

OUR FLAG IN HAVANA.

Old Glory Hoisted on the Flagstaff of the Trocha Hotel.

CARING FOR RECONCENTRADOS.

Marquis Corvera, Military Governor of Marianao, Arranges For the Transfer to Their Deserted Homes of the Victims of Weyler's Brutal Order.

Havana, Sept. 21.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the first American flag in Havana was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trocha Hotel, the headquarters of the American evacuation commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance to the grounds. Colonel Clous and Captain Payne stood on the roof of the hotel on either side of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a quartermaster of the steamer Resolute hoisted her flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze.

A widow and two children, evidently persons of refinement, but in abject want, approached General Wade, the president of the commission, and pleaded for relief. The widow and children were seated in the dining room of the hotel and given a hearty meal.

Marquis Corvera, military governor of Marianao, has issued an order providing for the return of the refugees from the country—reconcentrados—to their farms and fields, offering absolute protection to all those going back to their homes and lands.

Bishop Santander, of this diocese, yesterday had a long interview with Captain General Blanco, supposedly for the purpose of considering the position of the clergy after the evacuation of the island.

Advisers from Matanzas continue to report great distress and spread of sickness, to remedy which, it is asserted, the city officials do absolutely nothing.

Dr. Jose Conzosto, secretary general of Cuba, who is accredited to the Spanish commission at Paris, will sail on Saturday via New York.

The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XIII sailed for Spain yesterday, carrying, beside the 1,200 passengers, mainly women and children, 1,000 sick soldiers.

THE WORK OF STRANGLERS.

Andrew Cassague Killed, His Wife Attacked and Their Home Robbed.

New York, Sept. 21.—Andrew Cassague was strangled to death by three men Monday night in the tenement in Williamsburg, which he occupied with his wife. According to the story told to the police by Mrs. Cassague she had left the room for a few minutes in which she and her husband slept. Returning she found her husband dead on the floor beside the bed, while three men stood over him. She ran to her husband's side, but was grasped by two of the men, who choked her nearly to insensibility while the third man searched the room, finding \$500 under the mattress of the bed.

The Comal's Cargo. Washington, Sept. 21.—Acting Secretary Melikjohn is making renewed efforts to secure the entrance of the steamer Comal with the million rations on board into some Cuban port. The Comal is now at Key West, where she was ordered when the Spanish authorities refused to allow her to land her cargo without the payment by the United States of duty to the amount of \$50,000 in gold.

Spain Has No Right to Protest. Washington, Sept. 21.—Some question has arisen as to the right of the United States to send troops to Manila under the terms of the protocol and the armistice which followed. Upon this matter being brought to the attention of the officials of the war department it was stated that under the protocol Manila city, harbor and bay were placed under control of the United States, and that we have the same right to reinforce Manila that we have to send troops to any other army post. Spain, it was said, would have no right to protest.

Our Commissioner Honors Lafayette. Paris, Sept. 21.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1889, and his staff today visited the tomb of Lafayette as a token of respect. Mr. Peck is not receiving any encouragement in his efforts to secure increased space at the exposition for American exhibits.

Diplomats Sympathize With Li. Pekin, Sept. 21.—The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese foreign office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

Alarming Increase of the Disease Among the Volunteers. Middletown, Pa., Sept. 20.—Typhoid fever is on the increase at Camp Meade. There are over a hundred fever patients in the division hospitals, and the Red Cross wards have been increased to double their former size to accommodate this class of patients. The society has 35 trained female nurses on the ground taking care of the most serious cases. The sick are being sent away to city hospitals as fast as they are strong enough to be moved. Fifteen were yesterday sent to St. Joseph's hospital, Lancaster, and 35 more were sent today to the Good Samaritan hospital, Lebanon. More than half the new cases were brought to Camp Meade by New York regiments from Camp Black.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania left camp yesterday afternoon for its home station for muster out. About the same time the Twelfth reached the Pennsylvania station at Harrisburg the Ninth arrived on its way to Wilkesbarre from Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky. The Twelfth took away 20 sick men, who will be cared for at Sunbury and Williamsport hospitals. There were 11 sick with the Ninth regiment, the most serious case being Dr. Rothrock, of Wilkesbarre, son of State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Holidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—During the running race at the Blair county fair yesterday S. B. Barnes, of Tyrone, aged 66 years, and Samuel Shaw, of Altoona, aged 72 years, two veterans, fell and were trampled upon by their horses. They received internal injuries and both men will die. They were taken to the Altoona hospital.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 20.—Patrick Houston, of Pittston, was placed on trial in criminal court yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of his brother John. It is alleged that the two men were out hunting in the woods when they quarreled, and Patrick shot his brother dead. When court adjourned the jury had not been completed.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 21.—The coal miners' strike in the third pool is over, and work was resumed in all the pits today, pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The acceptance of the arbitration proposition is regarded as a victory for the miners.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 19.—George Bartlett, who shot and killed James Moffitt and mortally wounded Warren Richmond in a drunken fight in a speak easy at Pittston Saturday night was arrested at his home yesterday. Bartlett says he has no recollection whatever of the shooting, and broke down completely when told that Moffitt was dead and Richmond was not expected to recover.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, received a tremendous ovation in Altoona yesterday on its return from Lexington, Ky. Companies C, of Hollidaysburg, B, of Bellefonte, and E and L, of Clearfield, were banqueted at the Logan House and afterwards gave a street parade. Five sick soldiers were taken to the Altoona hospital. Frank Wallace, of Company B, of Bellefonte, fell from the train near Columbus, and was probably fatally injured. He was taken to the Columbus hospital.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—The citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Warwick for the purpose of arranging a peace jubilee in this city has selected Oct. 26 and 27 as the dates upon which the celebration will be held. President McKinley will be invited to attend, and it is expected that French, English and other foreign warships will take part in the naval parade. The first day will be devoted entirely to the civic celebration, and on the second day there will be a military and naval parade. An effort will be made to have as many of the soldiers as possible who took part in the Porto Rico and Santiago campaigns in the line of march.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 19.—During a family quarrel late Saturday night Edward Moran stabbed his brother-in-law, Thomas Gilligan, who died a few moments later. The affair occurred in front of the house of a policeman, who arrested Moran with a large knife and cut several deep gashes in his scalp. It was when Gilligan renewed the attack that Moran drew an ordinary pocket knife and jabbed it twice into the other's body. One thrust cut Gilligan's arm and the other severed an artery near the heart. He died while being carried on a stretcher to his home, a few rods from the scene of the affray. He was married and had two children. Moran is married, but childless. Both were miners.

His Child Witnessed His Double Crime. Chicago, Sept. 21.—Michael Schwarz, a musician, last night went to the home of his wife, Anna, from whom he has been divorced two months, and in the presence of their 12-year-old daughter shot his wife, killing her instantly. He then turned the weapon on himself and ended his life by shooting himself in the head. Schwarz and his wife had not lived together for a long time. The tragedy was the result of an argument over past differences.

A West Point Hazer's Sentence. Washington, Sept. 21.—By the terms of a court martial sentence approved by the president a cadet has been punished for hazing at West Point. Philip S. Smith, third class, having been tried and found guilty of harassing and annoying fourth class men, was sentenced "to be suspended from the United States Military Academy, without pay, until Aug. 28, 1899, at which date he will join the third class."

Smith's Stumping Tour. Washington, Sept. 21.—Postmaster General Emory Smith, in addition to other political addresses, has agreed to make one at Columbus, O., Oct. 15. The postmaster general has also been invited to make campaign addresses in Nebraska, and will do so if his trip can be arranged so as to include points in that state. The address at the Omaha exposition on Pennsylvania day will not be of a political character.

AGUNALDO IN PERIL.

Philippines Insurgent Leader Narrowly Escaped Poisoning.

STEWART TASTED POISONED FOOD

And Immediately Dropped Dead—Insurgents Actively Recruiting, Fearing a Return to Spanish Domination. Aguinaldo's Friendly Message.

Manila, Sept. 20.—The Republica Filipina asserts that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo last Friday night. A steward, it is alleged, saw a Spanish prisoner who had been allowed his freedom make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead.

Eleven Franciscan friars are alleged to have been engaged in the conspiracy. The populace, it is further said, attempted to lynch all the Spanish prisoners, but Aguinaldo intervened.

At Saturday's session of the national assembly, it appears Aguinaldo was absent, but his representative related the story of the outrage to the members, who unanimously adopted the chairman's proposal that they all go to Aguinaldo's house, express sympathy with him and congratulate him upon his escape.

During the evening a special thanksgiving service was held in the church at Malolos. Soup intended for Aguinaldo is now subjected, it is stated, to a chemical analysis before being presented to the insurgent leader, and the Spanish prisoners are kept closely confined.

The insurgents, urged by constant rumors of the intention of America to re-establish Spanish rule in the Archipelago, continue actively recruiting their army. Hundreds from Manila are enlisting daily and troops are being drilled everywhere. Great diligence is exhibited in imitating the formation and manual, particularly in volley firing. The trenchments in certain positions are being strengthened, and a vigilant line of pickets is kept outside the suburbs. At the same time the attitude of the insurgents is much more friendly than it was before the evacuation.

Several thousand rifles have recently been landed and four new Maxims have also been received. The provincial leaders are paying into the insurgent treasury a certain portion of the fund captured from convents, professing to reserve the remainder for the payment of their troops. By this means they keep practically independent of the central authority and preserve the integrity of their own command. A general occupying one rich province sent to Aguinaldo \$25,000 in cash last week.

The agitation among the insurgents is stimulated by the clerical party, which uses every effort to influence the natives against American occupation. Evidence to this effect is absolutely trustworthy, although Archbishop Diaz and other prominent ecclesiastics strenuously deny all knowledge of such action and solemnly disclaim personal participation in it.

Strikes in all industries are becoming more extensive daily, and the labor question is fast growing serious. The Americans wisely continue to pay nearly three times the usual wages, causing discontent to spread rapidly among every class of workmen. All manufacturers are much hampered; the tramways are frequently stopped, and railway operations are seriously crippled and a discontinuance of the service is threatened. The strikers naturally drift into the insurgent ranks, and consequently labor disturbances are not discouraged by the leaders.

The news from Washington that the battleships Oregon and Iowa have been ordered here and that 60,000 tons of coal would be shipped immediately is interpreted by the Americans as proof of the intention of the government to hold the island of Luzon.

To set at rest the oft repeated stories of insurgents' opposition to the American forces in the Philippines Aguinaldo has given out the following signed statement for publication in the United States: "The Filipino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties, are without any truth and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain. The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic."

Ordered to the Philippines. San Francisco, Sept. 20.—There was great joy among the troops at the Presidio when the official orders were received from Washington directing over 6,000 men now encamped there to proceed to Manila. But sorrow hung heavy over the camps of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth California regiments, the California heavy artillery and Fourth United States cavalry, who were not included in the order. General Miller has asked his commanding officers to make their regulations for clothing, arms, etc., and these will be supplied as fast as they are received, the supply of stores in this city being now very complete.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Ill. Washington, Sept. 21.—Hon. John Sherman is ill at his residence in this city from an acute attack of bronchitis. He has been in bed for about a week, but progressed favorably until three days ago, when there was a slight relapse. Today, however, he is reported as being better, though somewhat weak, and with a little fever. His condition is not regarded as at all dangerous.

Richard Malcolm Johnson Dying. Baltimore, Sept. 21.—Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnson, the novelist and lecturer, is reported dying at the Maryland general hospital in this city. Colonel Johnson has been ill for several months, and his physicians say his death is but a question of time.

COLONEL BRYAN TO RESIGN.

The Nebraska Volunteer Anxious to Discuss Army Matters.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 21.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan, of the Third Nebraska volunteers, will shortly resign his commission in the United States army, and resume the discussion of public questions. Colonel Bryan, when asked to express himself on questions of public interest, said:

"You can say that I refuse to discuss any questions connected with politics, the army or myself, except that I see no reason to change the views in regard to expanding the territory of the United States. You might also say that I am not so enamored of camp life that I would at the close of the war apply for a commission in the regular army."

Colonel Bryan is looking and feeling well, but is undoubtedly suffering from the restraint he has placed over himself.

"If you knew," he said, "what it cost me to keep still when there is so much to say about things of importance to the people and of lifelong interest and moment to me, you would appreciate the strength of my will."

When asked if he would talk freely on the subject when he has once broken loose he said:

"You know how it is when a dam breaks. There is no telling when the flood stops."

When his candidacy for the presidential nomination was suggested he said:

"A man may say things and express opinions upon public affairs which will meet public approval. The results are not always favorable to himself. An idea is everything to me, far more than any office."

Colonel Bryan refused to name the date when he would resign his commission.

DESPERATE DOUBLE MURDER.

Captured After a Battle in Which He Killed Two Men.

Garrett, Pa., Sept. 21.—F. P. Myers yesterday took possession of a house left to him by his mother, Mrs. Christler Myers, who died five months ago. The deed was signed by his father, who had a life tenure in the property. Alexander McDonald, who leased the house at Mrs. Myers' death, moved out on Monday. When Christler Myers arrived yesterday he found the house barricaded, his son refusing him entrance. He at once went to Somerset, swore out a warrant for forcible entry and detainer, and on his return here secured service for the writ.

Young Myers fired at the approach of the constable and his posse, fatally wounding Michael Kearney. Then he fled to his boarding house, immediately adjoining, where Constable Nelson Lenhart and his brother, John Lenhart, followed him. He fired again, killing John Lenhart instantly. Sheriff Martin Hartzell, of Somerset, in a short time arrived with the posse. A crowd of infuriated citizens was guarding the boarding house, in the cellar of which young Myers was hiding. After an hour's waiting a raid was made. A dozen shots were exchanged. Myers was fatally overpowered, and while he lay taken down the steps of the house was struck by a gun in the hands of somebody in the crowd. He was knocked unconscious, but later recovered and was removed to Somerset. Michael Kearney died about 10 o'clock. John Lenhart, the other victim, was scarcely recognizable when found, the entire front of his face being blown off.

Court Decision Knocks Out Fusion.

Milwaukee, Sept. 21.—A decision was handed down last afternoon by the Madison yesterday which upholds the law forbidding the printing of a candidate's name in two columns on the official ballot, and practically knocks out fusion in this state in the future. The decision was in the case of Carl Runge against City Clerk Anderson, who held that position in this city up to the time of the spring election. Runge is a Populist, but was nominated by the Democratic city convention for city attorney. City Clerk Anderson, making the name of Runge's name in both columns, and suit was brought to compel him to do it.

General Shafter Takes a Furlough.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 21.—General Shafter left Camp Wikoff yesterday morning for Michigan, where he is to attend the reunion of the regiment in which he served during the civil war. During his absence General Wheeler will command the camp. General Shafter is busy making the necessary preparations for moving his division of cavalry to Huntsville if the final determination of the department is to send the regiments to that point.

Spaniards Charge Inhumanity.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—There is much indignation here at the fact that there were 123 deaths during the voyage among the 1,000 Spanish soldiers who have just arrived in Spain on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio de Loyola, from Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards attribute this heavy death rate to the inhumanity of the Americans in obliging the sick Spaniards to embark and make room in the hospitals for Americans.

To Banquet General Miles.

New York, Sept. 21.—General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, will, in a few days, receive from the chief bankers in New York, and prominent commercial men, an invitation to a banquet in his honor, which, should he accept, will be held in this city next month, the date to be set by General Miles. Circulars to this end were sent around the Wall street district yesterday.

Bayard Continually Losing Ground.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 21.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night Monday night, and yesterday was considerably weaker than at any time during the course of a few days, although he will probably have a number of rallies.

Admiral Montojo Suspended.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The supreme council of war Las suspended Admiral Montojo, whose squadron was destroyed by Admiral Dewey in Manila bay. The council has summoned him to come to Madrid as soon as possible.

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SOME DESULTORY REMARKS:

We are not going to trouble you with price quotations this week. Our Catalogue will tell you more in a half hour's reading than we could put into all the pages of this paper. What we do want to say, however, is this: We are having great times in Pittsburg just at present and the greatest time is to come on the 10th of October when the Conclave meets. There are excursions on all railroads every Thursday, and on quite a number of roads on Saturday. On Monday the 26th, inst., the great Damschroch Orchestra, of New York, one of the grandest symphony orchestras in the world, begins an engagement at the exposition. You will probably want to hear it, and it is more than likely if you come to town that you will stay two or three days.

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