

CHINESE FIGHT AGAIN

Hostilities Between Imperial Troops and Allied Forces

TAKING OF PEITANG FORTS

Twenty-five Russians Killed by Explosion of Contact Mines—Americans Take No Part in the Engagement—Germany Hopes to Have Assent of United States to Proposal for Punishing Boxers

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary Long today made public a dispatch received from Admiral Remy at Taku, which states that hostilities are reported between Chinese troops and the allied forces. The message relates the fall of the Peitang forts just north of Taku. The Chinese had opened fire on the Russians, Germans and Austrians Tuesday night. After fighting all night the forts were evacuated at 8 a. m. and the Chinese hoisted their flags over the forts. Twenty-five Russians and Germans were killed by the explosion of a mine set off by the Chinese. It is reported that only five Chinese were killed.

The telegram, which is dated Taku, Sept. 21st, follows: "The Russian, German and Austrian forces advanced on Peitang forts Tuesday night at intervals. Forts were captured at 11 o'clock. Europeans hoisted their colors over fort at 11. Twenty-five Russians and Germans were killed by the explosion of a mine. Information from Commander Wise, who followed the Chinese to the forts, only five Chinese were killed."

The dispatch is regarded as being of great importance in that while the United States are endeavoring to hasten peace negotiations and to open diplomatic relations, the Chinese forces are beginning hostilities against the allies, who are willing and eager to do battle. According to the report of Admiral Remy, the American forces did not participate in the capture of the forts, and Commander Wise is said to have followed the Chinese as a non-combatant.

THE GERMAN IDEA

Severe Measures Necessary to a Solution of the Chinese Question

Cologne, Sept. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs his paper that he learns from official sources in connection with the general treaty of the United States in regard to the note of Count von Buelow of the Chinese settlement, that Germany, despite many contradictory and ambiguous reports to the contrary, has decided to sign the note which will oblige the government to assent to the American government.

The correspondent says the vacillating course of the United States has at present only one consequence. Those in authority in China have their hands untrammelled for making special arrangements with single powers, and in this way concerted action by the western powers will be destroyed.

The Cologne Gazette expresses the same sentiment and adds that Germany has full confidence in the common sense of the American people who realize that half-measures and a slack policy make a solution of the Chinese question daily more difficult.

The Cologne Gazette says the answers received from the several powers to Germany's note in regard to China are generally favorable. Owing to the many diverse interests, a plain yes or no could not be in every case to be expected without further particulars. The paper says that "in order to come to a working agreement many more diplomatic questions will have to be settled, which will not be made public until a final solution is reached."

The Berlin correspondent of the Gazette telegraphs that, in the case of Russia in Manchuria, practical considerations have shown themselves to outweigh the theoretical calculations, and that because the Russian scheme for the occupation of Peking has been shelved further developments.

Austrians in Peitang Forts

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The commander of the Austrian squadron at Taku cables as follows: "The Austrian troops, a detachment of troops from Tien Tsin and a squad from Taku, comprising one officer, three cadets and forty-five men, occupied the south fort of Peitang September 20th, in conjunction with German and Russian troops. Our flag was hoisted simultaneously with Germany's over the principal gate. The Russians subsequently captured two guns and a machine gun station.

A detachment of reinforcements, after overhauling the first German Asiatic contingent, stumbled upon four contact mines. The casualties among the Austrians were a naval cadet killed, and a naval lieutenant and cadet slightly wounded, and twelve men severely wounded."

Three Thousand Chinese Escape

Taku, Sept. 22.—The allies bombarded the Peitang forts until noon yesterday. The Chinese did not reply after 10 o'clock, and an investigation showed that the forts had been deserted. Over three thousand Chinese escaped in broad daylight.

Rumors from Berlin

Paris, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is believed there that there is a tension between Germany and the United States over the settlement of the Chinese trouble, and the German press, Germany, it is said, will not publish the answers to Foreign Minister Von Bülow's note which have been received from the various powers. The reason for this is that the German government does not desire the impression to

get abroad that pressure is being exerted on the other nations interested.

Four Powers in Agreement

Berlin, Sept. 22.—An official announcement that France, Italy and Austria have formally assented to the proposition in the German note.

Italy Will Speak for the Vatican

Rome, Sept. 22.—An official statement just issued says that Italy considers that the Vatican has no right to interfere in indemnity claims against China. The government will demand full compensation for the destruction of the Catholic missions conducted by Italians for which the Vatican is making claims.

Misgivings in Peking

London, Sept. 22.—Telegraphing from Peking, Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the Times in that city, says: "General Chaffee has received orders from America to cease his preparations for wintering his troops in Peking. This is interpreted to mean that America is contemplating a withdrawal of her troops, the abandonment of her interests in Peking and the transference to another power of the protection of the numerous converts who reached the American missions and survived the siege.

"The withdrawal of the German legation is capable of explanation, but a misgiving is felt that America also proposes to withdraw her legation."

Great Pretensions for Waldersee

Berlin Sept. 22.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger says it is urged that the headquarters of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee should be in the imperial palace at Peking.

Capture of Peitchan

London, Sept. 22.—In a dispatch to the foreign office, dated Peking, September 19th, General Gage, commander of the British forces in China, confirms the reports of the capture of Peitchan by the expedition commanded by General Wilson. He says the Boxers were taken completely by surprise and lost about fifty men. The allies had no casualties. A squadron of the Bengal Lancers and some sappers destroyed the Saubhan arsenal without encountering opposition. The Americans and the bulk of the British, the dispatch says, arrived at Peking September 18th. Two hundred men will remain at Peitchan with Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, for a few days.

MUST BE NEW SCHEDULE

Price of Cotton Yarns Below the Profit Point

A Committee of Spinners Will Go North to Formulate Plans to Relieve the Condition of the Market

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 22.—Special.—Another committee is to visit the North the first part of October to endeavor to formulate plans to relieve the present condition of the yarn market. This announcement was made by President J. H. McAden of the Southern Cotton Spinners, today. Dr. McAden says the committee will be composed of the board of governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners. A number of prominent mill men will be invited. Commission men and representatives of hosiery yarn men who recently conferred with the cotton spinners' committee, thus composed, will be better capable, says President McAden, to cope with the condition of the cotton-yarn market. The committee will endeavor to arrange a new tariff for yarns. The cotton market has gone forward so fast that it has left yarns behind; hence the necessity of holding a meeting to devise a new schedule, so the mills will be able to make reasonable profits on their products. President McAden says the committee has no connection with the selling-agency plan which was recently adopted by the board of governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners. The committee will meet in Philadelphia at a date which will be announced later. The present step is to be regarded as the direct result of the exceedingly high price of cotton. Probably twenty-five mill men will be present outside the board of governors.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

R. H. E.	Batteries	Donovan and McGuire	Hawley and Bowman	Umpire, Snyder
New York . . . . .	.01050000	x-6 9 3		
Brooklyn . . . . .	.04021010	2-5 9 0		
Batteries: Donovan and McGuire; Hawley and Bowman. Umpire, Snyder.				
R. H. E.	Batteries	Donohue and McFarland	Willis and Clark	Umpire, Hurst
Philadelphia . . . . .	.00200110	4-12 9 7		
Boston . . . . .	.03010000	1-5 9 2		
Batteries: Donohue and McFarland; Willis and Clark. Umpire, Hurst.				
R. H. E.	Batteries	Menefee and Kling	Scott and Peitz	Umpire, Emslie
Pittsburg . . . . .	.01310100	0-6 11 4		
St. Louis . . . . .	.10101400	0-7 14 0		
Batteries: Jones and Criger; Chesbro and Zimmer. Umpire, O'Day.				
R. H. E.	Batteries	Menefee and Kling	Scott and Peitz	Umpire, Emslie
Cincinnati . . . . .	.10101002	0-4 9 1		
Chicago . . . . .	.10063001	0-5 6 1		
Batteries: Menefee and Kling; Scott and Peitz. Umpire, Emslie.				

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	73	49	.599
Pittsburg	72	52	.581
Philadelphia	66	57	.537
Boston	61	61	.500
St. Louis	58	67	.464
St. Louis	55	67	.451
Cincinnati	54	71	.432
New York	53	70	.431

Picquart to Be Reinstated

London, Sept. 22.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the council of State has decided to reinstate Colonel Picquart, who testified in favor of Captain Dreyfus in the army.

Fire in a Grain Elevator

New York, Sept. 22.—A fire broke out in a three-story grain elevator in the rear of McLintock's store, Brooklyn, early this morning. Loss \$100,000.

WITH MASK AND GUN

One Lone Robber Goes Through Passenger Train

LOOTED TWO SLEEPERS

One by One He Arouses the Slumbering Occupants of the Berths and Holloed Them of Their Valuables—Upon Leaving He Exchanged Shots with the Conductor and Stepped Off as the Train Was Pulling Into a Station

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 22.—Single-handed, a masked robber held up the westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific at 1 o'clock this morning and succeeded in getting away with about \$500 in cash, several watches and a quantity of jewelry. The robbery occurred after the train left Athol, Idaho, and the lone robber left the train at Rathdrum. The hold-up was evidently carefully planned, and was executed with a cool deliberation, which showed the robber thoroughly understood his business. Until he left the train few of the passengers realized that only one man was in the plot.

He boarded the train at Sand Point, Idaho, where a short stop was made. He is described as being a little over five feet in height, of slight build, had a light moustache and wore a dark suit of clothes, a mask and a souch hat. After the train left Athol, he gained the rear of the second Pullman sleeper, and at once began operations. From bunk to bunk he worked, waking up the sleepers and demanding their valuables, while covering them with a formidable looking revolver. Upon his arm he carried a short sack made of a coat sleeve. For some reason he did not use the sack, but slipped money and valuables into his pockets.

After cleaning up both Pullmans the robber entered the tourist car. Here the occupants began to searim with terror, and attracted the attention of the conductor, who was in the forward part of the coach. He came down the aisle and the robber backed out of the car door and stepped off the platform as the train was pulling into Rathdrum.

Drawing his revolver, the conductor fired twice at the man who returned three shots at the conductor. The latter beat a hasty retreat into the car. The robber escaped before the alarm could be given to the few people at the Rathdrum station.

GRAVESEND RACES

Winners in Saturday's Events and Entries for Monday

New York, Sept. 22.—Results at Gravesend: First Race, 3/4 mile—Godfrey, 20 to 1; Puppl, 3 to 1; Lieber Karl, 3 to 1. Time, 1:11 4/5. Second Race, 1 mile 70 yards—Star Bird, 7 to 2; King, Bartley, 4 to 2; Autumn, 6 to 5. Time, 1:45. Third Race, 5/8 mile—Colonel Padden, 2 to 1; Autolight, 12 to 1; Kimberley, 9 to 2. Time, 1:02 1/5. Fourth Race, 1 1/4 miles—Pink Coat, 6 to 1; Jack, 10 to 1; Charcut, 9 to 2. Time, 1:53 4/5. Fifth Race, 5/8 mile—The Rhymer, 3 to 1; Sharpshooter, 9 to 2; Templeton, 7 to 1. Time, 1:01 4/5. Sixth Race, 1 1/4 miles—The Amazon, 4 to 5; Compensation, 7 to 2; Rinaldo, 9 to 2. Time, 1:48 4/5.

Entries for Monday

First Race, 2-year-old, 5/8 mile—Salamanca, 12; Favonius, 123; Decanter, 116; Autumn, 113; Goufalon, 106; Douro, 110; Star Bright, 105; Walt Not, 104; Kentucky, 102; Withers, 99 (Hildreth entry). Second Race, high-weight handicap, 1 mile 70 yards—Mr. Brown, 126; First Whip, 126; Kinkinkie, 125; Whistling, 122; Withers, 117; Sparrow Wing, 115; Big Gun, 111; Asquith, 107; Bean Gallant, 106; Anecdote, 97; Princess Evelyn, 90. Third Race, Parkville handicap, 3-year-old, about 1 mile—Moring, 125; Vul, 122; Rose, 121; Kilashandra, 117; Belle of Lex'n, 115; Hesper, 113; Contester, 111; Gold Or, 107; Withers, 106; Smoke, 102. Fourth Race, handicap, 1 1/4 miles—Intruder, 129; Favonius, 123; Decanter, 116; Autumn, 113; Goufalon, 106; Douro, 110; Star Bright, 105; Walt Not, 104; Kentucky, 102; Withers, 99 (Hildreth entry). Fifth Race, 2-year-old, Mdn. fillies—Julia Hanover, 109; Lady Hayman, 110; Mintage, 110; Nonpareil, 110; Meaba, 110; Orianta, 110; Add, 110; Maria Bolton, 110; Economic, 110; Pleasant Sail, 110; Mary Stuart, 110; Anna Darling, 110; Spry, 110; Fannie Maud, 110; Trigger, 110; Mag Hoffman, 110; Ocea Gardner, 110. Sixth Race, selling, 1 1/4 miles—Sereno, 110; West Baden, 102; Miss Hanover, 88; Race Perfume, 102; Alsike, 104; Tullio, 108; Amoy, 102; Carbuncle, 104; Hinda, 92; Bauger, 114; Island Prince, 110 (Hildreth entry).

Lower Freight Rates Demanded

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 22.—Special.—E. O. Neal, general freight agent of the Southern Railway, met informally a special committee of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce today, the latter committee having been appointed on freight rates and traffic. The Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to obtain discriminating rates in favor of Charlotte. Charlotte business men are making a strong fight, claiming that rates here are higher than at outside points. Mr. Neal says the Charlotte merchants do not claim that rates are higher here, but desire lower rates than outside points. He says he will do everything to make rates satisfactory.

Another Last Survivor

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 22.—James Brock, a tailor actively engaged in George street, Cumberland, is a survivor of the famous Balaklava charge, and probably the last one of "the six hundred." Mr. Brock claims that he is pensioned by the British government.

A CYNICAL CELESTIAL

Ion Cheng Writes an Article on Oriental Superstition

FORTS TO KEEPOFF DEVILS

Occidental Ways of Doing the Same Thing Much More Expensive—Chong Objects to the Christian Religion and Western Civilization Being Thrust Upon China—Regards Withdrawal of Missionaries as Essential to Peace

London, Sept. 22.—Special Cable Copy-righted.—Nothing so interesting in the whole vexed problem of China has been printed as the solution proposed today by Ion Cheng, secretary of the Chinese legation, in a bold, cynical article in The Daily Mail. It is in reply to a recent contribution by Julian Ralph on Chinese ignorance and superstition, Cheng comes to the defence of his countrymen with sacrilegious logic. He admits it is all true that Chinamen endeavor to keep off devils by building on the roofs of their houses a little breastwork of cement two or three feet long and three or four inches high, with beer bottles stuck in it muzzle upward. The sarcastic Chinaman goes on to say: "It is said that the Americans spend annually probably \$200,000,000 in propitiating their gods and devils. I do not hesitate to say that if the Chinese are able to do the same thing just as effectively for a much larger population for less than half this sum.

"Many Roman Catholic cathedrals in Europe and America cost at least a million dollars. None of them is more effective in warding off devils than the simple little fort the Chinamen build at the top of his house. Inexpensive beer bottles are just as good in keeping off devils as the largest bells ever erected. If any doubt this, let Chinamen ask a competitive trial. Various other little devices which some ignorant and superstitious Chinamen employ will be found quite as effective as the more elaborate and more costly European devices in Europe and America for the same purpose.

"Much sport has been made in Europe and America of the Chinese praying machines in Tibet. Many years ago it was discovered that if the Chinese wrote a prayer and placed it in a tea cup and gave the tea cup one turn it was just as good as repeating the prayer orally. Ten turns were equal to ten prayers. This was also found true no matter to what extent the apparatus was increased in size. The number of prayers added. So at the present time they put a million prayers written on paper in a large vessel mounted on a thin pivot. Giving the vessel one turn, it registers one million prayers, each of which is as effective as any other prayer. If any one doubts this we challenge him to a competition. If our missionaries can show us any devices in Europe which would be more efficacious in keeping off devils or cheaper or more expedient in propitiating the deities than prayers, let those that exist among our ignorant people today, then and not till then, will it be time for you to send missionaries to China.

"All our superstitious practices are among the wisest and the best. The learned literary and official classes are all Confucians, and Confucius taught us to respect our ancestors and leave the gods alone. Confucius teaches us to have nothing to do with any one who pretends to have intercourse with the supernatural. We cooperate with no angels and demons which is so common in all others. It has often been said of us that because we do not believe in these supernatural beings our system is not religion at all.

"When the Jesuit missionaries were to China they did not attempt to meddle with the institutions of the country. They taught mathematics, astronomy and other philosophical subjects. These were well received and made themselves popular with the people, but as soon as they commenced to attack the institutions of the country they had to quit.

"Dropping cynicism and becoming earnestly logical, Cheng continues: "When we require in China is scientific men, men educated in some of the concrete sciences that we do not understand to the same extent you understand them in England. We do not object to your doctors and we admire their skill, we do not object to your engineers, and neither do we object to any of your scientific men, so long as they do not interfere with existing institutions. The whole cause of the present trouble in China is because we have an ignorant and superstitious class of people. The Buddhists, who have a religion almost identical with the Christian religion are jealous of others who are bringing what they consider a competing faith. They feel exactly the same as the people would in this country if the Buddhists were to come here and attempt to supplant Catholics and Protestants. But what exasperates us more than anything else is the immunity which the so-called converts have from the action of law in their own country. Suppose a Chinese priest would come to England and it was known that every burglar and pick-pocket there, by becoming a Buddhist, would become exempt from arrest. Suppose the introduction of the new faith in England should give the criminal classes a license to ply their trade in London with complete immunity from the action of laws, would the English people submit to such a state of affairs?

system must be infinitely more respectable than the new faiths, some of which are only three or four hundred years old. Is there any reason why we Chinese should not be allowed to enjoy our religion in our own country in our own way?

"Confucius taught us that we should do to others as we would have them do to us, and this, I believe, has been introduced into the Christian religion and is generally known as the Golden Rule. Certainly the English would not like to have us interfere with any of their religions or institutions. If we should force our priests upon England we should be doing to the English what we would not like them to do to us. Conversely, the English, in enforcing their priests upon us, are doing what they would not like others to do unto them. Consequently they are not only breaking the fundamental basis of their mission, but other faiths also. It would be quite impossible to have peace in China so long as foreign missionaries are allowed to interfere with the institutions of the country, and no government in Peking could be strong enough to protect unpopular missionaries throughout so vast an empire. We may not be able to keep these missionaries out of China because we are not a fighting nation, but anything would be better than the missionaries. Peace, prosperity and healthy commerce will be impossible until the missionary is eliminated from our local problem. Recall the missionaries and all will go well.

RATHBONE WILL FIGHT

Indictment of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Asked

New York, Sept. 22.—A Havana dispatch in today's Evening Post says: "The lawyers who are defending Estes G. Rathbone, former director general of posts, and his bail, have asked the authorities here for the indictment and extradition of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow.

CASH TO MOVE COTTON

The Amount Sent to Sub-treasurers Much in Excess of Last Year

Washington, Sept. 22.—Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, said today that a total of \$3,695,000 has been sent to the New Orleans sub-treasury to aid in the movement of the cotton crop. The St. Louis and Chicago sub-treasuries have received about \$1,000,000 for the same purpose. The shipments to New Orleans exceed by \$1,000,000 the amount that had been sent at this time last year. This, it is said, tends to show that the southern farmers are getting better prices for their cotton than at this time last year, and that much more money will be needed to move the cotton crop this year than for several years past.

Embezzler Arrested

Richmond, Sept. 22.—United States Marshal Morgan Treat received a telephone message from Deputy Marshal J. B. West at Fort Monroe, saying he had arrested there W. B. Dunton, charged with embezzling \$10,000 from the Union National Bank, in Chicago. Two thousand dollars were found on his person. When taken before United States Commissioner Kimberly, he pleaded guilty and expressed willingness to go to Chicago. Papers have been sent to United States Judge Waddill at Rockbridge Alum Springs, and as soon as they return Deputy West will carry the prisoner to Chicago.

Roosevelt Goes to Wyoming

Salt Lake City, Sept. 22.—After spending the night here, Governor Roosevelt's party in its special train, left this morning early for Wyoming. Governor Richards of Wyoming, and Senator Warren of the same State, joined Governor Roosevelt here last night, and will pilot his party through the sheep-raising country. Evanston, Wyoming, is the end of today's run, and the train will stay there over Sunday to give the campaigning party a rest. Then the trip to Cheyenne will be made.

The Telephone in Alaska

Washington, Sept. 22.—The signal office has received a report from Lieut. D. G. Burnell, who is constructing the telephone line from Fort Valdez to Fort Edgbert, Alaska, in which he says he hopes to have the line constructed and in use this week. Fort Valdez is on the open sea, some hundred miles north of Juneau and near the mouth of the Copper river, while Fort Edgbert is the post on the Yonkon near the eastern boundary line.

Steel Workers Out of a Job

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Three hundred men have been made idle by the shutting down yesterday of that part of the Illinois Steel Company's works known as the finishing department. Because of an overproduction of rails, only billets are manufactured there at present, and in consequence all the finishers are forced to take a vacation.

The shut-down of the department, it is said, will be only for a few weeks, but men who are well acquainted with the circumstances say it may last for several months.

Killed Under Trolley Car Wheels

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 22.—Special.—Joseph Sossaman was run over and killed by a trolley car between 8 and 9 o'clock tonight in East avenue. Sossaman was returning home. When the car neared the street where he wanted to get off, Sossaman jumped too early, falling under the car, and was run over, one leg being severed. The accident resulted in the man's death. Sossaman was a painter here and was quite aged. He leaves a family.

A. & M. College Reception

There will be a reception next Friday night, September 28, at the A. & M. College, from 8 to 10 o'clock, given by the three upper classes under the management of the senior class. The young ladies of the city are invited to attend. The list of lady chaperones from the various churches in the city will be announced later.

STRIKERS ARE ON TOP

Masters of the Situation at End of First Week

THE TIE-UP IS COMPLETE

Effects of the Strike Already Felt Severely—Many Poor People Suffering for Fuel—Railroads and Factories Affected—Trade Almost at a Standstill—No One Knows Whether the Struggle Will Last a Month or a Year

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 22.—The first week of the coal strike ends with the miners easily the masters of the situation in the upper coal field. They have closed down every colliery, except in West End at Moacanin, and half the men there are on strike today. By Monday not a ton of coal will be mined in all the forty piles from Shickensy to Forest City and the strikers will number the full force of mine workers, 75-212 men, more than half the total number in the anthracite coal field. The men here are pleased beyond measure with their success in bottling up the region.

In this region the effects of the fight have been severely felt, although it is but a week old. Many poor people are suffering for want of fuel and the Humane Society has established a free wood yard. About 1,500 railroad men have been suspended because transportation is thus tied up, and over 3,600 other employes of various classes are idle for the same reason. The schools have but a week's supply of coal on hand, many of the factories are little better off, and numerous houses are not supplied at all. If the strike continues for a month, an attempt may be made to bring in bituminous coal or coal mined in the Lehigh region. The strikers would oppose this, and it is not improbable that the railroaders would assist them.

Business has decreased to an alarming extent, for no man is sure just how long he may have to economize, as the strike may last a year.

AGREES WITH STRIKERS

Change of Opinion by Father Phillips Likely to Have Important Results

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22.—While there has been no change in the general strike situation here since yesterday, interest in the developments at the Markie collieries has been intensified by the alleged change of opinion announced by the Rev. Father Phillips. Father Phillips at the meeting of the employees of G. E. Markie & Co., held in Jeddo, Wednesday, made an appeal in advocacy of the collieries has been intensified by the alleged change of opinion announced by the Rev. Father Phillips. Father Phillips at the meeting of the employees of G. E. Markie & Co., held in Jeddo, Wednesday, made an appeal in advocacy of the collieries has been intensified by the alleged change of opinion announced by the Rev. Father Phillips. Father Phillips at the meeting of the employees of G. E. Markie & Co., held in Jeddo, Wednesday, made an appeal in advocacy of the collieries has been intensified by the alleged change of opinion announced by the Rev. Father Phillips.

The Phillips' change of opinion in favor of the strikers is likely to have considerable effect upon developments at the Markie collieries, as he is a man upon whose utterances the Catholic element places much weight. His statement may lead many men at these works now wavering, to join the strikers. The Markie collieries were working this morning. They are protected by armed guards.

The outside this morning again furnished a demonstration under the leadership of "Mother" Jones. The women of McAdoo at an early hour marched from that place to Coleraine colliery. When they arrived at Coleraine they were confronted by armed guards, and were not permitted to persuade the workmen to leave the mines. A number of strikers who marched from Upper Lehigh to Sandy Run to appeal to the men working there were also turned back by the special police.

Coal a Dollar Higher

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.—Local dealers announce that an increase of \$1.00 per ton will be made on anthracite coal next week, making the price \$7.50.

Reading Collieries All Idle

Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 22.—All of the collieries of the Reading Company in this section are idle today. Owing to the excitement incident to the trouble at Shenandoah yesterday it was deemed best not to attempt to operate the mines for the present at least. There is no indication of the strikers making a demonstration here.

If circumstances warrant 5,000 of the troops will be stationed here by Monday and the coal operators assert they will have no trouble in starting their mines Monday under the military and with the sheriff's protection. Most of the people in the mining towns in this section were up early all night, but the excitement is subsiding.

Another Colliery Closed

Aahland, Pa., Sept. 22.—The miners at Girard Mammoth colliery, a Reading Company plant at Raven Run, joined the ranks of the strikers this morning. None of the Polanders reported for work and the American miners who had gathered at the mouth of the slope, decided to go home. Locust Gap colliery is working very short-handed and it is probable that the men will go out before Tuesday.

Great Rains in Calcutta

Calcutta, Sept. 22.—There has been an unprecedented rainfall for four days. The precipitation amounted to thirty-five inches. One-half of the city is inundated to a depth of three feet, and a number of houses have collapsed. Twenty persons were drowned. Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless as the country is inundated for miles. The rain continues.