

FIRST TRAGEDY OF STRIKE

Clash Between Strikers and a Posse.

TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED

Over Five Hundred Shots Were Fired—Troops Have Been Ordered Out by the Governor.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal-workers' strike began came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah this afternoon. A posse, hurriedly gathered by Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, to meet an emergency, was forced to fire on a mob that was threatening workmen on their way home under escort. A man and a little girl were instantly killed and several others fell more or less wounded. Sheriff Toole lost no time in calling on the National Guard general to send troops to aid him. After a consultation, the authorities decided to send troops to the turbulent region tonight.

Shenandoah's trouble was precipitated by the closing of six collieries there this morning through the efforts of strike leaders. More will close tomorrow as a voluntary act, it is said, on the part of the Reading Company. This is done at the request of Sheriff Toole, who hopes in this manner to avoid further rioting. The outlook at midnight, however, is dubious, as the foreigners are in an ugly mood after the day's happenings.

Elsewhere the situation is quiet, but people are looking for an outbreak in the Hazleton district, and armed sheriff's deputies are much in evidence there.

The Reading Company has about discontinued the sale of coal for future delivery, and tonight's rioting almost certainly means the shutting off of coal handling all over the anthracite field, at least.

Particulars of the Riot.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—A sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here this afternoon, killing two persons and wounding seven others.

Superintendent Adam Boyd, inside foreman for the railway, and breaker bosses James and William Mitchell, of Indian Ridge colliery, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon were returning home from work when they were met at the Lehigh Valley station by a mob with sticks and stones. The mine officials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious, after one of its number was shot, and attempted to close in on the officials. They ran up Lloyd street to O'Hara's stable, where they were imprisoned for two hours. The mob threatened to burn the stable, and Sheriff Toole, with 25 deputies, arrived and dispersed them, and the mine officials went to their homes.

The sheriff took the posse to Indian Ridge colliery and escorted some workmen up Centre street. As they again neared the Lehigh Valley station the men hurled stones at the deputies and a shot was also fired from a saloon. The deputies then opened fire. They hastened toward May street, in the meantime firing over 500 shots, and the mob hurling missiles of all kinds. One man and a little girl were found lying dead, after the shooting. The crowd was finally dispersed and the sheriff and the deputies retired to the Ferguson House, the most prominent hotel in Shenandoah. During the riot windows were broken, buildings wrecked and a number of persons were injured.

Troops Ordered Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24.—Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Governor Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill region. This action was taken after a conference between the governor, Adjutant-General Stewart and General Gobin, on the urgent solicitation of the sheriff, the borough council of Shenandoah and many prominent residents of that locality.

Russian Treasure Seekers.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Three Russians, Marc Gurehovich, Joe Feldmann and Robert Schoub, have reached this city in search of a phantom fortune of \$35,000,000. Eight years ago they saw in the Warsaw Courier a statement that one Yakob Massek Harowitz, whose heirs they claim to be, died in America, leaving the sum mentioned. Later the story was repeated by a dying millionaire in Chentechin, and convinced of the truth, the Russians have come to the far west, and with their legal representatives are seeking for clues to the alleged treasure.

Balloon Accident at Street Fair.

Chicago Sept. 24.—A special to the Times-Herald from St. Joseph Mich., says: Professor L. J. Kahler a young balloonist died last night from injuries sustained earlier in the day by a fall from his balloon while making an ascension. A street carnival was in progress, and over 5,000 people had gathered to witness the ascension, which was one of the features. Kahler is one of four brothers who have met death through falling from a balloon.

VOLCANO UNDER THE SEA.

Strange Sight at the Southern Mouth of the Gulf of Mexico.

New York, Sept. 26.—Captain Lydell, of the British steamship King Bladdyn, which arrived here today, brought a tale of the discovery of a submarine volcano on the northeastern edge of the Campeche bank, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. The location was 102 miles north of Cape Tauche, the nearest point of land. The captain said that late in the afternoon of September 16 he saw a great volume of vapor one mile away. It seemed to cover a space of at least 100 feet square. The air was clear and the sun shining at the time. The vapor rose like a cloud of steam 60 to 75 feet in the air. The water around seemed to be perfectly clear.

"Occasionally the vapor would clear," said the captain, "and then we saw the water break as if over a shoal. Now, it is impossible that any shoal exists there, and if it did that would not account for the vapor."

"The chart shows 41 fathoms of water near this point, and just to the eastward off the bank it deepens to 300 fathoms. We watched the vapor and the occasional boiling of the water for nearly an hour, and the disturbance was still going on as lively as ever. It certainly looked like a volcanic disturbance to me."

Captain Lydell took an observation, and marks the spot as being latitude 23.14 and longitude 87.7.

WORSE THAN ALASKA.

Hardships of Gold Mining in British Guiana.

New York, Sept. 26.—George H. Moulton, of Colorado, United States consul to Demarara, in British Guiana, has arrived in New York, being on leave of absence. In discussing affairs in British Guiana Mr. Moulton said:

"The rush to the gold fields of British Guiana and Venezuela, which was expected to follow the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, failed to materialize. The new boundary fixed by the arbitration court is quietly accepted by the people of Venezuela, and no further dispute is likely to arise. Gold mining is still being prosecuted in the British Guiana gold fields, and a few Americans are there, trying to make their fortunes. The yield of those gold fields is about \$2,000,000 a year. All the gold is secured by placer mining."

"Mining in British Guiana is attended by the greatest difficulties and hardships, and there is also some danger to life. The gold fields are all at some distance in the interior. To reach them the miners have to travel through swamp lands and dense brush, which are infested by alligators, enormous reptiles and wild beasts. Everything the miners carry along has to be packed by men. British Guiana is no place for American miners. They can do better in Colorado or Montana."

BIG BLAST EXPLODED.

Nearly 20,000 Cubic Yards of Rock Was Dislodged.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 26.—A special to the Chieftain from Texas Creek, Colo., where Orman and Crook are making the grade for the Rio Grande branch to Silver Cliff, says:

At 4:56 P. M. one of the largest shots ever used in railway construction was fired in the Texas Creek canyon. There were 640 kegs of blasting powder used, besides a quantity of giant powder, which altogether dislodged nearly 20,000 cubic yards of rock. The blast was pronounced a thorough success. All trains on the main line were stopped by signal several miles each side of the canyon, and all the livestock in the camp was removed to a safe distance. Contrary to expectations, the report was not heavy, although the shock was felt plainly on surrounding mountain sides. Quite a party from Pueblo and other points had arrived to view the spectacle, which was magnificent. No injuries resulted, though a shower of small stones, which followed the explosion, covered a radius of a half mile.

Shot His Brother-in-Law.

New Whatcom, Wash., Sept. 26.—In a drunken quarrel at Blaine last night, Thomas Betrand shot his brother-in-law, Frank Adams, with a revolver, the ball entering between the sixth and seventh ribs, passing through the left lung and lodging near the heart. Adams will die. Betrand had been drinking during the day. Going out on the street he met Adams and commenced to abuse him, following it up by drawing his revolver and shooting at him three times, only one ball taking effect. Betrand is in jail. He is a half-breed Indian, and both he and his victim have had reputations.

Five Suicides in One Day.

New York, Sept. 26.—There were many suicides in New York today. Magnus Swenzen, a cabinet maker, drowned himself in the North river, after tying his own hands with fish lines. George Burick, an insurance solicitor, shot himself in Tompkins square. He had been complaining recently of a carbuncle on his neck. John Myer took poison in a Third avenue hotel, then turned on the gas and was found dead later. James Campbell fatally shot himself in Central park. He had been drinking. Edward Schwarz also ended his life in Central park.

ALL LEAVING PEKIN

Even German Legation Will Move Elsewhere.

TROOPS TO QUIT BEFORE WINTER

Chinese Capital Is an Empty Prize—Probably Last Aggressive Act of the American Force.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Record has the following from Pekin, under date of September 16:

Changes in the plans of the allied commanders indicate the evacuation of Pekin before the winter sets in. The British leaders have countermanded the order for extensive winter supplies and the Americans are also making evident preparations for departure. At the same time all foreign residents have been warned to prepare to leave Pekin.

The German legation will soon move elsewhere and the Russians are already withdrawing to Tien Tsin and different stations in Manchuria. It is also extremely likely that the Japanese will make the town of Nagasaki their winter base instead of some Chinese town as was originally their intention.

The missionaries are protesting against this "desertion."

From North China come reports of a long series of disturbances. The attempted control of the local authorities there is synonymous with anarchy and the country is only safe where floats the allied flags. Native Christians are still being attacked and besieged in many different places in the province of Chi Li.

The allies are beginning to realize that the city of Pekin is, after all, an empty prize. Communication between the foreign forces, the envoys and the empress government is next to impossible. The new capital in the province of Shen Si is 400 miles from Pekin and the journey has to be made by cart, which requires at least 60 days.

There has been a change in the American front in the direction of an aggressiveness which will probably be the last important demonstration before the evacuation. General Wilson, with 800 United States infantry, 600 British and six guns, slightly aided by a German column, marched against the Boxer city of Pei Ta Chu, 16 miles northwest of Pekin, and surrounded it with the intention of capturing an arsenal there. A courier reports today that General Wilson's attack was successful from the first. There were no losses on the foreign side.

For the present all campaign plans mean guerrilla warfare. Both the military and the topographical situation in China forbid anything else.

Efforts at pacification have resulted in the return of a small number of people to business. The jealous guarding of the forbidden city by the allies makes the Chinese believe that the foreign leaders are afraid to desecrate it.

The American authorities here intend to urge the severe punishment of the persons guilty of the Pao Ting Fu murders. Summary vengeance will, if they can effect it, be exacted for the slaughter of the Simeoxes and the Hodges and Pitkin party.

Much Property Destroyed.

Scranton, Texas, Sept. 25.—A cloudburst in the valley of the Neceus river Saturday night did much damage to property, and also, according to reports received here, resulted in loss of life on ranches in that vicinity. The Neceus at Uvalde rose 25 feet in two hours time and broke the bridges. A number of ranches were inundated and one English sheepman, Ethelbert Macdonald, together with some Mexican shepherders, are said to have lost their lives on a ranch in the mountains near Erckett. Reports from a colony of nomadic Indians say that two lost their lives.

Wandered Across the Country.

Denver, Sept. 25.—P. Charles Murphy, a New York undertaker, and son of Felix Murphy, ex-assemblyman of the Second district, New York, has been wandering aimlessly over the country since early in July. Yesterday he appeared at police headquarters attired in overalls and jumper, his hands calloused from hard work, and asked to have his wife communicated with and told of his condition. He remembered nothing since the Fourth of July, which he spent in New York, until he suddenly realized while strolling along the streets of Denver that he was in a strange city. He attributes his mental lapse to excessive use of patent bitters prescribed by a physician as a tonic.

Lost on the Grand Banks.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 25.—An unknown American fishing vessel foundered on the Grand Banks in last week's gale and all of her crew, about 20 in number, perished. The French "banker," Thornton F. Jard and 15 of her crew were lost, while six escaped. The schooner Eddie lost three men. The schooner Dolphin was dismasted and lost five men. A number of other vessels were greatly damaged and many of the fishermen who were away in boats overhauling their trawls when the gale arose were drowned.

RESULT OF A FALL.

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY FALLS FROM PLATFORM OF STREET CAR—STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure Was Affected.

Volumes might be written in praise of a popular remedy for the creating of rich, new blood and the up-building of a worn out body, but it is doubtful if anything half so convincing could be demonstrated as is done by the interesting story related by Mr. Edward T. Dudley, a practicing attorney for 25 years in San Francisco, with offices at 83 City Hall avenue. Twelve years ago, when 39 years of age, Mr. Dudley lost his balance while standing upon the rear platform of a street car, causing him to fall, striking the ground with the back of his head, which brought on a feeling of numbness and eventually paralysis, loss of memory and strength which, however, has yielded to proper treatment as explained by him hereafter.

Feeling thankful for the good done him and realizing many others are in a similar condition, Mr. Dudley voluntarily tells of the benefits in his own way which is given without color or embellishment as follows:

"After the fall from the car I passed it by as an accident that had left no apparent ill effects; yet a few weeks later, in endeavoring to get on a car, I found I could not raise my foot. From this time paralysis began in my feet and in time my lower limbs became numb. I became pale as a ghost and it brought on a bloodless condition of my system. From being a strong, healthy man of 180 pounds, I was reduced to 145 pounds, and my doctor told my wife that it was only a question of time when I should have to take to my bed. My wife asked if I was going to die, and he said, 'No, but the chances are that he will lie on the flat of his back for 20 years.' I thought I would fool him. Medicines prescribed by the doctors and taken by me did no good, and my system was so drained, my blood so impoverished and I was so debilitated that at the time I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, if I fell down I could not possibly get up again unassisted. I could scarcely walk a block. Now I can walk three or four miles without fatigue and as you see, can lift my leg and am altogether a different man—and all from eight or nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pills. About three years ago I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised in a San Francisco paper and decided to try them, and from what I have told you of my condition, you can imagine how weak and pale I was.

"After trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I could see in a very short time that I was picking up color and my health and general system was much improved. I did not change my diet, nor did I take any other medicine, and I can assert that as a blood maker and builder up of the system, they are invaluable, as my increase in weight from 145 to 185 pounds I can lay to nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I have recommended them to hundreds whose blood was impoverished, whose system was run down and who needed building up, and shall continue to do so, as I believe they are the best medicine in the world for that purpose."

Signed, EDWARD T. DUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1900.

JUSTIN GATES, Notary Public, In and for the city and county of San Francisco, state of California.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Quarantine in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 22.—Dr. J. E. Cohn, quarantine officer for California, and Dr. M. P. Matthews, secretary of the state board of health, of California, are here to inspect all westbound trains to guard against the possible introduction of smallpox in their state. Smallpox is said to be very prevalent in Green River, Wyo., and several cases have developed in the eastern part of the state.

Leather Trust Reduces Expenses.

New York, Sept. 22.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the American Hide & Leather Company, it was decided to reduce operating expenses by about \$150,000 a year. Today it was announced that 23 accountants employed in the local auditing department had been discharged and that the department had been moved to Chicago.

STRIKE AFFECTS TRADE.

Prices, However, Still Have an Upward Tendency.

Bradstreet's says: The unfavorable turn given the general industrial situation by the strike of anthracite coal miners and the possibility of wage disputes in the iron trade, with rather less activity in the latter industry, and some increase of weakness in the prices of cruder forms, have given an appearance of irregularity to the general trade and business situation. On the other hand, the course of staple prices has been very generally upward this week, fall distribution of dry goods, clothing, hats and millinery have been of large volume at nearly all markets; there is a decidedly better tone noted in the boot and shoe and kindred trades, and the strength of cotton goods, though apparently in excess of that shown by the raw material, has been regarded as indicative of confidence on the part of manufacturers.

The premature ripening due to the hot dry weather is responsible for part of the heavy movements of cotton to market, but back of this, of course, is the desire to profit by the exceedingly good prices ruling. The rush of receipts has been too much for the bull movement, however, and the prices are materially lower on the week.

Reports of damage of grain in shock in the Northwest and reinforced by Northwestern buying at Chicago, furnished the key to the advance of nearly 2 cents in wheat this week.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 3,535,857 bushels, against 4,655,982 bushels last week.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 183 as against 167 last week.

Canadian failures number 21, as against 24 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/4c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$1.15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.
Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 16c pound.
Eggs—26c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 18@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 18c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56 1/2@57c; Valley, 61c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; graham, \$2.50.
Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@16.50; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c; store, 30c.
Eggs—25c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13c per pound.
Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—5@7c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@16c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.