

THE NEWS.

Maud Rubel, a sixteen-year-old girl, was found dead in a house in Omaha. Foul play is suspected. Rev. Dr. J. J. Lansing, of Boston, charges the police of that city with being in collusion with keepers of disreputable houses. Special Agent James C. Maxwell, of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company is under arrest, charged with being concerned in the killing of George C. Newcomb, of the West India Railroad Company. Job A. Turner, formerly a Boston banker committed suicide at South Carver, Mass. Samuel Von Frank committed suicide in New York. The firm of Marsan & Brosses, hay shippers at Montreal, is in financial straits. They have suspended payment, and their liabilities will amount to over \$100,000. Some of their creditors have sworn out a capias for their arrest, but they have not been found. A dynamite bomb was exploded under the house of D. C. Wall, in Atlanta. Harry Johnson confessed to the murder of his little daughter Bertha, which occurred in Allentown, Pa., on July 26 last. He threw her into the Lehigh River because he was tired of supporting her. Johnson was recently convicted of the crime. William Campbell, a wealthy liquor dealer of Oneida, N. Y., was found dead in bed, with a self-inflicted bullet wound in his head, at a relative's residence in Cleveland, N. Y. Despondency over heavy losses in speculating and a love affair are said to have been the cause of his suicide. The grand jury in Philadelphia indicted Somerby and a number of other Iron Hall officials.

The monument to the memory of the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, at Richmond, was dedicated in the presence of many thousand veterans from the Southern States. Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton and Bradley T. Johnson were in the procession. Speeches were made by Rev. Robert C. Cave and General Rosser, the former at the monument, and the latter at the cavalry reunion. The Southern Interstate Immigration Congress opened in Augusta, Ga. Governor Northen welcomed the delegates, and the governors of North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia responded. John Harsey, of Baltimore, while on a bicycle trip to Philadelphia, was attacked by a bull near Westchester, Pa., and the bull and the rider rolled over into a ditch together, the bull breaking his neck, and the bicyclist sustaining severe injuries. Damaging frosts in Connecticut and other parts of New England has discouraged the farmers. The oil combine is maturing a scheme by which Russia will supply the Western section of this country. Two boys, whose bodies have been recovered, were drowned in Ducks Pond, Knightville, Mo., while sailing. Alexander Lindsay, Mrs. Ingram and three children were drowned at Smiths Falls, Ont. Three men were killed and one badly injured in a freight smash-up at Sharon, Mass. A number of Pittsburgh mine operators are making an effort to have the governors of the coal-producing states act as arbitrators to settle the strike.

The Bank of Enterprise, Enterprise, Tex., was closed by Bank Examiner Bridenthal. The bank has been in bad condition for some months, and the failure was not unexpected. An extensive land deal has been closed in San Antonio, involving 2,500,000 acres lying on the Rio Grande, in the Mexican states of Coahuila and Chihuahua. The land was sold by ex-Governor Gonzales, of Chihuahua, to the Mexican Coffee, Cotton and Colonization Company. The Central Trust Company, of St. Louis, a small and newly organized institution doing the business usual to such companies, made an assignment to W. F. Leonard, its secretary and treasurer. Liabilities \$100,000; assets about the same. L. M. Hall is president of the concern. The experts employed by the Doekery committee to investigate the business methods of the New York Custom-house commenced work. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the city of Philadelphia has the legal right to issue \$6,000,000 of bonds in order to raise money with which to prosecute the work of putting the tracks of the Reading Railroad Company below the street's surface and other municipal improvements. The United States grand jury in Indianapolis returned an indictment against F. O. Stannard, of Lawrence county, charging him with conspiracy in the Indianapolis National Bank trial, in which Stannard endeavored to act as a go between the defendants and Juror Armstrong. Armstrong was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Stannard is not to be found, and his bond of \$4,000 has been declared forfeited.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Percival B. Coffin, Francis A. Coffin and Albert S. Reed, on trial for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank. Lawyer Salisbury, who is defending General Sweetland, of the Cozzy army, applied to Judge Fitzgerald, in New York, to hear the charges against the General. Judge Fitzgerald ordered the case to be placed on the calendar for next week. The annual convention of the New England Woman Suffrage Association began in Boston. Claus Spreckels predicts a revolution in Hawaii and the overthrow of the provisional government. Julia Marlowe was married in Philadelphia to Robert Tabor. Jennie Weick, a Muckford, Ind., girl of ten years, received a French medal from President Carnot for saving a trainload of passengers. Robert Becuchamp, said to be a nephew of the Archbishop of York, and heir of the Marquisate of Chislebury, was set upon by a gang of hoodlums near Covina, Cal., beaten to insensibility, then tied to a tree and left.

MUTINEERS WILL HANG.

The decision of the Supreme Court settles their fate. The decision of the Supreme Court at Washington which sustains the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Thomas St. Clair probably means a triple hanging in California. St. Clair's appeal was a test case for three convicts who have been sentenced to death for the murder of Mate Fitzgerald, of the Dark Hesper on the high seas. They had plotted to kill all the officers of the Hesper, and as pirates to cruise the Southern seas. The decision also means liberty to nine of the Hesper's sailors who for fifteen months have been imprisoned on Alcatraz Island, a United States penal station in San Francisco Bay, though they were only held as witnesses pending a decision in St. Clair's case at Washington.

THE SWITCH AWRY.

And Death Results From Its Being Tampered With.

NINE LIVES WERE LOST.

Six Killed on a Wrecked Wisconsin Train, and Three Excursionists Killed in Georgia—Two Bodies Burned to Blackened Trunks.

Six lives were sacrificed in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central railway soon after 1 o'clock A. M., at Mannville near Marshfield. Half a dozen others were seriously injured. The wrecking of the passenger train was quickly followed by fire among the debris and nearly all those who perished were burned to death. The train was the express from Minneapolis to Chicago. It consisted of a baggage car, mail car, smoker, two day coaches and three sleepers. The cause of the wreck is supposed to be an open switch, and there are strong suspicions of the switch having been fixed by robbers. The injured and the remains of the dead were taken to Marshfield as soon as help arrived, and the suffering passengers given all the care possible.

The bodies of Bigelow and Russell were burned to blackened trunks and were not recovered from the smoldering mass of debris for six hours after the disaster. Both men were caught in the timbers and slowly roasted to death, it being impossible for the passengers to do anything for them or for any of the other victims. It is believed all the injured will recover excepting, perhaps, Henry Chester, of Marshfield.

MACON, GA.—The rear coach of a train on the Albany and Columbian branch of the Southwestern Railroad was overturned by a broken rail at Holt's, and forty people were injured, two or three of whom will in all probability die of injury. The train consisted of six coaches loaded with excursionists from Andersonville. Those fatally injured are:

John Smith, of Bluffton; Andy Jones, of Edison; Mrs. Little, of Hilton, Ga. None of the others are thought to be seriously injured. About 1,000 people were on the train, each coach of which was crowded almost to suffocation. The derailed coach rolled down a steep embankment, and it is a miracle that many were not killed outright, as it contained over 100 people, many of whom were standing at the time of the accident.

THE BULL REVENGED.

A Spanish Matador Meets His Fate in the Arena.

A sickening spectacle was witnessed in the bull ring, Madrid, Spain. El Espartaco, a well-known young matador, while engaging the first bull sent into the ring was caught by one of the horns of the animal and his abdomen was ripped open. He died in five minutes.

The bull, which was a very wild animal, had killed four horses, and he became extremely fierce when the banderillas fixed their darts in his neck. Sixteen thousand persons were watching the fight, and the excitement was intense.

The bull was almost in the center of the arena, pawing the ground and toasting his head. His eyes gleamed wickedly as El Espartaco approached him with his usual daring, which brought forth plaudits from the spectators. As he got near the infuriated bull made a rush for him, and knocked him down. He was not apparently hurt for he sprang nimbly to his feet and again attacked the animal, which had wheeled about preparatory to making another charge upon his enemy.

There was a moment of suspense and then with lowered head the bull rushed at the matador, who nimbly sprang to one side and plunged his dagger into the neck of the animal. Just as he did so the bull swung his head in the direction of El Espartaco, at the same time lifting it. One of the animal's horns caught the unfortunate matador in the abdomen and tore his body open almost up to the chest.

Blood poured from the ghastly wound in a torrent as El Espartaco sank fainting to the ground. He was at once carried to an infirmary, where the doctors pronounced his injuries mortal. A priest was summoned and administered extreme unction to the dying man in the presence of many gorgeously attired bull-fighters, all of whom knelt bare-headed about the couch upon which El Espartaco had been placed. In five minutes the man was dead.

HONORED A LITTLE GIRL.

The French Government Enrolls Jennie Creek in the Legion of Honor.

The medal presented by the French Government bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor was presented to Jennie Creek, a little ten-year old miss of Milford, Blackford county, Ohio, who saved the train load of World's Fair passengers on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad last summer.

While walking along the track Jennie discovered that the trestle across a deep ravine was on fire and she knew the express was nearly due. With remarkable presence of mind the little one tore off her red flannel petticoat and ran down the track until she came in sight of the approaching train and waved her skirt as a danger signal.

Several hundred World's Fair passengers were on board and among them a number of French passengers. The latter called the attention of the French World's Fair Commissioner to the incident and he in turn did it before President Carnot. The French Government communicated with Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and through him learned the child's address. Upon learning it President Carnot at once forwarded a medal of the Legion of Honor, given only in recognition of acts of heroism.

A revolution has broken out in Salvador, and the town of La Libertad is under martial law.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

136TH DAY.—The Senate disposed of five pages of the Tariff bill, completing the consideration of the metal schedule, except the paragraph relating to lead and zinc and their manufactures. These paragraphs promised to precipitate a struggle of some proportions, and, as they were reached late in the afternoon, it was deemed best to allow them to go over.

137TH DAY.—Senator Hill, of New York, made his speech, attacking the proposed duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on lead ore, and generally arraigning his Democratic colleagues for their refusal to stand by the Democratic doctrine of free raw materials. The other paragraphs in the metal schedule relating to zinc, wheels, etc., was disposed of.

138TH DAY.—The Senate spent eight hours discussing the question of free lumber. Not a vote was taken. The Tariff bill places lumber in the rough on the free list. The debate to-day was upon Mr. Hale's proposition to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at the rates fixed in the McKinley law. Senators Frye and Hale, of Maine, and Mitchell and Dolph, of Oregon, whose States are most particularly interested in the lumber industry, occupied the major part of the time in support of Mr. Hale's amendment.

139TH DAY.—The Senate listened to an elaborate tariff speech from Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the feature of which was an attack upon the sugar schedule as framed in the pending bill. He insisted that the schedule would continue a powerful monopoly that had long defied the tariff. The tariff was taken up by a resolution reported from the Foreign Relations Committee declaring for non-interference with Hawaiian affairs, but saying nothing on the subject of annexation, was passed by a unanimous vote.

140TH DAY.—The battle royal over the sugar schedule began in the Senate. The entire day was occupied by two speakers, Senators Manderson of Nebraska, and Puffer, of Kansas, both of whom favored a bounty instead of a duty. There was no exciting incidents.

HOUSE.

136TH DAY.—The entire afternoon in the House was consumed in the discussion of an omnibus resolution from the Committee on War Claims, grouping together thirty-seven claims for cotton, etc., aggregating \$1,040,000. Half the time was taken up in a discussion on a point of order against the grouping of so many bills in one resolution.

137TH DAY.—The Brawley bill to remit the ten per cent tax on clearing-house certificates and other notes issued by private and state banking associations between August 1, 1893, and October 15, 1893—the period of financial depression—had the right of way in the House. Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a speech against total repeal of the State bank tax law, while he favored the remission of the tax on notes issued during the financial stringency. Mr. Grow also spoke briefly against state banks. Mr. Lawson, of Georgia, was the first speaker in favor of state banks.

138TH DAY.—This was district day in the House. An event of the day was the reading of a letter from the sons of Louis Kossuth in reply to the letter recently sent by Speaker Crisp under direction of the House. The Senate bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm-Springs Indian Reservation, in Oregon was passed, as was sundry House bills.

139TH DAY.—The day's proceedings in the House were dull, and there was a small attendance of members on the floor. The chief event of interest was the passage of a resolution introduced by Mr. Sikes, of New York, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase or condemn certain lands at Gettysburg for the purpose of preserving the lines of battle and the topography of the field from the intrusions of a trolley railroad line.

140TH DAY.—In the House the private calendar was side-tracked, and the Brawley State Bank Tax bill was given right of way, after a brief struggle, led by Mr. Enloe and Mr. Reed. The speakers were Mr. Brewster of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, against the bill, and Messrs. Swanson and Tucker, of Virginia, and Lizar, of South Carolina, in favor of it.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S book is to be translated into Swedish.

TOLSTOY wears a full peasant's smock, a belt around his waist, and has melancholy deep-set eyes, coarse gray hair and thoughtful wrinkled brows.

REUBEN STEIN is giving his services either for charitable purposes or for purely invitation affairs in which case students of conservatories are the beneficiaries.

POLICEMAN STRICK, of Manchester, N. H., weighs 150 pounds. During a recent fire he carried down five flights of stairs a sick man who tipped the scales at 300. He was loudly cheered by the crowd.

LOUIS DUCOS DU HAUBOX, the well known French photographer, is to begin the publication of the first photographic paper in Africa. It will be published in Algiers under the name of Photo Revue Africaine.

THE King of Assam has 200 wives, who are divided into five grades. When one of them dies her body is lowered from the roof of the palace to be buried; the law of Assam prohibits the carrying of a corpse through the doors.

ON the staff of William Waldorf Astor's English paper is a retired judge of the India service who draws a modest pension of \$50,000 a year and many other members of the staff occupy high positions in public and private life.

THE Rev. John Cornell, for nearly eighteen years rector of the American Episcopal Church, Nice, France, has resigned, and will return to America to live. The vestry have published a handsome testimonial of his services during those many years.

THE Emperor of Germany drinks nothing but Mexican coffee, and a year's supply is sent to him regularly after every harvest from a plantation in the State of Michoacan, which lies on the Pacific coast of Mexico about midway between the United States and Central America.

DR. JOHN A. ANDREWS, of Worcester, Mass., has been in practice over sixty years, during forty-eight of which he answered calls day and night, and now, at the age of 91, he still has a large office practice, and includes among his patients some of the third generation he has treated.

THE Queen has appointed Miss Judith Harbord, daughter of Lord Suffolk, and Miss Byng, daughter of Colonel Henry Byng, to the two vacancies as maids of honor to her Majesty. A maid of honor has three months of waiting each year and a salary of \$1,500. There are eight of them and two are usually in attendance at court.

THE authorities of Paris recently received information which led them to believe that in spite of their efforts made to suppress anarchy, conspirators were still actively at work and plotting a series of bomb explosions in various European cities. Many arrests have been made.

THE CZAR'S UKASE.

He Deprives the Ministers of Important Functions.

SUBORDINATES PROTECTED.

Political Arrests Come Fast—Students of St. Petersburg University Not Already in Prison or Expelled Leaving in Fright.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times says:

"The most important reform of a retrogressive and centralizing character yet executed by the present Czar in the administration is announced in an imperial ukase, bearing date of May 18.

"The ukase has struck the entire Russian official world with consternation. Nobody had an inkling of the Czar's intention to make the changes he has ordered.

"It deprives all the Ministers, Governors and other high dignitaries of the power they have hitherto freely exercised of appointing and dismissing their official subordinates of all classes, and establishes, under the Czar's direct supervision, the special Committee of Control which existed for a few years under Czar Nicholas. After Nov. 13 the questions of appointments and dismissals must be referred to this committee.

"It is not known what really caused the issue of the ukase, but it is rumored that it is in connection with the recent arrests of many minor officials in different departments, although the ukase itself only assigns the irregularity and illegality of certain appointments and promotions as the reason.

"It is also reported that the Ministers were greatly perturbed when informed that the ukase had been issued.

"The new Minister of Justice wrote a report to the Czar in regard to the decree, and received a sharp answer for his pains.

"It is further declared that the Ministers, who regarded the Czar's action as a sign of distrust, met the Committee of Control and talked of resigning.

"This reform will have two consequences. Favoritism in regard to promotions will be rendered impossible, and the minor officials will be delighted to know that they cannot be discharged through mere arbitrary caprices of superiors.

"News of political arrests come from every direction. The police have not been so active in years. About two hundred students attending the St. Petersburg University have been either arrested or expelled from the institution, while all the others are leaving the city in fear that their turn may come next.

"It is reported that thirty persons have already been banished to Siberia.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

The Puget Sound Devastated—Railroad Traffic Blocked.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—The Fraser River has become a raging torrent and is dealing destruction and death at every point. The surrounding valleys have been submerged, houses and outbuildings of ranchers have been swept away, and where, but a few days ago, waving fields of growing grain met the eye, now there is but a waste of water. Whole villages on the banks of the stream are floating. So far twenty lives are known to have been lost.

At Langley a little boy fell from the porch of the Langley Hotel and was swept away from the foundations. The entire town is flooded. The whole of Langley prairie is flooded. The island on which is the Indian reservation, is entirely under water. Four Indians, who were trying to tow some cattle from a ride on the island behind their canoes to the mainland, were captured and three of them drowned.

The dead bodies of three men and a little girl were found on the Hatzie prairie entangled among floating trees. Many other bodies are reported as having been seen in the stream in other localities, but so terrible is the current that all attempts at rescue were futile. At Morris steamers are sailing right across where farms used to be, farmers fearing to remain longer are taking passage on steamers and bringing their families here.

The towns of Chilliwack, Harrison and Centerville have been almost entirely inundated, and it has been with difficulty that the inhabitants have escaped with their lives. The damage done to the Canadian Pacific Road tracks is very serious all along the line. At Hatzie the dyking has entirely given away and 600 yards of road have been carried away. At Nicomen the whole town is under water. Traffic over the railroad is entirely stopped, no train having arrived from the East since May 23. No mails have been received or dispatched. At Hatzie prairie and Griffin Lake 500 men with six work trains are busily engaged endeavoring to repair the tracks. At places it is proposed to throw hawsers across the chasms and in this way transfer the mails to the western side of the breaks.

Every farmer and rancher at Hatzie prairie is ruined. The latest reports say that Matquid dyke has given in and the country is all flooded. Reports from beyond Mission City cannot be obtained, for the wires are down.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

Floods Break a Dam in India and Immense Damage Is Done.

Disastrous floods have recently caused considerable damage in the province of Kulu. The Punjab river became dammed at Charkkupi by a landslide, with the result that an immense lake was formed behind the dam. The whole country for some time has been in a state of panic, fearing a collapse of the dam, which Monday collapsed, and the water swept like a torrent over the threatened district.

It is estimated that at least 200 people lost their lives by this disaster, which also caused immense loss of live stock, and destroyed a large number of dwellings.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Mrs. Eliza Spangler prevented G. A. R. men from decorating her husband's grave by guarding it with a pistol.

Two miners were crushed by a bucket in a Nanticoke shaft.

Commemorative exercises were held in the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg and at the Milton and Lech Haven High Schools.

The fifth anniversary of the flood was celebrated by memorial services at Johnstown.

Legal squabbling among relatives over a burial plot has resulted in a decree removing the remains of James Lewis at Pittsburg.

The case of the State against the Philadelphia Traction Company and the Union Passenger Railway Company was begun at Harrisburg.

James McNeill was stabbed by an Italian while talking to friends at Pleasant Hill.

Striking Hungarians attacked the Moyer coke works near Scottsdale and probably fatally shot Watchman G. B. Keffer.

Strikers camped in front of the Kyle works of the Frick Company, near Uniontown.

Governor Pattison declared at Harrisburg that he thought the miners' troubles could be settled without the use of troops.

Adams County Democrats met at Gettysburg and nominated a ticket.

Argument was heard in the Middle District Supreme Court at Harrisburg on the question of taxing investments in private corporations.

The Market Street, Richmond and Frankfort Street Railway Company, of Philadelphia, was chartered at Harrisburg.

The Supreme Lodge, Order of Solons, met at Pittsburg and decided not to appeal from the decision of the Dauphin County Court in regard to the appointment of a receiver.

At Stroudsburg Judge Craig charged the Grand Jury to fully investigate the lynching in Monroe County of Richard Puryear.

The members of St. Casimir's Church at Freehold had a pitched battle in which two men were fatally and four seriously wounded. The police finally restored order after two of their number had been injured.

Several arrests were made. The conflict was caused by the opponents of a deposed priest who refused to permit him to say mass.

It is said that an effort will be made to have the coming Legislature abolish hanging and substitute a more humane means of taking the life of a convict condemned to death. Pittsburg's prison physician suggests that many poisons would do the work satisfactorily.

Fifteen thousand people attended the dedication of the big tabernacle at Meyersdale, in which the Dunkards of the United States will hold sessions this week.

Engineer William Nicholson and Fireman Rhinehart, of Hazlewood, were killed at Pine Grove by their train crashing into a boulder that had rolled on to the track from an embankment. Several cars were wrecked.

The reservoir of the Avoca Coal Company burst and flooded four mines; moved houses from their foundations and caused other damage.

Omene and the "Divine Odalisque," their manager and proprietor of a troop were fined \$25 at Gettysburg for giving an immodest show, the drawing feature of which was the dans du ventre.

George F. Lauer, the millionaire brewer of Reading, against whom divorce proceedings instituted by his wife are pending, has started for Europe leaving his matrimonial difficulties to be settled by attorneys.

At Harrisburg, Judge Simonton issued a decree dissolving the Order of Solons, and appointed Wm. H. Gaskill, of Meadville, receiver.

Coroner Goehrig, District Attorney Gilmore and several physicians went to Muncy and exhumed the body of Isaac Houseknecht, which was found in the river at Watstown over a week ago. The purpose was to hold an autopsy, as the District Attorney was not satisfied that the man had not been murdered. The autopsy was conclusive, however, as no evidences of foul play were discovered. Houseknecht is the farmer who disappeared under suspicious circumstances late in January, and in the hope of discovering his whereabouts the entire lower end of the county was scoured by the people.

Memorial day was more generally observed than ever before in the towns of the State. A great crowd saw the ceremonies at Gettysburg, where Congressman Doolittle delivered the oration.

Congressman Sipe has come out for re-election, but factional differences threaten trouble in his district—the Twenty-fourth. Prospect Park, the new Delaware county borough, held its first election.

The First Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., held its annual reunion at Easton.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The silk mill strike at Hackensack, N. J., is said to be growing worse.

President Melville, of the Mine Workers' Union, declared at Columbus, O., that the country will have a coal famine.

The striking ribbon weavers of Doherty & Wadsworth's Mill, at Paterson, N. J., ended a strike lasting 3 months by returning to work.

The striking miners at Spring Valley, Ill., have refused to allow the men to go to work to extinguish a fire in three of the shafts. The company expects trouble when it imports men to fight the fire.

DELESTERS from the various railway unions in St. Louis met in that city and considered a proposal to make a immediate demand upon the railways that they refuse to haul Pullman cars until the demands of the employees were considered. The matter was finally put into the hands of a committee.

A treasurer from Uniontown says that a few small coke plants are arranging to start their mines, as they can get more for the coal than for coke. They offer to pay the miners more wages than the scale they demand. The strikers are inclined to go to work mining coal to get even with the striking members of the United Mine Workers Union, which organization they say repudiated their promise for assistance.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Several persons were killed by a collision of freight trains on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad, about 12 miles from Princeton, Kentucky.

The explosion of a boiler in the planing mill of T. C. Ross, at Bay City, Mich., killed the engineer and fatally injured five other employes.

The bodies of three sailors were found in one of the Pockets of the Government pier at Chicago. They were victims of the recent storm.

The Neary, Snyder & Wilcox Company's planing mill at Akron, Ohio, was destroyed, and the Academy of Music and six adjoining buildings were damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON and T. C. Hawkins, of Greenpoint, Long Island, aged 30 and 32 years respectively, were drowned in Bowers Bay, while trying to board a yacht, anchored about 200 feet from shore.

ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS, a boy, jumped into the Rappahannock river, near Fredericksburg, Va., to rescue Lizzie Erickson, aged 15 years, who had fallen from a scow. When near the shore Humphreys became exhausted and both were drowned.

At the Whittaker Cement Works, near Philadelphia, N. J., the clothing of Charles Tilton, a carpenter, was caught in the shafting and he was whirled around at a terrific rate many times and fell through an opening in the side of the building, a distance of 30 feet, to the ground outside. He was dead when picked up.

WILLIE GEORGE CHARIST was attempting to walk a steel cable stretched across the public square at Shelbyville, Tenn., and carry his wife, Lizzie Charist, the cable snapped and both fell to the ground, 35 feet below. Mrs. Charist was fatally and her husband seriously injured.

GOVERNORS GATHER.

The Southern Interstate Immigration Association in Session at Augusta.

The Southern Interstate Immigration Association organized its third annual congress in Augusta, Ga. President M. T. Bryan, of Nashville, presiding. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor J. H. Alexander, President Joseph B. Lamar, of the Young Men's Business League of Augusta; Governor W. J. Northen, of Georgia, and United States Senator Patrick Walsh, president of the Commercial Club of Augusta. Responses were made by Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia; Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Governor Carr, of North Carolina.

President Bryan followed by an address in which he outlined the history of organization and its objects. The convention is composed of representative men from all portions of the South and the outlook is for a successful and useful session.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Baltimore, Best Pat. \$ 4.00
High Grade Extra..... 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 57 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White..... 45 1/2
OATS—Southern & Penn. 43 1/2
Western White..... 42 1/2
RYE—No. 3..... 55
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 14.50
Good to Prime..... 14.00
STRAW—Bye in car lots..... 12.00
Wheat Blocks..... 7.00
Oat Blocks..... 9.50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 3 \$ 85
No. 2..... 70
PEAS—Standards..... 1.30
Seconds..... .90
CORN—Dry Pack..... .85
Moist..... .75

HIDES.

CITY STEERS..... \$ 5
City Cows..... 3 1/2
Southern No..... 3

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks..... \$ 90
ONIONS..... 70
Yams..... 1.25

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—sheds \$ 7 1/4
Clear ribside..... 8
Hams..... 12 1/2
Mess Pork, per bar..... 14 1/2
LARD—Crude..... 7
Best refined..... 9

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Cream..... \$ 17
Under fine..... 16
Roll..... 15

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Factory..... \$ 11 1/2
N. Y. State..... 11
Skim Cheese..... 7

EGGS.

EGGS—State..... \$ 11
North Carolina..... 10

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens..... \$ 21
Ducks, per lb..... 8 1/2</