

THE NEWS.

Freight engine No. 107, eastbound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, blew up near Rockhill, O., instantly killing Engineer Basin, Fireman Roberts and Brake-man Quinn. The track was badly torn up by the force of the explosion. J. B. Caslier, of Boston, and David S. Baker and John P. Gladding, of Rhode Island, directors of the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal and Railway Company, together with the local directors, have been in Halifax several days endeavoring to secure from the Nova Scotia government a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile toward the construction of their proposed railway from their coal field at Broad Cove, thirty-five miles to Orangetown, where it would connect with the Intercolonial Trunk System. Fire destroyed sixteen small frame dwellings on Cooper street, Williamsburg. John W. Cassler, N. A., one of the oldest of American landscape painters, died at Saratoga Springs of apoplexy at the age of eighty-two years. A mass-meeting was held in St. Louis for the purpose of organizing the American Railway Union. Fire destroyed a block of houses on Broad street, Taxarkana, involving a loss of \$40,000. John F. Ballantyne, a well-known journalist, died at St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago. The village of Arlington, O., is suffering from an epidemic of malignant diphtheria, all efforts to subdue the disease having failed. The whole town has been quarantined by the physicians and authorities.

The schooner Betty M. Lister, from Charleston, S. C., brought three cases of yellow fever to Philadelphia from Charleston. A passenger train on the Atlantic and Danville Railroad fell through a bridge at Milton, N. C., and five persons were killed and seven injured. The receiver of the Order of Unity, in Boston, states that certificate holders will receive about twenty-five per cent. of what they put into the concern. Mr. F. S. J. Traube, the wife of a prominent retired lawyer, of Frankfort, Ky., was killed in a runaway accident near that city. The Carnegie Company, of Pittsburgh, has ordered a reduction of salaries applying to every officer and employe excepting those working under wage scales. Eight thousand machinists, pattern-makers and other workmen in the Pittsburgh district have been notified of a reduction in wages. The Washington banks have declined to receive on deposit checks for large amounts drawn on New York banks. The Union National Bank of Racine, Wis., closed its doors. The annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union was held in Boston. Mrs. Helen Clough, of Saratoga, N. Y., was held to the grand jury, on a charge of bigamy, three husbands confronting her in court.

Angered beyond reason by the attentions Antonio Andreass way paying his wife, Antonio Fourtunato in Philadelphia made a most determined attempt to kill his rival, shooting him twice, while the third bullet landed in the leg of a bystander, Andrea Goll. Albert Zeigler, thirty-four years old, shot and killed himself in Elizabeth, N. J., in the presence of his wife. He was employed by a New York firm and received good wages, but gave up his position several weeks ago to work out a patent which failed to sell, and failure turned his mind. Typhoid fever is epidemic in St. Louis. The officials of the W. W. Thornton bank in Shelbyville, Ill., were arrested on the charge of embezzlement. Thieves in Delaware, Wis., made Mrs. Philo R. King hand over her jewels. Fire destroyed the large warehouse of M. H. Rogers, in Bridgeport, Ct. The building contained a large quantity of baled rags, and the loss is estimated at \$25,000, insurance \$7,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. Dr. Edward Goertz, a dentist of Somerville, N. J., committed suicide by taking prussic acid. Recorder Smith, in New York, sentenced Dr. Buchanan to be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, October 31. Julia E. Barringer, the female money-lender, who, in New York several months ago, was convicted of swindling her bookkeeper, Z. Spinoza, out of \$2,000, was sentenced to state prison for four years by Recorder Smyth in the General Sessions. Her counsel made a motion for a new trial which, was denied by the recorder. She will appeal. A thief stole a bag containing \$5,000 from the First National Bank, of St. Paul.

The workmen belonging to the Amalgamated Association who were employed in the Carnegie mills at Pittsburgh, and went on strike in sympathy with the Homestead strikers, have petitioned the Carnegie officials to give them work again. The Reading Company's officers conferred with bank officials in the coal mining district in reference to getting currency with which to pay the wages of the miners. The warship Minneapolis was successfully launched at the Cape shipyard, Philadelphia. Miss Lizzie M. Washburn, a daughter of the Minnesota senator, performing the christening ceremony. Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and a number of other officials from Washington were present. Brick and iron smokestacks in Nantucket, Pa., were blown down in a windstorm, and one man crushed to death, and several injured. President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables and will remain there until September 1. Thomas H. Thornton, proprietor; J. T. Herriek, stockholder; C. D. Billett, cashier; and W. W. Thornton, ex-cashier of the Thornton Bank, of Shelbyville, Ill., which failed last week, were arrested on the charge of embezzlement of the funds deposited. The complaint was made by Charles Nixon, a depositor.

Richard Bond, the well-known pleasure railroad builder, died in Toronto, aged eighty-two years. Bond came to Canada from England in 1852, and built the St. Andrew and Quebec Railway to New Brunswick, and was the first engineer to run a locomotive in British North America. The deputy sheriffs stationed for several days past at the coal mines at Bedford, Mo., have been withdrawn, the strike having been practically declared off. The strikes in Vernon and Bates counties have cost the miners over \$16,000, besides their situations, and the Kansas agitators are responsible. The south-bound passenger train on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad was held up by eight masked men three miles south of Mansfield, La. Only a small amount of cash was secured. A small cyclone visited Valley, Neb., doing considerable damage. The roofs of the national bank and postoffice was torn off, and several Union Pacific cars were dumped into and pit west of town.

A BIG BLAZE.

Two Hundred Houses Burned At Minneapolis.

1,500 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

The Fire Swept the Box Factories and Saw-Mills on the Island in the River and then Crosses to the City—The Wind Stays the Flames.

Two million dollars' worth of property went up in flames at Minneapolis, Minn. Over two hundred houses are burned, and at least 1,500 persons are rendered homeless. This is the record made by the destroying element in the short space of two hours. A kind providence, and not the fire department or the feeble efforts of owners of threatened property, saved the greater portion of the manufacturing and residence sections of the east side. The fire had gained such headway that no human agency could quench it, and only a change in the direction of the wind prevented an awful conflagration.

It was little after 1.30 o'clock when a watchman saw a small blaze on the river side of J. B. Clark & Co.'s box factory, on the south end of Nicollet Island, at the head of St. Anthony Falls. An alarm, quickly followed by a second and third, was turned in, but by the time the department had arrived the flames, fanned by a furious south wind, had gained such headway that all the firemen could do was to turn their attention to adjoining property. Where the fire first started is a mystery, but it is thought it originated either in Lenhart's wagon works or in an ice-house belonging to the Cedar Lake Ice Company, immediately adjoining.

Nearly all the structures in this vicinity were of wood, dry as tinder, and made splendid fuel for the flames. Clark's box factory was doomed before even a stream of water was thrown upon it. Next to it, north, Lenhart's wagon works and the Cedar Lake ice houses were wiped out of existence. Farther north are Lintjes & Connell's boiler works, and here the heaviest loss on the island took place. This firm had a stock valued at over \$50,000, and not a cent of insurance. The other losers are fairly well insured.

While this fire was at its height, a spark carried in the air alighted on Boom Island, nearly half a mile above the fire on Nicollet Island. This island is occupied as a wood yard by the lumber firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co. No one noticed the spark fall, but the whole island was soon ablaze. It was this spark that caused the greatest loss. Quickly jumping across the small stretch of water separating the island from the mainland, the flames gained a footing in Nelson, Tenney & Co.'s lumber yard, where there were piled some ten million feet of lumber.

The fire fairly walked through the yard and into that of E. W. Backus & Co., adjoining. By this time it was impossible to stop it, even if the whole fire department had been on hand. Great embers flew through the air and started fires many blocks beyond the places where the firemen were at work. The flames were simply irresistible. Brick and structures fell as easily victims as the mereest shavings. Beyond the lumber yard were the two mills belonging to E. W. Backus & Co. Of these, nothing remains except the smokestacks and a mass of twisted machinery and charred timbers. J. E. Chattenton's post mill went the way of the others, as did the saw and door factories of Fulton & Libbey and J. W. Wilcox & Co.

The change in the direction of the wind imperiled the lumber yards and mills on the west side of the river, and they were almost at the mercy of the flying sparks and embers. The firemen were powerless to render any assistance, for to reach the Plymouth or Twentieth avenue north bridges, it would have been necessary to pass through a furnace. The bridges were on fire, and there was nothing to do but to hope for the best until some apparatus could make a detour of three miles and reach the fire.

The employes of the yards, however, had not been idle. They stretched lines of hose, and any sparks that found a footing across the river was promptly squelched. Along the east bank of the river are located the mills and lumber yards which were burned, while east of them are located many stores and residences. Most of them were frame buildings, occupied by the employes of the mills and laboring men. Few owned their dwellings, and their principal losses will be their personal effects. Large numbers saved their household goods, which they stacked in piles, over which they stood guard to prevent their being carried away by thieves. At the brewers, where the fire was checked, the citizens did much to aid the fireman. With garden hose and buckets they extinguished all incipient blazes, and with the change in the wind all danger was practically over, and the fire was allowed to burn itself out.

All the available fire apparatus in the city was in use, and St. Paul sent two engine companies in response to calls for assistance. No loss of life is reported and it is believed that all the occupants of the houses escaped with their lives. They were all warned in time, and none need have been lost. It is rumored that two or three men were panned in by the flames while trying to rescue some of their property.

INNOCENT, BUT HUNG.

The Miner Lynched by Militiamen Was Innocent of Murder.

The companies of militia at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Chattanooga have been ordered to lie on their arms in anticipation of more trouble with the Coal Creek miners. Superintendent Chumbley, of the convict mines, and Commander Anderson, of the troops sent their families away.

The body of Dick Drummond, the miner who was lynched by the troops was taken to Knoxville. He was lynched for complicity in the assassination of Militiaman Laugherty, but the inquest established his innocence.

The Massachusetts school-ship Enterprise, which has been lying off Southampton for several days, sailed for Lisbon.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

7TH DAY.—In the Senate a bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the purchase of silver bullion, was introduced by Mr. McPherson and referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Gorton introduced a bill to suspend the operation of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks for six months. Mr. Voorhees reported back from the Finance Committee the bill introduced by him to direct the committee on finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge made an argument in its advocacy. Mr. Wolcott replied to Mr. Lodge and asserted that the Sherman act had nothing to do with the financial crisis, and its repeal would do no good, and might be harmful. The Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bi-metallicism. He announced himself to be in favor of both gold and silver as currency on an equal basis. A general discussion followed as to the responsibility for the demeritization of silver, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

8TH DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest's bill, appropriating \$300,000 for a site and building in Washington to be known as the "Hall of Records," was passed. Then the bill to increase the circulation of national banks was taken up, and postponed, but before it was laid aside an important amendment was proposed to it by Mr. Cockrell—to authorize the redemption (at par and accrued interest) of such two per cent. bonds (over \$25,000,000 in all) as maybe offered, and to authorize the issue of new Treasury legal-tender notes in payment thereof. This amendment produced considerable discussion. Mr. Sherman condemning it as an unbusiness-like proposition. Another amendment to the bill was offered later on by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, for the cessation of interest on the bonds on which the increased national bank circulation should be based. After that there were two speeches delivered—one by Mr. Berry, in favor of the amendment, and one by Mr. Linger, against tariff legislation before 1897.

9TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Frye introduced a resolution for the establishment of a merchant marine bill. Mr. Kyle offered a resolution calling for a report bearing upon the withdrawing and increasing of circulation by national banks. The Montana contest was debated by Senators Pasco, Dubois, Mitchell, Chandler and Call. It was decided to take a vote on the question on Monday. The House joint resolution to pay mileage to senators and representatives was, after debate, passed. The death of Representative Chipman was announced, and after appointing a committee to attend the funeral, the Senate adjourned. The Senate has made its first confirmation in executive session—that of Bradley B. Smalley, collector of customs for the district of Vermont. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. It amends the statute by reducing from twenty-five dollars the minimum issue of gold certificates for gold and bullion deposits.

10TH DAY.—In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury explaining why silver was not given at the Treasury for gold coin. A motion to adjourn was withdrawn. Chairman Voorhees reported a bill from the Finance Committee to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. A minority report was presented by Senator Vest. The bill for the increase of national bank circulation was discussed by Senators Allen, Stewart, McPherson, Mansfield, Bush and Peffer, and the Allen amendment, to suspend interests on the bonds on which the increased national bank circulation is to be based, was rejected. The Cockrell amendment for redemption of two per cent. bonds at full value, and payment in greenbacks, was discussed by Senators Sherman, Cockrell and Hawley.

HOUSE.

7TH DAY.—In the House the silver repeal bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Hutcheson, Blanchard, Grosvenor, Hall and Snodgrass.

8TH DAY.—The debate in the House was started by McCall (Rep.), of Massachusetts, in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, and was closed by Moses (Dem.), of Georgia, in opposition thereto. Sandwiched between these two speeches were those by Bryan, of Nebraska, of New York, Bryan (Dem.), of Nebraska, and Henderson (Rep.), of Iowa. The first named made an address from a business standpoint in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Bryan made a speech of the day, and although he occupied more than two hours in its delivery, he commanded the earnest attention of his colleagues throughout.

9TH DAY.—In the House the silver repeal bill was debated by Messrs. Danahy, of New York; Cooper, of Florida; and Goltz, of Illinois. The death of Congressman Chipman, of Michigan, was announced by his colleague, Mr. Weadock, and the usual committee to take appropriate action was appointed.

10TH DAY.—The silver debate was continued in the House, Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, making his maiden effort in behalf of free silver. The debate was suspended in order to allow a report from the Committee on Rules and Administration to be made to the various committees. The report was adopted. The silver debate was resumed, the speakers being Harris, of New York; Everett, of Florida; English, of New Jersey; and Simpson, of Illinois, who spoke until a recess was taken. There was an evening session.

BERING SEA DAMAGES.

The Question of How Much Is to Be Paid to the Seized Sealers.

The main interest officially in the Bering Sea decision now centers in the question of damages that this country will be obliged to pay Great Britain for the use of seal hunting subjects who were kept out of Bering Sea through the operation of the modus vivendi, or were seized as poachers prior to an agreement.

In accordance with Article 5 of the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi, the arbitration tribunal must decide how much compensation is due Great Britain from the United States to be used for British subjects, for abstaining from the exercise of the right to take seals in Bering Sea during the pendency of the arbitration. It is understood that the Commissioners of Arbitration have already passed on the subject.

But the main question of damages for seizures made is not so settled a condition. Nothing in the arbitration treaty, or the convention for a renewal of the modus vivendi makes provision for allowing damages to persons who have been injured through the unlawful seizure of sealing vessels, and it is stated at the Department of State that the matter must take the course usually followed in diplomacy.

If there is a failure to come to some basis for a settlement, the two Governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal and to this end a Claims Commission will be appointed.

FIVE KILLED.

Chicago is Visited By Another Distressing Calamity.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

Women and Men So Seriously Scorched and Bruised that Several Will Die—An Exploding Lamp Causes the Accident—Some Narrow Escapes.

Chicago was visited again by a terrible fire, in which five people were burned to death and a number were seriously injured. The theatre of the accident was the old Senate Hotel, in Madison street, near Fifth avenue. The flames were first discovered about 5 A. M. The night clerk, William Barabino, had stepped out of the office into the wash room, when he heard a crash.

He at first thought that the noise was made by a passing wagon and paid no attention to it. Finally he opened the door and found the hall full of smoke. He ran down stairs shouting "Fire." By the time an alarm had been sent out the whole lower part of the structure was in flames and panic-stricken people were leaping from the windows. A stream of water was soon on the burning building and the work of rescuing the guests began.

Joseph Wilson was the first man to escape. His roommate, Harry Gavara, slid down an iron pipe, and a man named Morton started after him. The latter lost his hold and fell, severely injuring himself. About fifteen people leaped from windows, and were all severely injured. Many women were carried down ladders and others down the burning stairs by firemen.

The first body taken from the ruins when the fire was gotten under control was that of Harry Godfrey, a seven-year-old son of J. Godfrey, of Zachman, Wis. The other bodies, four in number, were soon found and removed. They were all taken to the morgue. They were those of Edward Short, of Chicago, an unknown man, and two women.

The scene during the fire was an exciting one. Mrs. Obrens and her daughter Annie, who slept in the front part of the third floor, were the first awakened by the clerk. A moment later they and the other occupants were flying about, seeking an avenue of escape. Annie and her mother groped their way through the stifling smoke to the window and stood out on the sill.

The crowd below yelled to them not to jump. With desperation the women clung to the frame work, keeping as far out as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the windows around them.

Although badly burned, they remained there until the arrival of the first hook and ladder company. A ladder was raised and they were rescued. A man whose identity is unknown next reached the window. The flames were already scorching his clothes, naked body and he jumped to the stone pavement. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

In all five people were killed, and many others were so badly injured they can scarcely recover. At the Cook County and Mercy hospitals others are moaning with pain in the wards as to be unable to tell their names.

The building was an old one and was regarded as a fire trap for some time. It was totally destroyed. The financial losses are small. The fire has created a feeling of insecurity among people in the other cheap hotels, and many of them are seeking better places. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Bloody Conflicts in Bombay Caused by a Hindoo Holiday.

The religious race rioting was resumed in Bombay, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded.

The day being a Hindoo holiday the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances, and were, in a measure, prepared to suppress an outbreak, but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

The rage of the mob was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters. The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rising.

MUTILATED CHILDREN.

Incredible Inhumanity of a Gang of Croations Arrested by the Police.

A gang of men have been arrested in Biskupits Croatia because they have mutilated young children. The men have for years made a trade of crippling children and then sending them out to beg or selling them to others for the same purpose.

Children were stolen or were misled by promises to visit the house kept by the gang on the outskirts of the town. Once there they were bound and tortured.

When the police forced their way into the house they found two girls of 12 or 14 years with their legs broken. Another girl of about the same age lay bound on a bed, with her right arm broken and both eyes gouged out.

Two other children, hardly less horribly mutilated, were found on cots in the cellar. Many instruments which have been used in producing physical deformities were uncovered in the cellar and were seized for evidence.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

GEORGE OCHS, of St. Clair, was murdered by Harry Manford. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail at Pottsville. A mob insisted on lynching him.

It is reported that the Schuylkill River at Pottsville is lower than it has been for a hundred years, and manufacturers are fearful that they will soon have to shut down.

THOMAS ELLIS, of Pittsburg, was arrested on suspicion of causing his wife's death.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' MANUAL TRAINING School will be located either at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, or Chambersburg, Franklin county. A committee consisting of Colonel Magee, Captain Boyer, Captain Lemon, Captain Skinner, Colonel Rippe, Major Jacob Crouse, Colonel Thomas J. Stewart and Colonel Thomas B. Sample visited Boiling Springs, that being recommended as the most available point with every advantage for the students. They will go to Chambersburg, and the result of this visit will determine where the school will be located.

EX-SQUIRE MCCORMICK was appointed by Governor Pattison as Justice of the Peace of Clifton Heights, to fill the vacancy of Geo. Heath, deceased.

JAS. R. SHADE was lodged in the Lancaster County Prison, charged with setting fire to the barn of Charles M. Stump, of Little Britain Township. When arrested he was making preparations to leave the country.

CAPT. JAS. W. SHIFF, a prominent Grand Army man, has instituted suit against the borough of Shamokin for \$20,000 damages for injuries received by a fall due to a hole in a pavement by which he sustained a badly fractured leg.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR Union of Oxford held a meeting in the chapel at Lincoln University. District Secretary Farrell, of West Chester, made an address on the late National Endeavor Convention held in Montreal.

Bruce Chateaubriand, who was recently arrested in West Chester for attempted assault upon a ten-year-old girl, and was subsequently arrested on a charge of false pretense, preferred by a citizen of Lancaster, has brought suit against the New Era, for libel, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Mrs. John Bakhard, of Allentown, a widow, 35 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. A few months ago the woman's husband died suddenly while eating dinner. This and other matters preyed upon her mind to such an extent that she became melancholy and finally made the attempt on her life. The prompt arrival of a neighbor saved it.

DR. MARQUIS, of Pittsburg, father of Ralph H. Marquis, has asked the police to investigate the death of his son in Brooklyn, which is believed to have occurred under circumstances indicating foul play.

ALL the machinists, pattern makers, roll turners, etc., in the Pittsburg district were notified that they would have to accept a reduction of wages. About 8,000 men are affected.

JAS. WATT, son of Thomas Watt, of Dunbar, fatally wounded William Hartman, of Uniontown, who was assisting a conductor to put Watt off a train, he having refused to pay his fare.

GOV. PATTISON issued a proclamation appointing September 7th as "Pennsylvania Day" at the World's Fair.

DR. A. B. POTTS, a Christian scientist of Mechanicsburg, was arrested on the charge of practicing without registration.

A GENERAL MEETING of delegates from all G. A. R. Posts met in Pittsburg to formally protest against Secretary Smith's pension policy.

THE THEORY is being advanced by the detectives that Commodore Plowfield, who was reported to death at Birdsboro was killed by his brother John.

GEORGE ROSEN was attacked by highwaymen near Shamokin and to save his money threw his pocketbook to the side of the road. His dog picked it up and ran away with it, and so preserved the money from the hands of the footpads.

MICHAEL and Loren Nayot, aged 16 and 12 years were killed at Conshohocken by a Philadelphia & Reading Railroad train. They were riding on an ice wagon. The driver was seriously hurt.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, a 65-year-old citizen of Bridgeport, has been sent to jail by Justice Urner, charged with scalping his wife and assaulting his 19-year-old daughter. A piece of Mrs. Cunningham's scalp as large as a man's hand was offered in evidence. Thomas' plea was self-defense.

AMBROSE BRADY, of Bridgeport, and two drunken companions attacked Policeman J. Street Warren. Warren's club was taken from him and the policeman was severely beaten over the head and his clothing torn from him. When he drew his revolver to call for aid the toughs seized the weapon and wrenched it from him. During the scuffle Brady was accidentally shot in the left leg near the thigh. The ball passed through the leg. He then fired three shots at the policeman, two of which went wide of their mark. One struck Warren on the shoe and glanced. By this time aid came and the toughs were locked up. Brady was held in \$700 bail for court. His wound is a bad one.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Steamer on Snake River Blown to Pieces Near Waite's Bar.

The Union Pacific steamer Annie Fallon, plying in Snake River, between Riparia, Washington, and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown up off Waite's Bar, four miles below Almota. Seven persons were killed, and all the rest injured. The vessel was blown to pieces. The names of the killed are: Thomas McJannet and brother, passengers; Mrs. Toppens, Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand, and a fireman, whose Christian name is Paul.

THE STEAMER BLEW UP.

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CABLE SPARKS.

CHOLERA returns show no diminution of the disease in Russia.

The danger from Cholera in Austria is said to be greater than last year.

Earthquakes and floods have caused heavy loss of life and property in Styria, Austria.

CHINA has sent a defiant answer to Russia concerning the occupation of the Pamirs by Chinese troops.

The imperial board of health deny the report that a case of cholera occurred a few days ago in Berlin.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON VON M'KEL has been appointed Austrian imperial minister of war in place of Baron von Bauer, who died recently.

SEVENTY members of the Paris Labor Exchange were fined fifty francs each for refusing to comply with the law regulating trade syndicates.

GEN. E. CALLEGA, inspector-general of artillery and engineering, has been appointed governor-general of Cuba, to succeed the late General Arana.

The convention of the Parnellite party, in Dublin, has declared against the present home-rule bill because of the restrictions placed upon the Irish legislature.

The international socialist congress rejected a resolution offered by Norwegian delegates that a universal strike be started immediately after a war is declared.

Mrs. JANE MITCHELL, of Boston, Mass., attempted to commit suicide in the River Mersey by jumping from a ferry-boat plying between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The International Socialist Congress approved the establishment of an eight-hour working day. The delegates agreed to agitate for the holding of an international congress to settle the question.

The conference of finance ministers of the states composing the German empire met at Frankfurt to devise means of increasing taxation to meet the increased expense necessitated by the army bill.

The report that a number of arrests have been made at Barranquilla and Cartagena of men alleged to have been implicated in a conspiracy to blow up the Cuartels in those places with dynamite, is generally doubted in Panama.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

REV. MICHAEL M. BINFORD, of Carthage, Ind., has received a call to the Friends' church at Richmond.

PROFESSOR Nicholas Crouch, famed the world over as the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," was 86 years old on July 31. He has lived in Baltimore for a number of years, but is now in New York awaiting the opening of the fall engagement of "Glen-da-Lough." "Kathleen Mavourneen" is one of the proudest airs in this opera, and during its rendition Professor Crouch leads the orchestra.

FOR once Emperor William is disposed to retire the army to a secondary place in the affairs of the nation. He has given orders that the autumn maneuvers are only to be held this year if it can be clearly proved that the agricultural district in which they are to take place will not suffer from the military operations.

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, whose "Spartacus" to the Gladiators" has been so many school-boys' favorite declamation for many years, is still preaching on Sundays in his church at Harpswell, Me., although he has passed his eightieth birthday. He has done a wonderful amount of good among the fishermen of Casco Bay in his long career. He expects soon to retire from active service, but he can never cease doing good as long as life lasts.

HERBIE JOHN H. VINCENT, who sailed in May, expects to return late in September, having visited England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Bulgaria, and Italy, and having held eight conferences, the last in Rome. He writes home that he is in splendid health and enjoying his travels very much. This is the chancellor's first European conference tour.

He has previously visited more countries and traveled more miles in a single tour, having during one year covered 20,000 miles.

PROFESSOR B. K. EMERSON, of Amherst college, who was seriously hurt in the Lake Shore accident the other day, studied at Amherst, Göttingen, and Berlin, and finally became professor of geology and zoology at his alma mater. He is without challenge one of the best professors in the institution, having an eye single to the work given in his charge, possessing great personal enthusiasm for the two sciences and having the power to convey his own interest in the subjects under consideration to the students in his classroom. He is eminent in both the departments of geology and mineralogy, and when ten years ago Walker hall was burned with the Shepard collection of minerals Professor Emerson set about replacing it. This was no easy task, but he had reason this year to congratulate himself and the college that he had more than made good that loss.

TRIED TO ROB A TRAIN.

Robbers meet a Warm Reception From an Express Messenger.

As the east-bound mail train pulled out of the Crawfordville Junction, Ind., an attempt was made by a half dozen men to rob the car of the Adams Express Company.

The train, owing to improvements being made on the track, had to move slowly for several hundred feet from the junction. When on the edge of the woods C. W. Jullier, the messenger, noticed several men were hanging on the outside of the car, evidently attempting to enter. He called to them to get off, but two of the men drew revolvers. Jullier quickly opened fire, and the men released their hold and fled across the fields.

The train moved on out of sight, but people running from the junction to the scene of the skirmish found a man lying in the ditch with a bullet hole in his side. He claims to have had no connection with the men who shot at the messenger and ran away. He claims to have been stealing a ride. He gives the name of Ed. Brown, of Cleveland. He is in the Crawfordville jail in a serious condition.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has determined to pay its employes in silver instead of American gold. This amounts to a reduction of 50 per cent.