

Three men used dynamite on a bank vault at Thomas, Conn. — R. J. Millhouse committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in the street at St. Joseph, Mo. He and his wife had had trouble. — In returning from a dance at White Park, Minn., an omnibus containing twenty-five men and women was overturned one mile from the city, and a ignited the curtains and straw. Several people were badly injured. — The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Union was held in Chicago. — An explosion occurred in Edwin Gould's Continental Match Works in Passaic, N. J. Superintendent John Roe was so badly scalded about the face and head that he will probably die. — The remains of Fernando Telescopio, a fish-washer, were found in the ruins of the Delevan House at Albany. — Josephine Werner, an inmate of the prison at Auburn, N. Y., was killed by machinery in the prison. — Four men were frozen to death recently in the woods twenty miles below New Orleans. — At Colorado Springs, Col., Dennis Dunn, a Bull Hill man, who was engaged in the Cripple Creek riot, was found guilty of assault with intent to kill Captain Debaugh, of the Colorado National Guard, last July. — M. Michaels, a wealthy citizen of Corry, Pa., hanged himself. He had just completed building and furnishing a new hotel—the Imperial—which was to have been opened for business. — J. E. Lutz & Co., hat dealers at Knoxville, Tenn., made a deed of terror to James J. White. — Mrs. Lavinia Bohannon, daughter of the Hon. William A. Harris, congressman-at-large from Kansas, who eloped with Bohannon, a liverman of Luray, Va., committed suicide by taking poison. — United States Commissioner Connelly, at Savannah, decided that the crew of the schooner Annie Thomas, from Baltimore, were justified in refusing to go to sea under Mate Lund, who had threatened to kill some of them. — James B. Leake, of Hannibal, Mo., thinks he is heir to an estate of \$100,000,000 in New York city. — Mrs. W. A. Waley was given a verdict for \$5,400 in her suit against John R. Ervin, of Muncie, Ind., for money lost in the latter's gambling rooms. — The citizens of Arizona are very much opposed to the proposition of the War Department to remove its troops from San Carlos Indian Agency. — Three men were arrested in Newark, N. J., for stealing \$10,000 worth of gold and silver ore and bullion from the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company. — The trial of Mor. ganfield for train robbing was begun at Stafford Courthouse, Va. — Driven to desperation by a brutal assault upon his young wife, John Pitrowski shot and killed John Kovajek and sent a bullet into the leg of Kymn Kovkoak. Pitrowski had just been married, and while the wedding festivities were in progress a gang of ruffians stole the house, and demanded assistance.

Christopher Spearling murdered his wife in Hoboken. — Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, appointed Hubert T. Warren receiver of the Edgewood Company, manufacturers of car trimmings and fireplace guards. The liabilities are \$40,000, and the nominal assets, subject to shrinkage, \$75,000. — Prof. Marsh, of Yale University, has prepared a bill to be introduced in Congress providing for a uniform electrical unit. — The centennial of the birth of George Peabody, was appropriately celebrated at Peabody the birthplace of the philanthropist. A cablegram was received from Queen Victoria, expressing her grateful remembrance of the philanthropist. — Mrs. Nehring and two children were found dead to death in a fence corner after a blizzard at Aberdeen, S. D. — Captain Collier, of the British tank steamer Rock Light, of Philadelphia, reported that during a hail squall on the night of February 1, in latitude 44, longitude 44, a ball of fire descended from the heavens and struck the sea about three hundred yards from the steamer, causing a report and shock that shook the ship and terrified all on board.

Five sailors of the schooner Jennie Thomas of Baltimore, sought the protection of the United States commissioner at Savannah, declaring that the first mate had threatened to kill them. — A bill was introduced in the Illinois legislature to reorganize the city government of Chicago, and if passed, that city will be almost in absolute control of the mayor. — Fremont P. Peck, first lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps, was killed at the proving ground at Sandy Hook by the bursting of a breech of a rapid-firing gun. — While under the influence of liquor at Shamokin, Pa., Lucas Lesko shot Mrs. Mary Zarambo in the left breast, and after having fired five additional shots at two other women, who rushed into the house, he succeeded in making his escape. Lesko, who is a hunchback, was captured. He bought the revolver for the purpose of murdering the woman. — After twenty-four hours of continuous work the force of men engaged in fighting the flames at West Bear Ridge colliery, near Ashland, Pa., where five men were killed and seven injured by an explosion of gas, succeeded in quenching the fire. — The fast express to New York on the New Jersey Central Railroad ran into an open switch near Phillipsburg, N. J., and was wrecked. Several trainmen were injured. — Charles Matthews, a private in the Second United States Infantry, murdered his wife and committed suicide in Onaha. — J. W. Mook, formerly an employe of Norfolk Va., china-ware company, who went to St. Louis and aided in his search for employment, committed suicide. — Samuel Young, aged seventy years, stabbed his young wife to death and afterwards hung himself in his home at Wiltshire, O. — The Kolobites in Alabama again threaten to establish a dual government, and Governor Oates declares that if they are seeking trouble they can get it. — The proprietor of the National House in York and the managers of other hotels in Pennsylvania have been swindled by bogus check men. — The organization of city school systems was discussed by the members of the department of superintendence of the Educational Association at their meeting Cleveland, O. — H. M. Trout, the eye "specialist," whom many York county people charge with swindling them, was given a preliminary hearing at York, and held for the action of the grand jury. — Mrs. Horace E. Pope and William Brusseau, her accomplice, were held for trial at Detroit for the murder of Dr. Pope, the husband of the former.

The strike at the Greylock Mills, North Adams, Massachusetts, is ended, the operatives having voted to return to work at the old scale of wages.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Six Miners Killed by Explosion of Blasting Gas.

FIVE WERE BADLY BURNED

The Men Were Cut Off from Escape by Fire and Were Suffocated—Four Others Fatally Burned—Fierce Fire Raging in the Mine.

By an explosion of mine gas at 10 o'clock A. M., the West Bear Ridge colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., six miners were killed and five were burned, four of them probably fatally.

The first five men were probably instantly killed, and it was some time before their bodies were recovered from the workings, but Myers was taken out alive, and died on the way to the hospital.

The injured are Edward Davis, of Girardville; William Muntch and William Goff, of Ashland, and John Lamey and William Davis, of Mahanoy Plane.

It is feared that the first four of these injured men are fatally burned, but Davis was only slightly hurt.

The origin of the explosion is not known, but it is supposed that a naked lamp ignited a large body of gas that had been let loose from a blast that was made in the gangway.

The explosion set fire to the timbers of what is called the "Monkey Airway," cutting off the escape of the five men killed in the mine.

The six men who were taken out alive were near the gangway, and escaped the suffocating fumes of the gas and the avalanche of coal and timber which followed the explosion.

A fierce fire broke out in the gangway, but nevertheless the work of rescuing the imprisoned men or recovering their bodies if dead, was at once proceeded with. A line of ho-e was run into the gangway and between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the dead bodies of the five men were recovered.

The mine officials hope to be able to extinguish the flames before they get a hold on the coal, in that case the mine would have to be flooded, and over 800 men would be thrown out of work. The colliery has a capacity of 260,000 tons annual y.

WHITE RIBBONERS.

They Meet to Lend Force to the Polyglot Anti-Liquor Petition.

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., was becomingly decorated in honor of the convocation of White Ribboners. Temperance banners representing the different nations of the world were hung around the balconies, while to the rear of the pulpit was suspended two large flags, one the British and the other the American, brought together at the bottom by a silken banner, on which was inscribed the motto, "For God, for Home and Native Land."

The principal object of the gathering is to call to the attention of Congress and the President, as strongly as possible, the immense polyglot petition which has arrived in Washington after a journey round the world, and which now, it is asserted, bears the signatures of more than 40,000,000 people of all nationalities.

THE PETITION.

This monster petition is as follows: "For God and Home and Every Land. Polyglot Petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Addressed to the Governments of the World.

"Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers: We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong at heart to love our home, our native land and the world's family of nations.

"We know that clear brains, and pure hearts make honest lives and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

"We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world and most of all for us and for our children.

"We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees, which make the Governments partners in the traffic by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

"We know that law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

"We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nation from an indefensible complicity.

"We, therefore, come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the laws to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the estate from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

AGAINST AMERICAN CATTLE.

French Agriculturists Petition for the Prohibition of Beef Imports.

M. Gardaud, minister of agriculture, received an agrarian delegation from the Department of Puy-de Calais and the Nord. The delegates urge upon him the need of taking steps against the importation of American cattle, which, they said, threatened French cattle with contagious diseases.

The minister said that the subject had been placed already before a special committee on the diseases of cattle and any necessary steps would be taken soon. Premier Ribot also promised the delegates to give the matter full attention.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief interest in the proceedings centered around the discussion of Senator Jones's pending free silver coinage bill. The discussion continued far into the night. Unsuccessful efforts were made to secure a vote. Mr. Vilas (democrat, of Wisconsin) was the principal speaker of the day. He occupied the floor for four hours. Mr. Wilson (republican, of Washington) was sworn in. The disagreement of the House upon the item in the diplomatic and consular bill for \$500,000 for preliminary work upon a cable to Hawaiian Islands was reported.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler outdrew some important steps to be taken by the next Congress, including a congressional investigation of the recent purchase of gold by the government. He also referred to the question of an extension of Congress. The advocates of the free silver bill of Senator Jones gave up the contest. The credentials of Mr. Thomas A. Carter, as Sena or from Montana, was presented. The credentials were criticized by Mr. Hoar.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.—In the Senate there was a lively debate upon the proposition of the committee on appropriations to take out of the Indian appropriation bill all appropriations for sectarian schools. The action of the committee was sustained by a vote of 21 to 32. The credentials of Senators-elect Tillman of South Carolina and Butler of North Carolina were presented. Due recognition was made of the honors paid the late Minister Gray by the Mexican government.

SIXTIETH DAY.—In the Senate the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, referred feelingly to the life and virtues of George Washington in his prayer. Mr. Quay presented a memorial from the National League of Philadelphia, attributing the cause of the financial depression to the alleged assault upon the American protective system. The Indian appropriation bill was further discussed, but no vote was taken.

HOUSE.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the House the chief measure of interest was the naval appropriation bill. The decision of the chair overruling a point of order relative to employment of two thousand additional men to man the new warships was sustained by the House. Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill was disagreed to and sent to conference. Mr. Sawyer's amendment to strike a proviso devoted to a consideration of the general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills to be passed by the House. Eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, closed the day.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the House of Representatives the senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 for a cable to Hawaii was non-concurred in by a vote of 114 to 152. A short time was spent in the consideration of the general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills to be passed by the House. Eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, closed the day.

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SIXTIETH DAY.—In the House of Representatives the day was devoted to a consideration of the general deficiency bill. No important changes were made. Senate resolutions, designed to prevent collision at sea, was passed. The action of the President in suppressing the newspaper like in the West last summer was defended.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The Government's Reserve Will Soon Amount to \$115,000,000.

The timely arrival of the Majestic in New York enabled the Belmont-Morgan syndicate to begin depositing in the United States sub-treasury there the consignments of gold from Europe in accordance with the new loan, according to contract. The gold for the American half of the loan was deposited before the close of business Thursday, with a surplus of \$1,123,000, which was exchanged for greenback, and so there was no interruption in the government's receipt of the American gold and the depositing of the gold from Europe.

The Majestic brought \$1,250,000 in American coin consigned to August Belmont & Co., and it was deposited in the sub-treasury on account of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. A lot more gold, mostly bars, it is believed, is expected in the Concord steamship Eurard and the American Line steamship Paris, and each succeeding steamship will, it is expected, bring similar consignments of gold until the full amount contracted for from abroad is received.

As it becomes more and more apparent that the Belmont-Morgan syndicate is succeeded in its undertaking that confidence is already restored, and that not only are gold exports stopped, but that they are not likely to be resumed again for some time, added to which gold is now being imported apparently without difficulty, the rush to get the new bonds in exchange for currency at a big advance over the syndicate price increases, 18½ was bid for the bonds when issued, and 120 was asked. The asking price was increased two points, evidently because of the announcement that probably not more than \$10,000,000 of \$15,000,000 of the bonds would be all tied in this country, and that mostly to savings banks and trust companies and others who want them for investment and not for speculation. It was said to be very doubtful whether any of the contracts to deliver bonds at 118 to 120 could be fulfilled between now and midsummer.

With these deposits the United States treasury's stock of free gold amounts to about \$75,500,000. The government's gold reserve will very shortly amount to \$115,000,000, assuming that there are no abnormal withdrawals in the time.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

Preliminary Step Taken in the House to Amend the Constitution.

Representative Blair, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution in the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the liquor traffic in the United States. The resolution is introduced "by request of the general officers of the world's and national W. C. T. U.," and as the legal expression of the polyglot petition just presented to the President.

Dr. GEORGE F. ROOT, the veteran composer who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and other patriotic war songs, is a white-haired veteran of seventy-five years, but his voice is still clear and resonant. He produced his famous song in his little music store in Chicago thirty-four years ago.

A cablegram from Nagasaki, Japan, states that the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, due at Tacoma, Washington, on the 24 inst, was damaged by a collision on January 23 at Shimonsaki, Japan, and will be delayed three weeks.

2000 KILLED.

An Explosion in the Forts at Takao Creates Havoc.

TROUBLESOME BLACK FLAGS

Information of Their Raids on the Island of Formosa Reaches Hong Kong.

It is reported in Hong Kong that an explosion which recently occurred in the magazine of the forts at Takao, a treaty port on the southwestern coast of the island of Formosa, and at first understood to be of a comparatively trivial character, was terrible in its results. It is now said that the explosion killed 2000 Chinese soldiers attached to the forts and injured many others. A squadron of Japanese warships is patrolling the island.

The information that has come from the island of Formosa since the sudden departure on the 18th inst., of the British cruiser Mercury, upon the receipt of information that the notorious robbers, known as Black Flags, were committing outrages and the British residents were in need of urgent help, has been meagre; but what has been received shows that the situation is as serious as the first despatches indicated. Reports have arrived that the disturbances on the island are increasing and have become so bad that the merchants are alarmed and are leaving.

The Black Flags are predatory iron-wad forces. They are not in China's pay, though sometimes she has a little authority over them. Warfare is their profession, and they depend upon it for bread, and they raid and rob Chinese and others indiscriminately. They have no law but the commands of their leaders. They are much bolder and more warlike than the average Chinaman, and have little fear of death.

The French were greatly troubled by them in Tonquin. It is said that if the Chinese official can turn the Black Flags upon any specially hated enemy they consider it a great stroke of enterprise. It is also said that when the French, during the Tonquin campaign, sent an officer to Tien-Tsin to complain to Viceroy Li Hong Chang against the outrages of the Black Flags, and to demand that he secure their punishment, the Viceroy said that he had no more control over them than the French had.

They were robber-stamps, and China disowned them. China would be delighted if the French caught them and beheaded them. It is believed that they are capable of making much trouble for the Japanese.

WEI-HAI-WEI'S FALL.

Dispatches Confirming the Reports of the Surrender of the Chinese.

An official despatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, has been received at Yokohama. It states that in response to the offer made by Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander, to surrender his vessels if conditions of amnesty were granted, Admiral Ito, commander of the Japanese forces, demanded that the naval station be thrown open.

The Chinese messenger who conveyed this demand returned to Admiral Ito and informed him that Admiral Ting had committed suicide on the night of February 12 and that his responsibility had been transferred to Captain McClure, formerly the master of a British merchant vessel, who had been appointed by the Chinese Government as assistant to Admiral Ting. Admiral Ito, at the time the despatch was sent, was conferring with Captain McClure.

A despatch dated February 14, from Field Marshal Oyama, who is in command of the Japanese military forces at Wei-Hai-Wei, announces the complete surrender of the Chinese on land and sea. He also announces that Admiral Ting and two other officers committed suicide after addressing a letter from the Chinese flag-ship, accepting the Japanese demands. The Chinese soldiers who garrisoned the forts on the Island of Liu Kung Tao, the last of the defenses of Wei-Hai-Wei, to hold out against the Japanese, and the sailors of the Chinese fleet were to be taken beyond the Japanese lines and liberated, while the captured officers and the foreigners will be conveyed away by ship before they are given their liberty.

A despatch from General Nodzu, commander of the First Japanese Army in Manchuria, says that 15,000 Chinese with twelve guns, attacked Hai-Cheng from the Lao-Yang, New-Chwang and Jinkao-Roads. They were repulsed, leaving over 1,000 dead. The Japanese loss was five killed or wounded.

Confirmed at the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following despatch from Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic squadron, from Che Foo, dated February 16: "The Chinese fleet and the Chinese island forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, China, have surrendered. The Chinese admirals and the Chinese generals committed suicide. I have sent the United States steamship Charleston to watch the movements."

SEIZED THE STILL.

They Made Way With Uncle Sam's Confiscated Whisky Factory.

S. G. Woods, deputy internal revenue collector, reports the confiscation by him of the entire plant and product of the Custer Springs Distillery Company at Blue Wing, Granville county, North Carolina, forty miles east of Danville, Va., for gross violations of the revenue laws. Two large copper stills, together with worms, caps, fermenters and other paraphernalia, and also eighty-three barrels of unaged whisky were seized.

These articles were carried to Virginia for shipment by rail to Roxboro, but before they could be shipped moonshiners raided the depot and captured the two stills.

The Queen of the Belgians was recently bitten on the hand by a pet horse, which she was feeding a lump of sugar. The hand swelled greatly, but she is now out of danger.

A DIPLOMAT'S SUICIDE.

Pierre Bogdanoff Driven on by Pain Shoots Himself.

A despatch from Washington says: Pierre Bogdanoff, first secretary of the Russian legation shot himself in the right temple about 10 o'clock A. M., at his apartments, 1725 H street, northwest, and died instantly. The only cause that is assigned for the deed is that he had suffered from neuralgia since coming to Washington about a month ago.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock his French servant, a faithful old woman whom he had brought to Washington with him, called at his room and received his order for breakfast. As she was leaving he asked her to get the morning paper for him. She was away about fifteen minutes, and when she entered the room she was horrified to find her master dead. The report of the revolver was not heard in the house, but there is no doubt about M. Bogdanoff having fired the shot that ended his life. A little silver-handled revolver was still tightly clutched in his hand, and on his desk weighted with a paper knife, were two sealed letters. One was inscribed, "for relatives," and the other was marked, "to be opened." The servant said that she had noticed the two letters on the secretary the day before, but had paid no attention to them.

The letter marked "to be opened" was unsealed by Coroner Hammet, who visited the house a few hours after M. Bogdanoff's death. In the envelope was a card bearing the Russian crest, and a few words written in Russian to this effect:

For a long time, dear soul, this body is all too heavy a burden to be carried. For this reason, I destroy myself.

The other letter was not opened, but will be forwarded to the dead man's relatives—brothers and sisters in Moscow.

After the coroner's investigation, Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian minister, and members of the legation, visited the apartments and took charge of the body of their countryman. An undertaker placed it in a handsome casket, which was left in the apartments. Funeral arrangements were not fully completed, but it was decided to inter the remains temporarily at least in Oak Hill Cemetery.

PROPOSED LABOR LAWS.

The Labor Leaders Are Working at the Capitol for Their Enactment.

Three prominent labor leaders, Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, and the Legislative Committee of that organization, A. Fursrer and A. Strasser, are at the Capitol working for measures which have been endorsed by the Federation.

One of their bills, framed by the Seamen's Union and endorsed by Representative Maguire, of California, was signed by the President. Its effect is to abolish penal punishment of sailors for violating their civil contracts with shippers. The Seamen's Union has other bills upon which it hopes to secure a favorable action at the hands of the next Congress which are designed to abolish capital punishment on ship board, to improve the standard of rations and quarters for sailors. It contends that the seamen of the American merchant marine are treated with less consideration by the laws of the United States than are those under the jurisdiction of any other civilized nation; that their food and quarters are poorer, punishment more severe and the work harder and that seury is more prevalent among them.

Mr. Gompers is working particularly for the bill to create a commission to investigate the conditions of labor and agriculture and their relations to capital, which was introduced by Representative Phillips, of Pennsylvania, and favorably reported to the House by the Labor Committee. He is hopeful that it will become a law, but finds it unexpectedly difficult to arouse the interest of members to a point which will impel them to active work for the bill.

The Federation of Labor has no special interest in the arbitration bill, Mr. Gompers says, because it applies to the railroad men only, but he hopes to see it enacted.

SILVER BILL IS DEAD.

In Its Place a Free Coinage Resolution is Adopted.

Against the determined opposition of the administration Democrats, and of the Eastern Republicans, the friends of the free coinage of silver in the Senate made a gallant but vain effort to bring to a vote the Jones bill for unrestricted coinage. When the Senate adjourned, shortly after 9 o'clock at night, that measure had been abandoned, and in its stead an understanding had been reached upon a simple declaratory resolution, offered by Senator Wolcott, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the welfare and prosperity of the United States require the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that this Congress will expire by law on the 4th of March, and that there are important appropriation bills requiring the attention of the Senate, it is the sense of the Senate that consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of Congress.

When this resolution has been voted on and adopted, and there was no doubt expressed that both of these events would occur without opposition, the Senate will take up the Indian appropriation bill, unless Mr. Butler is fortunate enough to secure consideration for the pooling bill, and there will be a cessation of silver and anti-silver talk.

The incidents which marked the struggle for silver during the evening day, and which culminated in Mr. Wolcott's resolution, were kaleidoscopic in their many-sided changes.

Bought by the English.

The Elgin National Watch Company, of Elgin, Ill., and the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., will, in the near future, be consolidated and pass into the possession of a British syndicate. The valuation of the two properties is \$16,000,000. The Elgin and Waltham factories turn out about eighty-five per cent. of the total product of watch movements in the United States.

Earthquakes have been of almost daily occurrence in Japan during January, but so far no serious damage has been done.

STEERS IN A WRECK.

Excursion and Stock Trains Collide on the Santa Fe.

THE ENGINEER KILLED.

Engineer Uppeley Exploded His Fatal Error Under His Engine, and Two Score Others Suffered Injuries—Met at a High Rate of Speed.

Through a misunderstanding of orders the south-bound Galveston express, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, heavily loaded with excursionists, and a northbound live stock train collided at 11:45 o'clock P. M., while rounding a curve five miles south of Guhrle, Okl. One man was instantly killed, two fatally injured, and eighteen received serious wounds.

Engineer Uppeley, of the stock train, had orders to stop at Seward, three miles south of the wreck, to allow the passenger to pass, but it probably will never be known why the orders were not obeyed.

The trains met on a sharp curve in a deep cut in a bend of the Cottonwood River.

Passenger Engineer Fry saw a shower of sparks thrown into the air across the bluff near the end of the curve. He realized in an instant the sparks were from another engine, and reversing his machine, he leaped into the darkness against the side of the cut, calling to his fireman to jump false, but before the latter could comply the extra came around the curve at the rate of forty miles an hour and the two engines came together in a terrible crash, and were buried into each other one-third their length. A dozen freight cars tumbled into a great heap and the baggage, express, and mails of the passenger train completely telescoped and demolished all in an instant. Added to the terrible noise was the screeching steam and the howling and plunging of hundreds of cattle injured or maddened by the smell of blood, completely drowning the groans of the injured and the cries of the badly frightened passengers. The passenger coaches remained on the tracks, but many of the gigantic Texas steers breaking loose from the wreckage, plunged into the darkness, making it dangerous for anyone to venture out to assist the injured.

Buried beneath the engines and crushed to death was Freight Engineer Charles Uppeley. Lying beside his engine, terribly burned and scalded was Passenger Fireman Patrick Cudron, who was picked up for dead, but after several hours revived and now lies suffering terribly, but with no chance to live. Many passengers were badly bruised and cut by broken glass, but none fatally.

The injured were taken to Guhrle. Seventy head of cattle were killed. The loss to the railroad company will exceed \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS TERRORIZED.

Three Daring Highwaymen Fatally Wounded a Victim and Robbed Many.

Two bakers were held up in the principal part of the city by three highwaymen, who fatally wounded one of them, Christian Flick, and escaped. The same men have held up street cars on every line in the city for the past two weeks and robbed the drivers. So many such cases have occurred that the companies no longer furnish the men with money for making change and in some instances have put guards on the cars.

BULLET PROOF CLOTHES.

To Such Protection a Western Burglar Uses His Life.

Thomas Cook, a merchant in El Moro, Col., was forced to open his safe by a masked man, but as the burglar was leaving the store Mr. Cook shot him with a rifle. The bullet struck the robber on the shoulder and fell to the floor, flattened out, showing that he had some sort of bullet proof covering for the upper part of his body. He escaped, but only got a small sum of money.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

DR. ALBERT VANDER VEER has been elected regent of the New York State University.

GOVERNOR O. VINCENT COFFIN, of Connecticut, is said to be the best dressed Executive that the State has had for many years.

CAPTAIN W. G. KIDD has been conductor of the accommodation train on the Nashville & Pulaski (Tenn.) Railroad since 1887, and has never missed a trip. He is 72 years old.

MRS. AMELIA RIVES CHAMBERLAIN, of Castle Hill, Va., who has had a return of rheumatism by the recent cold weather, is forced to go to a dry climate and she will pass the rest of winter in Texas.

GENERAL J. WATTS DE FEISTER proposes to erect at a cost of \$3,000 a home for consumptives on the Priory farm near Verbank. The farm has already been greatly enriched by generous contributions from the General.

EX MAYOR HUGH GRANT was one of the New York visitors at the Capitol recently. He was the guest of Senator Murphy, and was in Washington to attend the collision given by Senator Murphy's daughter.

O. H. P. BELMONT will have his Summer villa at Newport so arranged that guests will drive in on the lower floor and their horses and carriages will be taken up on the elevator, just as they are driven in, so that persons may alight directly at the ballroom door.

ERNEST THOMAS W. CAMPBELL, of Toronto, Can., and president of the minister at association of that city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation at Brooklyn, N. K., but will still retain episcopal supervision of his church work in Canada.

GENERAL McCOOK, commander of the Department of the Colorado, delivered an address at a meeting of the Indian Rights Association, held at Denver, in which he declared that in his forty years' experience with the Indians he had never found a white man at the bottom of ever difficulty. He said that his decisions in cases of trouble between whites and Indians had always been in favor of the Indians.