached St. Michaels August 28, where about 300 miners were found camping on the beach. On arrival Captain Tuttle received requests from the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading Company to remain with his command at St. Michaels until some means could be devised to maintain law and order. He was informed that among the sudden influx of people were many bad characters, and previous to the arrival of the Bear, open threats had been made as to what they would do if the transportation company failed to get them up the Yukon. This was impossible with the means at hand.

Captain Tuttle says that navigation would close in a few days and that 12 vessels were then on the way to St. Michaels, the most of them with passengers, and he thought if they did not return on the vessels which brought them, much suffering must result.

The captain decided to comply with the requests which had been made until Captain Hooper, of the command of the Behring sea fleet, could be communicated with.

In concluding his report Captain Tuttle says that in his opinion the situation on the Yukon this winter will be a very serious matter, and in his judgment the limited supply of food will result in starvation.

Tacoma, Sept. 27.—The steamship Willamette sailed from Tacoma tonight for Skaguay and way ports. She will carry to the north all the freight that can be stored in her hold and piled upon her deck. The deckload comprises 300,000 feet of lumber. The cargo will amount to 2,900 tons. The steamer has 80 head of live stock, comprising cattle, hogs and sheep. The passenger list from the Sound will number 100 people, most of whom are traders or speculators.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

### Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

A low range of values for wheat has been established during the week as the result of diminished speculation, increased receipts and accumulating stocks, the market closing weak under these conditions, with still lower tendency. Clearances continue large. Export sales have been only moderate, and there seems to be a pause in the European demand. The diminished volume of speculation is probably the weakest feature in the market at present, as the trade generally have accepted as a fact that Europe wants all the surplus food products that we have to spare. The presence of a so-called "bull clique" has been largely responsible for the decreased trade and done much to check the advance. The increasing stocks would not prove sufficient to depress values, but in conjunction with the lessened export demand and absence of speculation the current of the market has been turned and until conditions are changed a lower range of values is to be expected temporarily.

Corn values have suffered a severe decline, due in part to local speculative conditions. The salient points of weakness in the market, however, have been the large receipts, enormous stocks and the insufficiency of the cash demand. The forward movement is now falling off. Farmers have practically ceased selling. The cash demand is also improving and a stronger market is probable next week. Crop prospects are unfavorable. Serious damage has occurred since the last government report was compiled, and the next report will show a very large decrease in the estimated yield. Present values are below the average for years past and invite speculative buying. The shortage in the world's wheat crop would in itself warrant better values for corn, but in connection with the serious shortage in the potato crop, estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels, it is apparent that corn will be in greater export demand than ever before. We regard present weakness as but temporary, and certain to be followed by much higher values.

#### Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79c; Valley and Bluestem, 81@82c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 37@38c; choice gray, 36c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$19@20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10 per ton.

Eggs—16@17 1/2c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.75; geese, \$5@7; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—13@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2@3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$5@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

#### Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23@24c; ranch, 14@16c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20@21c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$3.50@3.75; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$30 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22@23.

Corn—Whole, \$34; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$23.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 5@5 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@7c; salmon, 3 1/2@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

#### San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 7@9c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@11c; Oregon, 11@14c per pound.

Hops—10@13c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19.50@20; California bran, \$13.50@14.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverkin, 85c@1 per cental.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 35@55c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18@25c; ranch, 30@32c; Eastern, 20@25c; duck, 20c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50@3; Mexican limes, \$5; California lemons, fancy, \$3; do common, \$1.50@2.50 per box.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 50@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainebleau grapes, 15@25c; muscats, 20@35c; black, 20@30c; toky, 20@30c; peaches, 35@50c; pears, 85c@1 per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 20@35c.

## FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE.

### An Attempt to Burn a New Orleans School Frustrated.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—Efficient work by the fire department in the face of the attack of a mob enabled the department to save the main portion of the Beaugard school building, which was fired last night by rioters, who objected to having the structure converted into a yellow fever hospital. Only the annex and one end of the structure were reduced to ashes.

After the mass meeting of citizens held last night a riotous crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened at the first opportunity that they would fire it.

Throughout yesterday evening Sister Agnes and a number of other Sisters of Charity, together with help from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients.

At nightfall Surgeon Bloom, of the hospital, the sisters and others had been warned that they had better leave the building. They did so, and made their way through a dense crowd of panic-stricken citizens. Then a small force of police was ordered to the scene. While the police were engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building, two incendiaries with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and quickly had the building in flames.

An alarm was turned in, but the first neighboring engine had scarcely arrived when the hose was cut. When other engines arrived their hose was also destroyed by the mob. Chief Gaster finally arrived with a squad of officers, which beat the mob back.

## EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

### One Man Killed, Three Fatally and Six Severely Injured.

Marion, Ill., Sept. 27.—One man was killed, three fatally injured, and six severely burned and bruised by an explosion of gas in the Williams county coal mine today. An unknown miner is still imprisoned in the shaft, and was undoubtedly killed instantly. The dead man is Frank Farrar, an Italian miner, asphyxiated.

The injured are: G. Grieti, burned by the explosion, will die; Peter Casper, burned internally, will die; Joe Barlow, driver boy, crushed about the head, will die.

A shift of 45 men went down the main shaft in the cage at 7 o'clock this morning. They had proceeded only a short distance up the main gangway when the lamp on the leader's cap ignited a large body of gas. A terrible explosion resulted. Farrar and the unknown miner were knocked down, the latter being buried under a mass of broken timbers and rocks. Those who were able to crawl back to the foot of the shaft signalled for the cage, which had been blown to the surface by the force of the explosion.

Rescuers descended, and soon all the injured men were brought to the surface. Afterdamp followed the explosion, and put a stop to the search for the body of the unknown miner.

#### All Quiet at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of the Lattimer victims met again and heard additional testimony. Nothing new was adduced. After a half dozen witnesses had been examined, Coroner McKee closed the inquest and the jury retired. They will meet tomorrow to deliberate and decide upon a verdict. It was the intention of General Gobin to order the withdrawal of part of the militia, but the rain interfered. Battery C, of the artillery, broke camp today and returned to Phoenixville, where tomorrow, weather permitting, the 11th and 12th regiments will leave.

The governor's troop toured the region today. The city troop of Philadelphia will return home next week. All was quiet in the region today.

#### Suicide of a Disgraced Seaman.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The steamer Moana, from Sydney, via Honolulu, arrived this morning with the following Hawaiian advices, under date of September 16:

Wolf, a seaman on board of the Philadelphia, disgraced and confined in the brig on a serious charge, committed suicide on the 14th by hanging himself with the hammock lashings. Wolf was ashore last Saturday night drinking heavily. Captain Dyer found Wolf was guilty of disorderly conduct and bringing disgrace upon the ship, and sentenced him to five days' solitary confinement on bread and water, at the same time reducing his rating from first to fourth class. The captain believes the man was insane.

#### Street Car Strikers Threatened.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Developments of the last 12 hours point to a general strike of all street car conductors, motormen and gripmen in the employ of the Chicago City Railway Company. From the present outlook, the only block to a general walkout would be the surrender of General Manager Bowen and the reinstatement of 29 discharged men, together with the recognition of the new union by the company. A general mass meeting of all the street car men of the city has been called to take final action. This course was decided upon tonight at a conference attended by 25 of the most prominent labor leaders in Chicago and the executive committee of the local street car men