

THE NEWS.

B. S. Burkholder & Co., wholesale milliners of Chicago, assigned to Charles E. Pain, The liabilities are \$60,000, but no statement of assets was made. Slow collections, it is said, caused the failure. A Chicago and Northwestern train ran down a backload of citizens in Mantowoc, Wis. The driver, who was drunk, was thrown thirty feet, but not hurt. One man, A. T. Weblin, was killed, and two others were probably fatally injured. A northbound International and Great Northern passenger train was wrecked at Hull Park, Texas, and Engineer Barney Lane was fatally hurt. The fireman and three passengers were also injured. The train ran over a creek. Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court in Indianapolis, appointed Charles A. Corbey, master commissioner, to settle the famous suit, involving \$400,000, which was brought in 1882 by General Herman Strum against Boker, Schumacher et al, of New York. The suit involved payment for arms sent to the Mexican government, and which were lost at sea. The plant of the Saginaw, Michigan, Box Company was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$17,000. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber were also burned. Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Colo., for the Continental Oil Company, of Denver, was arrested in St. Louis on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs. The Bel Cloud Roller Mill Elevator and Warehouse at Red Cloud, one of the largest plants in Nebraska, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to \$40,000, with \$20,000 insurance on building and machinery. James Cornell, a well-known prospector and rancher of San Mateo, N. M., was shot from ambush and killed by one of a small band of renegade Apache Indians who have been prowling about in the mountains in that vicinity. The informal opening of the Western States Deep-water Conference was inaugurated in Topeka, Kan., by serenades at the various hotel headquarters. Marshall's famous military band of fifty pieces made it plain that there is music in the air. George Seag, living in Lambert, Pa., during a celebration of his birthday anniversary, accidentally shot and killed his son, aged six years. The Lawton & Pratt Axle Works at Brighton, Mass., were completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. Six persons were killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry near Independence, Mo.—Mandeville Green Clay, of Lawrence county, O., who is charged with defalcations, and who has been missing for some time, returned to Ironton.—One man was out in two and two others badly injured by a freight train running over them on the Fitchburg Railroad at Williamstown, Mass.—The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Company of Staunton, Va., made an assignment, and reinsured its risks in the National Life Company of Hartford.—Samuel Gurley, serving a three-year sentence in jail in Newcastle, Del., for killing a man, made his escape.—David Tran, aged twenty-two years, of Ashland, Pa., was decapitated while attempting to board a moving coal train.—Mr. Sophronia Todd committed suicide at Norfolk.—Thieves have recently been very active in Accomac county, Va.—There was a terrific storm on the lakes, which did great damage to shipping.—Mrs. John Hannah donned masculine attire and fatally shot Mrs. Lotie Hyatt at Solo, Oregon.—A washout caused a passenger train to partially capsize near Malone, Texas.—Mrs. J. H. Alkin, a Christian Scientist, was indicted in Memphis, Tenn., for murder.

A block of two-story frame houses in Chicago were burned. Ten families were rendered homeless and lost all their possessions. Several small stores were also destroyed. The losses will aggregate \$30,000, with small insurance.—Lillie Day, one of the women who claims to be the lawful widow of the late Senator Fair, is now a prisoner, and must serve ten years for embezzlement.—Ignatz Goldman, an old man living alone in St. Louis, was beaten to death by unknown thugs.—Charles H. Peters and wife, of Bermudian, Pa., made an assignment.—The thirty-third triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was begun in Minneapolis.—Henry Greenberg and Julius Stein were brought to Philadelphia by secret service officials, and jailed there on the charge of being the leaders of a gang of conspirators. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Creighton, Mo., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The statement filed shows assets to the amount of \$124,000, and liabilities amounting to \$60,000, mostly in real estate paper.—Edwin Bookmyer and his son, Edwin H., pension agent of Lancaster, Pa., were arrested on a charge of attempted fraud.—J. P. Carruthers, of Chicago, is charged with embezzling. He has been arrested.—Andrew Calhoun and William Grose, once hunters in Montpelier, Ind., lost their lives by an explosion of nitro-glycerine.—Charles Dreher, a murderer, confined in St. Louis, attempted suicide by setting fire to his cell.—G. W. Lawrence, of Wayne county, W. Va., drew his money out of the bank at Huntington, and then disappeared. His bloody coat was found recently, and it is believed he was murdered.—R. W. Cardwell, defaulting bookkeeper of the State Bank of Richmond, Va., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.—The Pennsylvania firemen's parade at Reading was a big affair, over 19,000 men being in line.—Five youngsters at East Liverpool, O., who had been playing Indians tortured a companion by burning him at a stake, the little fellow, who is but six years old, being badly injured.—Greenberg, one of the leaders of the counterfeiting gang captured in New York and Newark, N. J., made a confession to United States Commissioner Craig in Philadelphia, implicating all the prisoners, and stated that they were known by numbers, and were sworn to secrecy.

The derriek men's strike in New York, which has practically involved the whole stone industry of the city, has been terminated by the action of the master stone-setters in agreeing to arbitrate the matters in dispute. In a recent battle between Yaqui Indians and Mexican rangers three of the latter were killed and many wounded, while five Indians were killed and many wounded.

MINT REPORT.

Over \$100,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver Produced in the Country Last Year

\$101,988,753 of Gold Went Abroad—Of the World's Yellow Metal \$50,000,000 Worth Was Used in the Industries in 1893.

The report of Director of the Mint Preston on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1894 has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be given to the public within a few days. The production of gold is placed at \$39,500,000, and the coinage value of the silver production is given at \$64,000,000, while the commercial value, at the average rate per fine ounce during 1894 of .63479, was \$31,422,000. The production of silver in the United States decreased from 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 to 49,500,000 in 1894.

The total gold imports for the year were \$21,350,607, and the total exports \$101,988,753. It is noted that the exportation of gold that it was at no point accompanied with a rate of exchange above \$4.895 and that on October 15 and 19, 1894, there were two shipments to Germany of \$500,000 each, with the rate of exchange at 4.873 and 4.875. The exportation of gold is credited with having decreased the total stock of gold coin in the United States from \$663,013 1/2 on Jan. 1, 1894, to \$577,182,792 on Jan. 1, 1895, a loss of \$85,830,866. A fairer statement is that of the total metallic stock of the United States at the corresponding periods, this of course, including the bullion held by the Government and privately. It shows \$624,289,758 in gold coin and bullion on Jan. 1, 1894, against \$668,998,964 on Jan. 1, 1895. The contraction in the amount of money (paper and metallic) in circulation during the same periods amounted to \$103,428,783, due mainly to the exportation of gold.

It may be said in this connection that grave doubts are arising in the minds of economists as to whether the actual amount of gold in the form of coin and available bullion, in the United States is not largely overestimated. There is a feeling that the actual figures are fully \$50,000,000 less than the estimates. Director Preston believes that not less than \$50,000,000 in gold was taken from the world's production for industrial consumption in 1893, while of silver it is estimated that 663,000 kilograms, of the commercial value of \$16,622,980, was similarly used in the same year. He places the world's industrial consumption of gold for 1894 at over \$52,000,000, while the consumption of silver he places at over \$33,000,000. These figures, he declares, must still be considered too low.

The world's gold product has steadily increased from \$105,774,900 in 1887 to \$179,965,600 in 1894, the increase for 1894 over 1893 being larger than that of any other year. It is noted, too, that the world's coinage of gold has for three years largely outrun the world's production, the excess being placed at \$26,000,000 for 1892, \$75,000,000 for 1893 and \$46,000,000 for 1894.

DEATH OF PROF. PASTEUR.

The Celebrated Physician and Scientist Succumbs to Paralysis.

Professor Pasteur died at Garches, near St. Cloud, in the environs of Paris. He had suffered from paralysis for a considerable period of time. About eight days ago he sustained a violent paralytic stroke and Saturday suffered still another severe attack. He grew worse rapidly and remained in a comatose condition during his last hours.

Louis Pasteur was born at Dole, Jura, December 27, 1822, entered the university in 1840, was received as a pupil in the Ecole Normale in 1843 and was appointed professor of physics at the faculty of sciences, Strasbourg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as dean with the organization of the newly created faculty of sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris and undertook the scientific direction of the Ecole Normale. In December, 1863, he was appointed professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and was elected a member of the Institute. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor August 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that order in 1863 and a commander in 1868.

Of late years M. Pasteur had devoted himself to the study of inoculation of diseases other than small-pox and had achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia, patients from all parts of Europe and America traveling to Paris to put themselves under his care. Large subscriptions were raised in France to form an "Institute Pasteur," where the methods of the great discoverer could be practiced and taught, which were followed by the establishment of similar institutions in London and New York. The cholera epidemic of 1892 led M. Pasteur to institute experiments in anti-choleraic vaccinations, which proved successful in the case of animals.

FROST AND ICE IN KENTUCKY.

The Tobacco Crop Badly Injured and Other Vegetation Damaged.

There was a killing frost which did great damage to tobacco and other vegetation in various parts of Kentucky. At Versailles, Ky., the three-fourths of an inch of ice formed. The minimum temperature was 40, and there was a light frost.

Lexington, Ky.—There was a killing frost all over Central Kentucky. Tobacco in the field and much of it on the sea-ford was badly damaged. Sorghum and other green vegetation was killed. Corn was not injured.

Middlesboro, Ky.—There was a heavy frost. The late corn and tobacco are ruined. The financial loss is heavy. Farmers from Bean's Fork report ice a quarter of an inch thick. Vegetation is entirely destroyed.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Conspirators Who Knew each other Only by Numbers.

Chief W. B. Hazen, of the United States secret service, claims to have captured several members of a daring band of counterfeiters who were engaged in making coins of pure silver in Landisville, N. J. Henry Greenberg and Julius Stein were taken to Philadelphia and held for trial. During the week five other men were arrested. They gave the names of Max Frankel, Moses Rosengarten, Jacob Friedman, Jacob Fineburg and Frank Silberman, all of Philadelphia.

At Landisville, N. J., the detective found in the cellar of a house an entire coterie outfit. There was an immense iron press, weighing nearly two tons, used for stamping, a number of dies, between 600 and 700 pounds of nickel, the same as that used by the government, and a quantity of pure silver, which was used in the manufacture of the bogus dimes, quarters and halves.

The evidence secured by the bureau reveals a conspiracy unrivaled outside the realms of the dime novel. The band, as far as has been learned, was composed of about twenty, and possibly more. They were banded together by a series of ironclad and solemn oaths. Names were discarded, and every conspirator was known to the others by a number only. Each man was assigned a special territory in which to dispose of the coin.

Upon the arrest of the five men in Philadelphia recently the other conspirators fled, and although the arrest of Greenberg and Stein disposes of the most dangerous members of a most dangerous band, there are still others to be captured, and they will probably land in the net of the law within a few days.

The men are all Roumanian Jews and have not been in this country any length of time. They are a sturdy-looking lot, all big and full bearded, with the exception of Friedman.

A peculiar feature of the case is that after the men had been arrested information concerning their operations was furnished the United States officials by a man calling himself David Fierstein, of Landisville, N. J., who was implicated in the matter himself. Fierstein's story is that Rosengarten, Friedman and a man named Braff were brought to his house last July by Reisser. They wanted him to go into partnership with them, and asked him to allow them to use his cellar to make the coins. He said he would rent it to them, and they went away, promising to write, but he says they never did so. Afterward a meeting was arranged for in this city, but as the others had money Fierstein pawned his wife's watch for \$20, and with this the goods were packed and the dies and other materials sent to the Landisville house.

"They want me to work the presses and make the coins," he continued, "but I see now, they would have to come down, because I did not know anything about making the coins. To arrange matters I said that I wanted to see all the members of the gang and know just how many there were. We had a meeting in Reisser's house, in Landisville, and they told me that all the members were there. The number was thirteen. I advised the purchase of more machinery, as I did not think what was then used sufficient, and we decided to buy a \$700 embossing press and dye for cutting the nickel. Some talk occurred about moving the machinery to my house, and I then decided it was time for the officers to make the arrests."

Kave Reisser, a Russian tailor, testified at the hearing that he was taken by Silberman to a house on Washington avenue, below Seventh, where they met Friedman, Rosengarten and Fineburg. They showed him a sackful full of dies to be used in making coin, and offered to let him into the conspiracy if he would pay them \$230. He paid the money, and they then took him to a house in Darby, Pa., where he saw the presses, dies and other paraphernalia used in making the coins. He placed two pieces of silver in the press and made two ten-cent pieces.

After this the goods were taken from Darby place to the cellar of Friedman's residence, on Sixth street, and later to the place of David Fierstein, at Landisville, where they made the nickel. They had not the exact quality of nickel wanted for the pieces, and Friedman and Rosengarten went to Connecticut to try to secure the proper metal. Reisser said that at this time he was shown several letters and telegrams ordering metal for the purpose of coining. After their return with some silver metal, for which \$26 were paid, they coined \$35 in dimes, which were taken away to be pawned. Rosengarten was an engraver, and he cut the dies.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD.

President Cleveland's Order Retiring Him From Active Service.

The President's order retiring Lieutenant-General Schofield was issued. It is as follows: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 30, 1895.—Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield having reached the age entitling him to relief from active military service, he is, in accordance with the provisions of law, hereby placed upon the retired list of the army, to date September 29, 1895, with all the pay and allowances belonging to his rank upon such retirement."

It is with much regret that the President makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the command of its army this distinguished general, who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of all his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in times of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil as well as military duty. Lieutenant-General Schofield's career, exhibiting an unvarying love for his profession, a zealous care for its honor and good name, a just appreciation of the subordination, it exacts, and a constant manifestation of the best traits of Americanism, furnishes to the army an example of inestimable value, and should teach all our people that the highest soldierly qualities are built upon the keener sense of the obligations belonging to good citizenship.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

It was said at the War Department that the order assigning to duty a successor to General Schofield will not issue for several days.

MORE RIOTING.

Turk and Armenian Clash in the Streets of Constantinople.

MANY PERSONS ARE KILLED

The Cause of the Riots Was an Attempt of the Armenians to Present a Petition to the Sultan—Alarm Felt in the Porte.

Secretary Olney received the following cablegram at the State Department, Washington, from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople:

"Several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte, the patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police, and probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed—among others a Turkish major—and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols. Several hundred were imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which they say was organized by leaders of Hunchakist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians in Constantinople. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long smoldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out.

Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the Sultan through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians marched with the intention toward the palace of the Porte. The authorities in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace, and the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at 10, with 40 persons severely wounded.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arrest of the Armenians was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians, who resisted attempts made to take them into custody, being killed while fighting the police.

In addition eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening, a body of soldiers, (Mouammedan students of theology,) armed with ugly-looking stocks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians; but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the consuls of the different foreign countries.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Speaker Crisp, it is said, will soon take the stump in Georgia for free silver, and will have something to say about the recent bond issue.

Mr. Henry Cust, an English editor, who has been visiting this country, is very much pleased with American hospitality. He passed the time in the Adirondacks very quietly, and yet declares himself the recipient of such generous hospitality that at the end he was rather surprised that some one did not give him a steamship to go home in.

Mr. W. K. Vanderhilt will make his headquarters at his town house a Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second streets until after his daughter's marriage to the Duke. He will also open his Autumn residence, "Idle Hour," at Oakdale, L. I., where he has an extensive stock farm and one of the best broods of Landdowne sheep in America and a poultry house that cost \$25,000.

Prince Kravotsh is of the opinion that the present condition of Russia is marked by a dominant feeling of the need of a deep, thorough and sincere revision of all the most fundamental conditions of the existence of the nation. The best men of Russia in all classes and strata are convinced by this time, he declares, that it is no longer possible to persevere in the direction which national life has followed for a time, and that an effort must be made to get out of the old groove.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of "Punch," Britain's one concession to the national inability to see a joke, was once the inmate of a Roman Catholic monastery in Baywater. When Burnand was a novice he was made to scrub the floors and clean the windows like the others. But he was not at all amenable to discipline, and strongly objected to the performance of these menial duties. On one occasion, when he was told to clean a window, he pretended that he did not know how. The good-natured father superior showed him by opening the window himself, getting on the ledge and beginning to wash it. Burnand, struck by a happy thought, shut down the window and left the poor father out on the ledge for some time, to the edification of irreverent passers-by.

It is reported in Paris that it has been decided to commence at an early date the construction of a ship-canal to connect the Rhine and the Elbe rivers at a cost of 200,000,000 marks.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts of the States.

Richard W. Cardwell pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently altering the books of the State Bank of Richmond and allowing Samuel P. Neison to overdraw over \$6,000. He was found guilty on this pleading and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There were three other indictments against Cardwell in the same connection, but he was acquitted on all these. Cardwell's counsel advised him to plead guilty. Cardwell is the first bank employe convicted of a crime during the past twenty-five years.

Governor O'Ferrall is deeply interested in Alexander Island race track matters, and it is believed a strong move will be made to get the Legislature this winter to repeal the charter of the association. When the Governor approved the act allowing racing and pool selling at agricultural fairs he had no idea that its provisions would be made use of in the way they have.

At Martinsville there was a Confederate reunion and the cornerstone of a Confederate monument was laid with imposing ceremonies. Five hundred veterans were in line and from 6,000 to 8,000 people were in the town. Senator John W. Daniel delivered an oration in the forenoon. At the laying of the cornerstone James W. Marshall, ex-Congressman, delivered an address. The military and civic procession was imposing.

Mrs. Andrew Kane died at her home at Germantown. A few weeks ago Mrs. Kane was pounced upon by a ferocious cat that bit and tore her flesh. Two weeks over \$6,000. He was found guilty on this pleading and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There were three other indictments against Cardwell in the same connection, but he was acquitted on all these. Cardwell's counsel advised him to plead guilty. Cardwell is the first bank employe convicted of a crime during the past twenty-five years.

Mrs. Margaret Lied, an aged woman of Coatesville, met her death in a tragic manner on the Pennsylvania Railroad in front of the passenger depot. She had purchased a ticket to go to Parkersburg to visit her daughter, Mrs. Leinbaur, and when crossing the tracks to board a west bound train was struck by an east bound freight engine and instantly killed.

Six years ago David Travis, aged 22 years, of Ashland, while attempting to board a moving coal train was thrown beneath the cars and had his left and right arms cut off. Monday his body was found mangled lying along the Reading Railroad tracks about 100 yards from the place he was injured six years ago.

Michael F. Condon, a miner, was killed in Simpson & Watkin's mines at Broderrick.

Roy Seliz, aged 11 years, was drowned wading in a stream at Lisburn, Cumberland county.

Wade Coss was caught setting an eel rack in the Delaware River below Matamoros and was fined \$50.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped a diagonal plate weighing over sixty-nine tons for the battleship Iowa to Cramp's Ship Yards, Philadelphia.

The burglars who robbed the Milford post office made a bigger haul than was at first reported, \$400 worth of stamps and \$100 in cash being the extent of their plunder.

The ladies of Boyer's Ford have presented the Humane Fire Company with a handsome silk banner attached to a staff of ebony and mounted with a large brass eagle.

Mrs. Mary Laubach Cressman, aged 48 years, wife of Samuel S. Cressman, of Pleasant Valley, Bucks county, committed suicide by hanging in the attic stairway of her home.

Harvey B. Bitzer, for several years past cashier of the Ephrata National Bank, has resigned his position, to take effect November 1. Harry Hübman, the present teller, was elected to the cashiership.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been organized at Manheim with these officers: President, Mrs. Charles A. Kinney; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. S. Healer, Mrs. W. D. Keeny, Mrs. H. H. Gingrick, Miss Barbara Heaslet, Mrs. S. J. Enck, recording secretary, Miss Eva K. Keener; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Sellers; treasurer, Mrs. Ezra Reas.

Claude Lewis, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, of Luzerne, near Wilkes-Barre, while playing with matches ignited his clothing and suffered injuries which resulted in his death.

While clearing away a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance west of Altoona, James Muirhead, of Galitzien, was killed by a car falling on him.

Thomas Coyle, aged 20 years, applied for a night's shelter at the residence of Patrick McGee at Hazelton, saying he had no work and was unable to get employment anywhere around town. His request was granted and the traveler was made comfortable. After the family went to mass, Coyle stole a pocketbook containing \$65 and two watches. As he was leaving Mrs. McGee accosted him, and becoming suspicious, charged him with theft. The robber quietly handed her the wallet, but ran away with the watches. The police are now looking for him.

Annie Pooney, the 6-year-old daughter of George Pooney, met with a horrible accident at Hazelton. While playing near a brush fire a spark ignited her dress. The child tried to put out the fire herself, but was unable to do so. Her cries for aid were answered by Frank Hadasch, a Hungarian laborer. The latter undertook to tear the burning clothing from her body, but in doing so he peeled the flesh from her bones in several places. The child also inhaled the flames.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Boys Playing "Wild West" Fatally Injure a Companion.

The 6-year-old son of Andrew Vandy was burned at the stake at East Liverpool, Ohio, by five companions, and so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Some men happened to see the performance and tried to rescue him, but his clothes had taken fire and he was badly burned. The physicians say it is impossible for him to live.

A wild west show exhibited at East Liverpool about a month ago, and since that time as the boys of the town have been playing Indian.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A despatch from Aston, Quebec, says that forest fires are still raging in that vicinity.

Michael Boyle and Benjamin O'Neill were burned to death in a dwelling house belonging to Boyle in Chester, Conn.

A Raleigh despatch says that it is estimated that the North Carolina cotton crop has been "injured 33 per cent." by the drought.

An explosion of 65 pounds of giant powder in the Beiglan mine, near Leadville, Colo., killed six miners and fatally injured two more.

An explosion occurred in the coal mines at Wintepook, Chesterfield county, Virginia, in which two men were killed and several others injured.

A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, struck and killed Patrick Farrell, Michael Craig and Edward McCann, at a crossing in Chicopee, Mass.

Long Dong, a Chinese laundryman, in New York, is a leper. He is 30 years old, has been in New York for five years and has been sick for two years.

Mrs. William Dickinson was trampled to death by a team of runaway horses in Neenah, Wis., while trying to save the life of her baby. The child was not injured.

Three workmen were killed by the caving of a sewer trench in Meriden, Conn. Although the trench was ten feet deep and but 8 1/2 feet wide, no attempt had been made to shore up the banks.

The engine of a construction train of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, while running at high speed, jumped the track near Washington, Ill. The engineer, James Dillon, and Fireman Brown were caught under the engine and crushed to death.

A tornado swept over Monominee, Mich., blowing several million feet of lumber into the lake and river. Much of it was driven across the bay. Shade trees were uprooted, dwellings unroofed, store fronts broken, and wires blown down. The loss is \$100,000.

A southbound freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was wrecked near Lubertown, Mississippi, by an obstruction placed in a switch frog by train wreckers. The result was the ditching of fourteen cars and the killing of the brakeman, James Smith.

Bridget Mulhern, 88 years old, was found in the yard of a tenement in New York city. It is believed that she was killed by falling out of a window some time during the night, but the police arrested her husband, Patrick Mulhern, and a woman named Maria Shea, who lived with the Mulherns, pending investigation.

CABLE SPARKS.

The French forces in Madagascar have surprised and defeated the Hovas.

In Berlin, it is reported that Emperor William and Czar Nicholas will meet shortly at Rominen.

Insurgents are said to have invaded the Province of Mantanzas, Cuba, and to have marched within 75 miles of Havana.

It is reported in London that the Japanese government has ordered material for a cable from Japan to the Island of Formosa.

Messrs. Goff and R. J. Beckwith, Jr., of Danville, Ky., the Americans held in Guatemala in connection with the Brooks murder, have been released.

It is said that every steamer arriving in Spain from Havana brings many political prisoners sentenced to penal servitude in Africa because of their sympathy for the insurgents.

The British freight steamer Condor, which fouled and damaged the United States cruiser Alert at Guayaguay, Ecuador, has been detained at that port in an action for damages.

Boutelha, the man who carried a bomb into the vestibule of the Rothschilds' banking-house, Paris, where he attempted to explode it, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Serious forest fires are raging along the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Orthabaska, Quebec, and many families have been burned out. There have been no fatalities, however.

The Sultan has conferred upon Mrs. Penfield, wife of the United States consul-general in Cairo, Egypt, the cordon, of the Cordon, set with small jewels. This decoration is of very high rank.

Thirty million taels in silver has been deposited at Shanghai by the Chinese government with which to pay the supplementary indemnity required by Japan as a consideration for the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula.

THE ST. PAUL'S RECORD.

She Makes Nearly as Fast Time as the St. Louis.

The big ocean steamship St. Paul, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, as a sister ship to the St. Louis, for the International Navigation Company's line, made an average speed of 23.5 knots an hour in her official trip of almost eighty-eight knots over the government course off Gloucester, Mass., coast, and secured another decided success for American shipbuilders. In every respect the trial was a most satisfactory one. The vessel's machinery worked perfectly. There was no foaming of the boiler, as on the preliminary run, and the vessel cut through the waves gracefully and easily, with a noticeable lack of vibration. Her builders and the officials of the International Navigation Company are well satisfied with the result of the trial and are confident that after she has been decked and her bottom has been cleaned, a little work will greatly add to her speed, and when the stiffness of her machinery has worn away, she will equal the St. Louis' record of 23.3 knots an hour.

EARTHQUAKES AT SEA.

Fishermen Afraid to Venture Out on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

Word comes from Pinotepes, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, that seismic phenomena continue there. At one place earthquakes under the ocean have been so violent as to destroy the beach, and the waves have rolled up to the walls of the neighboring ranches.

Great droughts has accompanied these alarming manifestations, and the farmers are nearly ruined. Fishermen dare not go out to sea, as earthquakes have been continuous for many days. They say a volcano is forming under the ocean.