

THE NEWS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco road near Eureka, Mo. A robber and an express messenger exchanged shots, and both were wounded.—W. H. Metcalf and W. H. McNutt, wire tappers and swindlers, were arrested in Chicago on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.—There is a colored man in Evansville, Ind., whose skin is turning white.—The ship Shandon, which had long been overdue, arrived at Honolulu in distress.—At Bucyrus, O., a west-bound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two; the two other parts collided, a car of oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train, also destroying about 500 feet of track. Four trams were stealing a ride on the oil car, and all were burned to death.—Henry Dohme shot and killed his wife in Chicago, and fatally wounded himself. Jealousy is said to have caused the crime.—Fire at Marion, Ct., destroyed \$125,000 worth of property in the business part of the town. One of the principal losses was the gas plant and bank building, owned by the Daniels estate—\$40,000, with insurance of \$35,000.

Four hundred employes of the Santa Fe road refused to appear before the United States Court at Topeka.—Fire destroyed the town of Lamore, North Dakota.—The A. R. U. men are anxious to go to work in St. Paul.—Benjamin F. Tufts, head postal clerk of the Rock Island road, has been arrested at Chicago on the charge of theft.—Rev. W. S. Birch, an old preacher, was married at Kokomo, Indiana, in bed.—The Note sawmill at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was burned; loss \$15,000.—An unsuccessful effort was made to rob the grave of Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, twelve miles from Nashville.—The loss by the lumber fire at Chicago is \$1,963,000.—One fireman was killed and six injured in a planing mill fire at Detroit.—The Georgia Democrats, in state convention, nominated a full ticket, headed by W. Y. Atkinson for governor.—Two firemen were killed and five injured in a Philadelphia fire.—In the Democratic primary at Richmond, Va., Congressman George D. Wise was defeated for Congress by Col. Tazewell Elliott, of Richmond.—Professor Carter John Harris, emeritus professor of Latin in the Washington and Lee University, Va., is dead, aged sixty-five.—Major Worth, who gave the order for target practice on Sunday at Omaha will be court-martialed.

A supplemental bill was filed in the contempt case against Debs to include the directors of the A. R. U. in the charge of violating the order of the court.—By an explosion of gas in the Buttonswood colliery of the Parrish Coal Company, near Plymouth, Pa., two miners—R. H. Roberts and T. R. Lewis—were horribly burned. Fire at Chicago swept through several large lumber yards.—John C. Johnson, for twenty-three years secretary of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died at his home in that city.—Several hundred more butchers in the Omaha packing-houses went on strike.—David M. Orr, a well-known architect, committed suicide in Denver; despondency the cause.—The executors of Adolph Korse, deceased, of Virginia, found in Springfield, Ill., \$26,000 mostly in gold and partly in government bonds, in a nail keg in Korse's house, where the latter had kept it hidden.—Korse's estate is valued at \$80,000.—The Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad will be sold about August 1.—Major Elijah Halford was injured by horses at Omaha.—At Chicago Julius Greenburg and Minnie McCann were drowned while bathing.—Governor Walte has withdrawn the troops from Cripple Creek, Col.—The new mint will be at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets in Philadelphia.

The hot winds are ruining crops in Colorado.—John Roger Hodson, an old member of the Chicago Board of Trade, is dead.—William and Frank Scott were hanged at Canton, Miss.—Three workmen were killed by an explosion of dynamite in a stone quarry near Chicago.—The wages of the men employed in the ham department of Armour's packing house at Chicago were reduced fifteen per cent. There was no strike.—The main building of the Northwestern Lutheran College at Watertown, Wis., was struck by lightning and burned; loss \$40,000; insurance small.—Farmers in Indiana are feeding wheat to hogs and selling their corn.—Reports from China say the missionaries there are in danger.—Madison Brown, colored, was hanged at Norfolk for the murder of John Dollard.—Orders were issued by the Cross Creek Coal Company, of Hazelton, Pa., putting the employes in all the collieries belonging to the company on half time. Nine thousand men are affected.—Dr. F. Oppelt, a pupil of Hahnemann and a skilled chemist, died in the almshouse at Bethlehem, aged eighty-seven years.

The speaker of the Newfoundland legislature was unseated by the court because he had expended public money without authority and had treated voters.—The Chicago grand jury reported that gambling prevailed in the city, and that the keepers are being protected by the police.—The claims of the property owners on Grand Boulevard, in Chicago, have been sent to Washington by General Miles. Fifty thousand dollars is the aggregate amount asked by the owners of the properties damaged by the explosion of the artillery caisson July 16.—The board officers appointed by General Miles, it is said has recommended the payment of nearly all the claims in full.—Wm. H. Bright was shot by Barney Murray in Buffalo, N. Y. He will probably die.—Application was made for the appointment of a receiver for the Rockaway Valley Railroad company. A petition was presented from stockholders of the company, complaining that the road was mismanaged; that the company had no assets, and that its liabilities amount to more than \$200,000. The chancellor of New Jersey appointed ex-Governor G. C. Ludlow.—Express Messenger Stewart and a colored porter were badly hurt in a wreck on the Alabama Great Southern road, near Trenton, Ga.; no passengers hurt.—A Chinese laundry trust was formed at Albany.

E. M. Hammond, a lawyer, who attained some kind of fame while a member of the Florida Legislature by leaving a party of members opposed to the election of Senator Call in crossing over into Georgia to break a quorum and evade the Sergeant-at-Arms, has renounced the law and entered the Methodist ministry.

FOREST FIRES

At Least 16 Persons Perish in the Phillips Fire.

STORY OF THE FATAL RAFT.

Men, Women and Children Fleeing From the Flames, Rushed Upon the Raft, Which Speedily took Fire and Left Them to Perish.

All that is known of a certainty forty-eight hours after the destruction of the town of Phillips, Wis., regarding the loss of human life in the flaming sea is that sixteen persons perished by fire and water in the burning of the raft on which they sought an escape from the flames on the Bayou. The most conservative estimate of the loss made by the principal sufferers is \$1,500,000, one-third of which falls on the Davis Lumber Company. The charred body of many victims are expected to be found in the debris of the big lumber yard near the bridge which was burned over the Bayou. Women and children fled there when the bridge fell under the fiery wave. It is certain that several women and children who were crossing the bridge when it burned perished in the flaming mass. A semblance of order was created out of the smoking chaos on the arrival of Governor Peck and his staff and relief parties with provisions from Marshfield and Stevens Point. The carloads of food were welcomed more than the visitors. All except thirty-seven of the buildings are in ashes.

At daybreak a dense smoke covered an area of forest a hundred miles square, and the center was this desolate fire-swept little city. More than 2,500 persons have fled into the forests or to the villages near by. Three relief trains reached Phillips soon after 6 o'clock. One was in charge of Governor George W. Peck and his staff. The second came from Stevens Point, in charge of Frank Lamoreaux and Crosby Grant, and the third from Marshfield, in charge of Major H. W. Upham.

As soon as he arrived, Governor Peck called his staff together and directed the work of unloading the provisions. There were several carloads of food and a warehouse was opened in one of the few buildings that are left standing in the town. Through the dense smoke Governor Peck started out on tour of inspection. He soon found two heavy walls of masonry which marked the place where the two banks had stood. On inquiry it was learned that the vaults of the banks contained \$52,000, and Governor Peck immediately swore in a dozen men to guard the money in the vaults. They were armed with Winchester rifles and ordered to remain on duty in two shifts day and night.

The loss by the great conflagration in its entirety is difficult to estimate. Out of 800 buildings in the town only 37 remain. There is no way of estimating the number of lives lost in the fire, and even after forty-eight hours have passed no one can be found who ventures an opinion of the loss of life.

When the people fled before the wave of fire they became separated and can give no account of each other. It is known that sixteen persons perished on the raft that burned in the bayou. A bridge or trestle crossed the bayou, and when the supports of this bridge burned away it fell. Women and children were crossing at the time and some must have perished.

As the fire swept toward the bridge a number of children were seen to take refuge in the big lumber yard. Their cries were heard by others who fled toward the water, but the children have never been found. Of the sixteen persons who lost their lives on the raft that burned in the bayou, eight are yet in the water.

The true story of this ill-fated raft has never been told. The only man who tells a comprehensive narrative of the horror is Joseph Bollen, a lumberman. He was standing near a boathouse when a number of women and children came toward him. There were three or four men following. They went to the raft and attempted to push it from the shore when it caught fire. Some jumped into small boats and others remained on the raft. All these perished. As the boats were overloaded they sank. The raft burned to the water's edge.

Governor Peck discovered that a saloon outside the city limits was open and several men had become intoxicated. The Governor ordered the sheriff to close the saloon. A temporary jail was made by appropriating an empty box car. The local relief committee has issued a statement to the public, thanking the generous citizens of the State for their liberal contributions.

TO KEEP THE TROOPS OUT.

Allen Introduces a Bill to Curb Federal Action in Strikes.

Senator Allen today introduced a bill providing that the military or naval forces of the United States shall not be put into active service in any State under pretense of protecting it against domestic violence, unless on the application of the State Legislature, if in session, or if it can be convened, or of the Executive of the State if the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to make application.

The use of the military as a posse comitatus to aid in the service of any writ by a Federal Court or its officers is also prohibited until the civil forces and the State militia shall have been exhausted. The same provision as the last mentioned is also made in the protection of commerce and the mails.

KILLED BY STRIKERS.

One of a Number of Attempts to Kill Engineer is Successful.

Several attempts have been made to shoot the new engineers on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois who took the places of strikers. Cabs have been fired into the past week. Albert Burns, an engineer, whose home is at Galesburg, was shot in his cab at the junction, near Danville, Ill., dying shortly afterward.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

18TH DAY.—In the Senate the Vice President presided. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to provide for the issue of \$50,000,000 in treasury notes, to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the needy poor." The report of the conference on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, announcing agreement on all the amendments but the one appropriating \$1,000,000 for the termination of the Russian thistle, was agreed to. The Senate insisted on this amount, and sent the bill back to conference. The House joint resolution further extending the appropriations until August 14th was passed.

19TH DAY.—In the Senate the last of the appropriations bills, the general deficiency, was reported and ordered to be printed. The House bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported by Mr. George, who gave notice he would call it up for consideration Monday next. The House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes was called up, but its immediate consideration being objected to by Mr. Sherman, the bill went over until tomorrow.

19TH DAY.—The main question before the Senate was the Sundry Civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the day, with the result that a great many important amendments were adopted. Final action on the bill was not reached, however, owing to the large number of amendments proposed.

19TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment was adopted to increase the quarantine fund from \$624,000 to \$1,000,000. The resolution introduced by Mr. Chandler looking to the investigation of the Dominion Coal Company was laid before the Senate, and gave rise to a sharp speech from Mr. Chandler, but was not acted on.

19TH DAY.—The last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, was discussed the day after it had been under discussion nearly the entire day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood were reported to the Senate, and placed on the calendar. The House bill to subject to state taxation national banknotes and United States Treasury notes was under consideration for a time, but was laid aside without action.

HOUSE.

18TH DAY.—In the House Mr. Dantelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but, on a point of order, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A number of minor bills were passed.

18TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives an attempt to force the consideration of the bill to protect public forestry reservations provided for in a special order of Monday, was abandoned. The conference on the cultural appropriation bill were instructed to further disagree to the Senate appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle in Northwestern States. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan to States, under such regulations as he may prescribe, vessels of the navy not suitable or required for general use was passed.

19TH DAY.—The House spent the whole day debating the Moore-Funtun contested election case from the Second Kansas district. Mr. Funtun, the Republican contestant, made a speech in his own behalf. The majority resolution declaring Moore, the contestant, not entitled, and Funtun, the contestant, entitled to the seat was defeated.

19TH DAY.—The House adopted the majority resolutions of the Committee on Elections, unseating Mr. Funtun, of Kansas, and giving the title of the seat to H. L. Moore. Several Democrats voted against seating Mr. Moore. The conference reports on the District of Columbia and Indian Appropriation bills were adopted.

19TH DAY.—The House spent a large portion of the day discussing two bills, one for the reclassification of the railway mail clerks, and one for the classification of clerks in the first and second-class postoffices, but neither were acted upon. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to without division.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The local American Railway Union, at Butte, has declared the strike off on the Montana division.

The American Labor Union, a new organization affiliated with the Debs order, which it is intended shall "take the place of the Knights of Labor," was formed in Chicago. The New England delegates to the National Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., next month, have unanimously voted not to use Pullman cars during the trip.

A boycott has been declared on a Muncie Indiana, dairyman, by the Muncie Females, of the State militia, because the dairyman discharged a driver of one of his wagons for obeying orders and accompanying the company to Hammond.

Work has been resumed at the West Mill washke shops of the St. Paul Railroad Company, giving employment to 800 men. The Illinois Steel plant at Milwaukee, has resumed with 1,000 men, and the Faily-Warren Stone works with 400 men.

In the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates, in Chicago, Judges Woods and Grosscup decided that the answer of the defendant was not conclusive, and that testimony in support of the information would be received.

SINKEY S. NEWTON, Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for the district between and including Eason and Troy, has received orders from S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, to report for expulsion any member of the Order who struck in sympathy with the A. R. U.

THE RECEIVERS of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have decided to employ no more men who are members of labor unions, and discharge employes who retain membership in "any organization that could be in any way prejudicial to the welfare of the road."

OVER 1,200 Italians, employed by Contractors Woolfolk and Sillery, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad improvements, at Mount Vernon and Pelhamville, N. Y., struck against a reduction of wages from \$1.10 a day to 95 cents. Rioting was begun, but the strikers were driven off by a strong force of police, and the leaders of the strike were arrested.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

Five or Ten Thousand Acres Stripped of All Growing Crops.

A severe hailstorm did much damage in Stevens county, Minn. The townships of Frammas, Swan Lake and Darnan, and south toward Hancock suffered most. From five to ten thousand acres were completely stripped of all growing crops, while a greater amount of territory was partially destroyed.

All windows on the north side of buildings in Morris were broken, and the surrounding country much damaged. This is the third successive season that a hailstorm has visited the same locality, and the loss is for that reason more severely felt.

1,700 DROWNED.

Japanese Gunners Send Deadly Bullets into the Enemy.

THE VICTORS ARE ELATED.

Only Forty Chinese Soldiers Survived the Sinking of their Ship—Many Killed Before She Went Down—Army and Navy Reserves Called Out.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The difficulty of obtaining news, owing to the reluctance of Oriental officials, has led to the many varying reports from the seat of war in the East, but now it is confirmed from every reliable source that the victory by the Japanese over the Chinese fleet was in itself a decisive one. Nearly 1,700 Chinese troops were swept by Japanese guns.

A despatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese warship Tiao-Khan, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an obsolete model and was equipped poorly for fighting. Although completely outmatched by the Japanese cruiser, the troopship offered some resistance and lost fully 100 men, killed and wounded, before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her.

The troopship Kow-Sung tried to get away as soon as the Japanese warships began their attack, and made only a weak running fight. The Japanese guns swept her decks and carried off the Chinese soldiers by the score. They say that all her officers were killed before she went down and nearly 1,700 men were drowned.

The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Corea and landed their men is confirmed.

The work of preparing harbor defenses advances rapidly. Torpedoes are being laid in the north channel at the entrance of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Great quantities of ammunition have been purchased by the government, and are being collected at the ports for shipment. The exportation of rice and grain has been prohibited. Trade is paralyzed. The coasting steamers and small craft are afraid to leave the harbors. While everything looks and sounds like war, the Chinese officials continue to maintain that war has not been declared.

In official circles there is a strong feeling in favor of mediation on the part of the United States, although few believe that Japan and China would accept arbitration unless under considerable pressure.

The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the Northern fleet, retreated to Koze, and escaped capture by the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sunk a transport. Six other transports escaped.

Another despatch received here from Shanghai gives further details of the naval engagement. The fighting, though of short duration, was very severe.

One of the Japanese warships got within a comparatively short distance of the transport Kow Shung and discharged a torpedo at her. The missile was well directed and struck the transport fairly. A terrific explosion followed and the Kow Shung began to sink.

Prior to the discharge of the torpedo the crew of the transport, which was armed, and the military force on board her made a hard fight against the attacking force. Many of those on board of her were shot dead on her decks.

When the vessel began to sink there was great excitement on board. In the confusion that prevailed no attempt was made to lower the small boats. But even had such an attempt been made, the boats could have carried only a small percentage of those on board. Every foreigner on board the transport, which had been chartered by the Chinese Government from an English company, was either killed in the fighting or went down with the vessel when she foundered.

Only a short time elapsed between the explosion of the torpedo and the foundering of the transport. The vessel went down suddenly near Shepout Island, at which place her commander made an attempt to beach her.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Three Men Killed by a New Explosive—The Inventor Injured.

Charles H. Rudd, who was in charge of a party of men blasting rock at Doelke & Shepherd's Hawthorne stone works, brought a new invention of his own, which he called "Juddite," for blasting purposes, to an experiment at noon. His men were standing about him when a charge of giant powder was placed in a hole which had been drilled into the rock. In some manner unknown the powder became ignited and a terrific explosion followed, killing three and injuring two others.

HAWAIIANS ACQUIESCENT.

Seriously Aye Lack of Popular Agreement With the New Government.

The following Honolulu advices per the Alameda arrived at San Francisco: "Since the proclamation of the republic perfect quiet has reigned. Royalists protests have ceased, and the general situation is perfect acquiescence in the present form of government. Registration for the coming election will probably be held in October. It is rumored, however, that two secret conferences have been held within a week between white and native royalists, looking to a restoration of the Queen.

The Sultan of Morocco has caused the arrest of another of her brothers, Muley Omar, and the members of his suite. The prisoners are charged with conspiring to depose the Sultan and seize the throne.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Pittston police are engaged in ferreting out an alleged mafia. Seven arrests have been made. It is reported that two men have been killed and others are "marked."

Reading vocalists captured most of the prizes at the Mt. Gretna musical fête.

Three persons were seriously injured by lightning at Carlisle and the house of J. H. Bream was burned.

Great damage was done to crops by hail in Lancaster and Erie counties.

Strikers tried to prevent work at Valley coke ovens of the Frick Company by destroying with dynamite a section of water pipe.

The State Board of Charities investigated the alleged mismanagement of the Backs county jail at Doylestown. One convict testified that he drank beer with the Sheriff and the jailor.

A serious Democratic row was developed at the meeting of the Franklin County Committee. A fight between Harritt and anti-Harritt committeemen resulted in favor of the latter and the breach in the party has perceptibly widened.

Fayette County Republicans and Democrats are pleased with the nomination of E. F. Acheson for Congress. His election is predicted by anti-Sipe Democrats.

Chester Heights Camp walked with old time Methodist abouts and a walk around during which good-byes were exchanged.

The jury appointed by the United States Circuit Court to condemn the Gettysburg Railroad held their initial meeting.

At the close of July business State Treasurer Jackson had the snug sum of \$5,049,862.50 on hand.

The Congressional committee to investigate Carnegie armor plate visited the Homestead works and witnessed several satisfactory tests.

Frank Merriott, of Pittston, was driven insane by threats of strikers to kill him.

Two men digging for treasure near the Alaska colliery unearthed an infant that bore marks of violence. An investigation will be made.

It is believed in Harrisburg that the condemnation proceedings begun by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company for an additional entrance in that city, will result in the construction of another great railroad across the State.

Ernest F. Acheson was nominated for Congress by the Republican caucus on the 25th instant. This was made possible by the withdrawal of Candidate Hapwood.

While eating a peach in a dark room Mrs. Daniel Stanton, of Lancaster, swallowed a live bee. The insect stung her throat and the swelling nearly choked her to death.

After quarreling with a member of the family at Coolbaugh, Miss Minnie Mark threw herself from a window and her body was subsequently found in the lake.

Mrs. John Shenk, of near Lebanon, was probably fatally stung by a copperhead snake which was encountered in the cellar of her home.

At Pittsburg Herman Ketterer and Henry Thompson were arrested charged with arson.

Coke strikers have decided to defy the order of Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette County, that they surrender their arms and the Sheriff declares he will disarm them and State troops will be asked for if necessary.

The President appointed Postmasters for five State towns, thus ending the suspense of many applicants for the places.

Ze-Banker F. V. Rockefeller was removed from Wilkes-Barre jail to the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve a sentence of two years and two months for bank wrecking.

A posse of Luzerne County farmers are searching for thieves who drove off a herd of ten Jersey cattle.

Michael Stephanie fell in a pan of molten slag at Steelton and if he lives will lose his legs.

General Manager Felton said at Steelton that in his opinion the "judicial sale" of the Pennsylvania Steel Works would not effect the plant there.

Felix Neisance became violently insane while visiting friends at Port Bowley and was with difficulty overpowered and taken to jail.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

SMALL-POX is epidemic at Mountain Grove, Missouri.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in the town of Rutherford, N. J.

SOUTHERN IOWA is suffering from a prolonged drought and excessive heat wave.

THREE bricklayers and a boy were killed at Winona, Minnesota, by the caving in of the walls of a cistern.

THREE workmen were instantly killed and two more fatally injured by the fall of an elevator in the Clausen and Price Brewery Building in New York city.

JOHN COLLINS, a gardener, and Maggie Collins, his daughter, aged 16, was mortally wounded, at Cunningham, Alabama, by a young son of Collins, who mistook them for burglars.

A Grand Rapids and Indiana passenger train, southbound, was wrecked at La Otto, Indiana, by someone who had driven a stake into a frog. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO express on the Big Four road collided with a freight engine at Griffiths Ohio, killing Frank Taylor, the fireman on freight engine, and three tramps on the head end of the mail car. Several of the trainmen and passengers were injured.

CABLE SPARKS.

The French anti-anarchist bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 209 to 163.

M. DEGRANEL, a French Deputy, has challenged M. Clemenceau for an attack upon him in M. Clemenceau's newspaper, La Justice.

CHOLERA is rapidly spreading in Galicia and especially in the western district of Cracow, and in the eastern districts near the Russian frontier.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY, late at the head of the Newfoundland government, was disqualified for corrupt practices at the election. He cannot hold office for three years.

NORWEGIAN sealers believe that the ship of Captain Nansen's Arctic expedition has been crushed in the ice. The Jackson expedition has passed Tromsø on its way north.

BARON NOLTOV, formerly Russian consul at Koenigsberg, has been expelled from Germany for secretly inspecting the fort works at Pillau, accompanied by a Russian admiral.

GOZO TATEO, Japanese minister at Washington, has been recalled by the home government. Mr. Kukino, who was educated in this country, has been appointed his successor.

HURRICANES and floods are reported from the Guadalupe districts of Spain. A number of towns have suffered severely, the crops have been badly damaged and several lives have been lost.

ADVICES from Yokohama state that the Japanese troops in Corea have begun a forward movement against the Chinese positions. A Shanghai despatch, however, says that 12,000 Chinese troops have landed in Corea without opposition, and this fact is regarded as indicative of pacific intentions by Japan. The United States gunboats Concord and Petrel have been ordered to reinforce the American fleet in Asiatic waters.

DISPENSARIES RE-OPENED.

No Trouble Occurred in South Carolina. Tillman and the Saloonmen.

A despatch from Columbia, S. C., says: The dispensaries opened again throughout the State, but noowers there any trouble. People paid little attention to the matter.

There is a tacit understanding that Governor Tillman will give the saloon men fifteen days in which to dispose of their stock. It is understood he will after that time notify them that they must absolutely quit business.

Some of the saloonkeepers say that they will close. In the towns of Greenville, Aiken and Marion dispensers were notified that they would be arrested if they attempted to sell liquor without obtaining town licenses.

The dispensers wired Attorney General Bachanan for advice and he instructed them to disregard the notifications and in the event of interference or arrest to give bail and begin business again, advising the State to stand by them. He further instructed them to bring counter charges of "interference with officers in discharge of their duties.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

LOUR—Balto. Best Pat. 8	@ \$ 35
High Grade Extra	31
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54 3/4
CORN—No. 2 White	53 3/4
OATS—Southern & Penn.	33 3/4
RYE—No. 2	44 3/4
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50
Good to Prime	15 00
STRAW—Hye in car lots	12 50
Wheat Hocks	7 00
Out Blocks	9 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 3	@ \$ 95
No. 2	70
PEAS—Standards	130
Beans	91
JOHN—Dry Pack	85
Moist	75

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	\$ 5 @ 3 5/8
City Cows	3 1/2
Southern No. 2	4

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Barbans	@ \$ 49
ONIONS	55

PROVISIONS.

BOGS PRODUCTS—shd.	@ \$ 8
Clear ribsides	8 1/2
Hams	12 1/2
Mess Pork, per bar.	14 75
LARD—Crude	7
Best refined	