

HIS AIM WAS TRUE

An Assassin Kills Humbert, the King of Italy.

Three Shots Fired, One of Which Entered the Heart of the King—The Murderer Is Arrested—A Tragedy that Startles the Entire World.

Monza, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening by a man named Angelo Bressi and died in a few minutes.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.



KING HUMBERT.

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was, with some difficulty, saved from the fury of the populace.

He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Monza, July 31.—When King Humbert was wounded he exclaimed: "It is nothing." The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic society's club house, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa, at full speed. The king expired on the way.

Bressi is young, tall and swarthy. It appears that he remained four days in Prato and two days at Bologna, after which he came here.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa and the truth was broken to her a heartrending scene ensued.

The assassin is strictly guarded in prison. He continues to preserve absolute indifference and took his meals yesterday without any sign of being affected by his position. A second revolver was found on the public stand in the gymnastic grounds.

Few additional details of the tragedy are available. It happened so quickly and unexpectedly that the king was dead almost before the spectators realized what had occurred.

No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way clear for the carriage.

The king, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out smiling, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Gen. Vaglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off, when three revolver shots were fired in quick succession.

Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the king in the neck; the second, the fatal one, pierced his heart; and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape and was roughly treated until the carabinieri formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

The assassin, on reaching the guard room of the carabinieri, was in a pitiable condition, his hands and arms being lacerated and bloody and his clothes torn by the angry crowd. Replying to questions he said:

"Tell them I came from America on purpose to kill Humbert. I have only just arrived from America and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna and then came on to Milan."

Rome, July 31.—The excitement and emotion here consequent upon the assassination of King Humbert is momentarily intensifying. People are seen to snatch newspapers from the vendors and eagerly peruse them in the streets, openly weeping for their sovereign and execrating the infamous crime. All the shops are closed, and the nation is in mourning.

Paterson, N. J., July 31.—The rumor that Angelo Bressi, who was arrested at Monza, Italy, for the assassination of King Humbert, had lived here, caused quite a sensation in the Italian quarter. Yesterday after a diligent search among the Italians, it was learned that a silk weaver named Angelo Bressi, aged about 32 years, had worked in the silk mills owned by Hamil & Booth in this city, up to May 7 last. He left for Italy about that date and nothing has been heard of him since. During his stay here, which was about six months, he lived at the Hotel Bartholdi. Those who knew him say that he was of a queer temperament and unoffensive.

Baden-Powell Is Again Besieged.

London, July 30.—Operations in South Africa have again reached a standstill. Pretoria telegrams announce that Lord Roberts has returned there with his staff, apparently finding it useless to spend his energies against a constantly retreating foe. Commandant Botha with several thousand Boers has thus eluded Lord Roberts' grasp. Gen. Delarey is besieging Gen. Baden-Powell at Rustenburg, in western Transvaal. The relief force sent to Baden-Powell's assistance proved too weak to be effective and fell back on Pretoria.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Uncle Sam Sends One to China that is of the Firmest Character.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang refusing to delay the advance of American troops on Peking has closed the negotiations with China unless the old viceroy is able to secure the full acceptance of our terms relative to the foreign ministers, and that at once. No orders looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Peking have gone out from Washington for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here, "there will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities of full and free communication with the foreign ministers." There is, moreover, a note ominously close to actual war in Secretary Hay's declaration that the conduct of the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme in diplomacy, and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if it is not absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the Boxers, will accept our terms, and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle will be required to bring the imperial government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance. If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt.

It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal for aid, that a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper basis upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such a case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise.

It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last dispatches indicated a great deal of delay in unloading the transports, and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipments and transportation for them. The indications are that the plans being matured at Tien Tsin contemplate a rapid advance when the movement begins, for it seems to be understood that there will be carried with the army a sufficient quantity of supplies to maintain the troops on the march to Peking and return, if a return should be advisable.

TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

A Clash Between Miners and Soldiers Scores of Gold Seekers Arrested.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—The Times says: The first serious trouble between the military and prospectors in the north this year resulted in the arrest of over 100 of the miners who went to Topkuk, about 50 miles south of Nome City.

The clash occurred July 11. It was the result of a prolonged claim contest and case of alleged claim jumping. About a week previous over 100 miners were forced to quit work along the beach at Topkuk by soldiers who were landed from the United States transport Seward. Soldiers were detailed day and night to guard the cliff from being torn away by the miners, who were only too eager to get at the rich pay streak which was already uncovered for a width of several hundred feet.

Under the conditions of suspension of work the miners were allowed to work their dumps, which was about complete. That having been done the miners had a consultation and determined to defy Uncle Sam and return to work. The soldiers were all mustered out on the beach and with bayonets fixed attempted to force the men to leave, but not a man stirred. A parley ensued with the result that 30 or 40 miners submitted to arrest and were put under guard. Others quickly took the places of the arrested ones and were in their turn arrested, until the soldiers have now more than they can attend to.

A perplexing problem now is how to feed and house the arrested miners. If they are not fed the soldiers are in danger of being overpowered unless relieved by revenue cutters or troops. Ten were taken to Nome on July 20 and released on bonds.

An Eventful Career Closed.

Boston, Aug. 3.—Delos E. Goldsmith, a well known young journalist of this city, died Thursday at Quincy. In 1892 Mr. Goldsmith accompanied Prof. Augustus Rogers, the aeronaut, and Mr. Fenton in a balloon ascension from the Common, which was a part of the city's Fourth of July celebration. The balloon landed in Dorchester bay and Rogers and Benton were drowned, Goldsmith being picked up by a sailing vessel. In 1895 Goldsmith figured in a duel with swords with John Crowley, a Boston lawyer, the affair taking place in Franklin park.

At Toadstools and Died.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Three persons are dead in the home of J. A. Norris, near Harvey, Ill., and four others are seriously ill, the result of eating toadstools which they mistook for mushrooms. The dead are Mrs. Edith Norris, Maud Norris and Thomas Norris. Thomas Norris, aged 13 years, undoubtedly saved these yet alive. Half clad and suffering with pain that almost crazed him, he rode bareback to Homewood, three miles away, and fell exhausted as he reached the house of a physician. He died soon after, but the doctor saved four.

STORY OF PEKIN.

Chinese Treachery and Deceit Is Fully Proven.

A Correspondent of the London Times Gives an Interesting Account of the Siege of the Legations—Seven Americans Killed.

London, Aug. 2.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricade around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Peking in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung Li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting her majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This dispatch to the queen was sent to the Tsung Li Yamen by the grand council on July 3; yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning and slaying converts.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete about face, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops under Gen. Tung Lu and Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection and, the same night, they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei-Tang cathedral. The wounded number 135, including the American surgeon Lippitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed."

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 2.—Lieut. Von Krohn, of the German army, has arrived at Yokohama in company with 300 wounded and incapacitated Germans and others on the steamer Korn, chartered by the German government. Von Krohn told of his experiences with Admiral Seymour in his attempt to reach Peking.

Asked what the Chinese did with their women and old men, Von Krohn said they emigrated with all speed, but if this was not possible, as in the case of one village taken by the allies, they cut off the heads of the women and children and threw them in the river.

"We did not take prisoners," said Lieut. Krohn, "as far as the capture of prisoners is concerned. This was an impossibility, as the Chinese are not civilized for that kind of warfare."

Von Krohn was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had dispatched the wounded with the butts of their rifles. The lieutenant said it was not quite so bad as that, but under the circumstances of the present war they had been and probably would be in the future compelled to kill wounded prisoners with the bayonet. In the beginning they had sent wounded prisoners to the hospitals in Tien Tsin, but they soon found out that as long as a man was able to raise a hand he would try and stab the foreigners. Frequently they found Boxers who had taken their red badges and clothes off in the hope of trying the "amigo" trick, and while the trick worked at first, the allies soon gave orders to kill every Chinese who would stand. Lieut. Von Krohn said the Chinese deceptively and mutilate every foreigner who is unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

Gordon Will Be a Guest.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, will be a guest at the annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Chicago, August 27. Gen. Gordon was extended an invitation at the request of Gen. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

Peruvian Peasants Excited.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 2.—The celebrated convent of Ocopa, which had been partially destroyed by two fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, was completely destroyed Tuesday by a third. As all three are attributed by the ignorant peasantry to the efforts and propaganda of the American missionaries, there is great excitement among them, especially among the more fanatical, who are beyond the control of the local authorities. Government troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance to maintain order.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

It Is Assured in North Carolina—An Amendment Disfranchising Negroes Is Voted Upon and Carries—Democrats Make a Clean Sweep.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 3.—After one of the most bitterly contested campaigns ever known in the old North State the democrats and "white supremacy" won yesterday by a majority of about 30,000. This election disfranchised the negro and changed the state legislature from its combination majority of republicans and populists to straight democratic, practically insuring the defeat of Marion Butler for re-election as United States senator. The negroes, as a general thing, remained from the polls.

The election was for state officers, members of the legislature and county officers and for an amendment to the state constitution looking to a practical elimination of the negro from politics, as its adoption disfranchises the bulk of the negro vote.

By far the greatest interest centered in the fight over the amendment. Many negroes voted for the amendment. The faculty of Livingstone college at Salisbury, one of the most prominent negro educational institutions in the south, voted for it. The amendment was opposed by the fusion of populists and republicans, headed by Senators Butler and Pritchard. There was a full poll of the democratic strength, which, combined with a small negro and some populist and republican ballots, rolled up a large majority. Spencer B. Adams, fusion nominee for governor, was defeated by Charles B. Aycock, democrat, and all other democratic candidates were elected. The legislature is democratic in both branches.

In this city the election passed off quietly. A heavy white vote was polled, but the negroes took little interest in the result and generally remained away from the polls. In many instances they voted the democratic ticket. Every eastern county was carried by the democrats, the majorities in some of them being 3,000. Most of the central counties also are democratic. Returns from the west are incomplete. Conservatively estimated returns from the Sixth district show approximately 17,000 majority for the franchise amendment and the state ticket.

THOUSANDS WERE SLAIN.

Letter from a Chinese Reformer Describes Peking's Streets as Boiling with Blood.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 3.—A letter received by a local Chinaman by the steamer Glen Ogle, dated from Chi San Fu, the capital of Shan Tung, on July 2, says Cho Ta, a reformer who escaped from Peking on June 26, has given the writer the following information from the capital to June 26:

"There were over 100,000 Boxers and Manchus troops in the capital when I left and numbers more were pouring in from all parts of Chi Li, Shan Tung and Honan. Their main object seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. Those in the city attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time.

"Not counting the 2,000 to 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside Peking, it was estimated when I left that over 4,000 peaceable citizens had also been slain in the melee. The streets ran with blood; it was awful. The Tartar and Forbidden cities were filled with Boxers and Manchus troops, which caused a panic among the princes, dukes, nobles and members of the imperial clan, who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends, closed the gates and placed strong guards to prevent further ingress of outsiders."

A FRIGHTFUL CRASH.

Tons of Iron Drop from the Top of a Skyscraper, Injuring Nine People.

New York, August 3.—Three persons were seriously injured and six others badly cut and bruised yesterday by the falling of five heavy pieces of structural iron from the top of a 12-story building in course of construction at Broadway and Walker streets. Fannie Cohen, 17 years old; Morris Bleicher, 16, and David Waldmann, 19, were so badly injured they had to be taken to a hospital.

All of the injured people were employed by M. Goldberg & Co., pocket-book makers, who occupied the upper two floors of the five-story building on Walker street, directly in the rear of the building in course of construction. Four heavy iron girders, each weighing over a ton, were being hoisted to the top of the big building. They were being swung around to the top of the building when they slipped off the chain. Three of the heavy girders crashed through 11 floors to the basement and the fourth stuck at the second story. Over a hundred men were at work in the building, but they escaped injury.

When the big boom of the derrick was released the girders it swung around and struck a 14-foot iron upright, snapping it off and throwing it over the side of the building. This piece of iron weighed over a ton. It crashed through the roof of the Walker street building, where 20 people were at work on the top floor. They were buried in the debris. Those who were not hurt badly made a rush for the fire escapes.

An Attempt to Murder the Shah.

Paris, Aug. 3.—An attempt on the life of the shah of Persia was made yesterday, but it resulted in no harm to his majesty. A man broke through a line of policemen as the shah was leaving his apartments and tried to mount the royal carriage step. He had a revolver in his hand, but as soon as his intention was divined the police disarmed him before he was able to fire. At the police station the man expressed regret that he had been unable to carry out his intentions. He said: "This is an affair between me and my conscience."

A RAY OF LIGHT.

It Penetrates the Clouds of Fear and Doubt.

The British Minister at Peking Sends Word to London that Hostilities in the Chinese Capital Have Ceased—Minister Conger Is Also Heard from.

London, July 31.—The admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce at Tien Tsin: "Following message received from Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister to Peking:

"British legation, June 20 to July 16 repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barricades are close to ours. All women and children are in the British legation. Casualties to date 62 killed.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Adj. Gen. Corbin yesterday received a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Coolidge, commanding the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Che Foo and is as follows:

"Tien Tsin, July 27.—Following letter of Lieut. Col. Shiba, military attaché at the Japanese legation of Peking, dated July 23, arrived Tien Tsin 25th: 'Pekin, July 22.—We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 13th of last month and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and empress dowager appear to be still at Peking. Were our reinforcements to arrive it is very probable that they would flee to Wanshosan. Killed and wounded up to date eight killed, one captain of infantry and an ambassador's attaché; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of 29 slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is 60 in all."

The war department last evening received two cablegrams from China. The first read:

"Che Foo (undated).—To Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 27th. Message just received from Conger says since 16th by agreement no firing. Have provisions for several weeks, little ammunition, all safe and well. I (Daggett) report allied forces will soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans, no unnecessary killing."

The second read: "Che Foo.—To Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 30th. Flints arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven men of the Ninth infantry sick. Ten doctors, 100 hospital corps men and 20 signal corps men needed. Unavoidable delay in unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. DAGGETT."

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says: "A Peking message, dated July 21, reports that the first outside news reached there July 13. The failure of the relief expedition made the situation more perilous. On June 19 the Tsung Li Yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron Von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I understand converts are holding the north cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17 after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours.

"The total killed or died is: Germans ten, Japanese ten, French 11, British five, Russians four, Americans seven, Italians seven, converts nine; total, with wounded, 98.

"At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed. The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent.

Brussels, Aug. 2.—M. De Faverau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following dispatch from M. De Marchienne, charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai: "The allies are marching on Peking. They are 18 miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Peking in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the imperial city."

London, Aug. 3.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forging their way toward Peking. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than any lack of developments.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserting that the ministers were all well on July 30 and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions. "Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the ministers and the imperial government."

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Che Foo announce that the imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians.

Attempt to Kill King Alexander.

London, Aug. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "A rumor has reached here from Belgrade that an attempt was made to assassinate King Alexander on Wednesday while he was driving through the town. It is said he was shot at, but was not injured."

An Earthquake in Utah.

Tintic, Utah, Aug. 2.—An earthquake shook the Tintic mining district yesterday. The shaft of the Mammoth mine was so thrown out of shape that it was impossible to get the cage below the 1,500 foot level.

YELLOW MONEY.

Americans Own a Billion in Gold Coin.

OLD ESTIMATES REDUCED

No Account was Taken of Sums Carried Out by Tourists.

WHERE THE HOARDS ARE.

Three-fifths of the Entire Amount of Gold Coin in This Country is Held by the United States Treasury and National Banks.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, in speaking Friday of the probable modification of the present estimate of the stock of gold in the country, said:

"Some modification of the present estimate doubtless will be made as the result of an inquiry that is being made by this bureau and by Mr. Muhlan, of the New York sub-treasury, but the reduction will be small. The original basis of the treasury estimate is a computation made by Dr. Linderman, director of the mint in 1873. Gold was then at a premium and not in general circulation. He took the amount in the treasury and in national banks and added \$20,000,000 for the circulation on the Pacific coast and \$10,000,000 for the holdings of other banks and hoards, in all \$125,000,000. To this has been added each year the coinage and the imports of domestic coin, and subtracted the recoinage, the exports and an estimated sum for consumption in the arts. The result is the current estimate.

"The gold in the treasury and in the national banks comprises the only part of the stock that can be actually counted. At the date of the last reported statement by the national banks, April 26, 1900, their holdings were \$105,709,872. The treasury holdings May 1 were \$426,989,371, the two items aggregating \$632,759,243. The estimate for May 1 was \$1,043,525,117, which left \$410,000,000 to be accounted for as held by state and private banks, trust companies and in safes, tills, pockets and hoards. This is the sum subject to modification.

"No account has been taken in the past of gold carried out of the country by travelers, it being assumed that there was little of it and all but an inappreciable amount was returned by incoming travelers. This year the bureau has made a systematic effort to learn what this movement amounted to by inquiries addressed to the steamship lines, money changers at the principal ports, and our consuls abroad. The replies indicate that gold thus carried out finds its way to the principal banks of issue in the several countries.

"The tourist agency of Cook & Sons receives from travelers from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year and turns it into the Bank of England. About \$75,000 per annum is melted at Geneva and in all a net loss of \$600,000 to \$800,000 is indicated. At the latter rate in 25 years the total would be \$20,000,000, a sum that should be taken account of. An effort has been made to arrive at the present consumption of coin by manufacturers, jewelers, dentists and others in the industrial arts. Inquiries have been addressed to about 45,000 firms and individuals and replies have been received from 70 per cent. of them. The returns indicate a total consumption of about \$1,500,000 in coin per year. Prior to 1893 the bureau's estimate was never less than this amount, but from 1893 it has been placed at \$1,500,000. The reduction seems to have been an error. An additional allowance of \$2,000,000 per year for seven years would require correction of \$14,000,000.

"Mr. Muhlan, of the New York sub-treasury, has been a diligent student of the subject for years and is of opinion that, owing chiefly to errors made prior to 1885, the estimate has been too large by \$100,000,000. The estimate for the stock on August 1 was \$1,053,518,892, and if the entire \$100,000,000 was deducted the stock would remain 60 per cent. above what it was four years ago."

Railroaders Strike.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—A strike was declared on the Canadian Pacific railway Friday by the machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, fitters, laborers and locomotive painters, who are out from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. In Winnipeg, including a number of men dismissed on Monday, 650 are out. The strikers claim the dismissals were for the purpose of breaking up their unions, hence the strike.

Easy for the Red Coat.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The first day's international race for the Seawanhaka cup between the American challenger Minnesota, of the White Bear club, of St. Paul, and the Canadian defender Red Coat came off Friday on Lake St. Louis and resulted in an easy win for the Canadian boat by six minutes and 20 seconds.

Nearly 60,000 Majority.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4.—Returns show that democratic majorities in Thursday's election aggregate 64,678 and the fusion majorities are 5,127, making the net democratic majority 59,551. There will be only two populists in the legislature.

The President Leaves Washington.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President McKinley left the city last evening on his return to Canton to resume his vacation. Accompanying him were Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, and Secretary Cortellou.