THE NEWS.

The discovery has been made that Chicago merchants have a corner on woolen plaid goods and green velvets, the combinations which have become the rage for women's wear recently .---- Fifty students of the Northwestern University were ejected from the Chicago Opera House after the first act for raising such a disturbance that the curtain had to be rung down. The South Pacific pay train was wrecked sixty miles east of Alpine, Tex. The engine, guard and pay cars and the caboose all went into the ditch. Fireman Burr was killed and Engineer Luff badly scalded. No cause for the accident is known.

-John Oberfeld, a roofer, in Wheeling, W. Va., fell a distance of sixty feet, sustaining awful injuries .----- Professor Pollard, of Richmond College, was arrested for ordering one of his divinity students to throw a dog out of the window .---- Harvey Thompson outraged the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Crabtree, in Mingo county, W. Va.-David Jones, assistant foreman of the Whipporwill Colliery of the Red Ash Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, was instantly killed on the colliery's slope by being struck by a loaded coal car. Superintendent Daniel Thomas was also badly cut about the head.

The police Sunday made a general raid on the drug store saloons of Des Moines, Iowa, which have sold liquor by the drink after regular saloon hours and on Sundays, and as a result a considerable stock of liquor was seized .---- The exploring party which went from Port Townsend, Wash., into the Olympic Mountains, seeking evidences of alleged volcanic fires, has returned after an unsuccessful trip .---- When the 'case against Richard H. Harris, Jr., charged with the killing of W. F. Malloy, was called in Petersburg, Va., the defendant waived an examination, and the case was certified to the November term | and for several hours after the electricity in up from the New Jersey courts, was granted by the Supreme Court, and the second Monday in December designated for the hearing.

and six years, in Manistee, Mich., were smothered by smoke and died. They had gotton some matches and set the bedding on fire .---- Latest estimates of the losses by the University of Virginia fire place the figures at \$250,000. The trustees are already making arrangements for rebuilding .---- The public school children of Philadelphia celebrated the two hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the arrival in the Delaware River of the ship Welcome, with William Penn on board .---- Wendall Swartz, a farmer of White Deer township, near Lewisburg, Ia., committed suicide .----E. K. Smith, aged seventy-three years, of the defunct banking firm of E. K. Smith & Co., of Columbia, Pa., was placed on trial in Lancaster on the charge of embezzlement. Thousands of acres of timber-land on Welsh Mountain has been swept by fire .---- The eity solicitor of Wilmington rendered an opinion that the Sunday meetings of the single-tax men were Sabbath desecration. The barn of Mahlon Haller, near Hamburg, Va., was set on fire by an incendiary .----

# SEISMIC SHOCK. Frightened Sleeping Inhabitants in Many States.

## HOUSES THREATEN TO FALL

#### From Louisiana to Ontario the Shock Was Felt, Although the Damage Done Was Slight-Like the Charleston Disturbance.

A series of severe earthquake shocks shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning caused a general panie throughout Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, and in part of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Michigan. The movement seemed to be from East to West.

In Chicago a shock that lasted nearly a ninute rocked buildings and temporarily

outed their sleeping inhabitants. Telegraph and telephone employees who were on duty were badly frightened, those on the eleventh floor of the Western Union building being dashed off their chairs and thrown violently against the wall.

The shock was unaccompanied by any audible rumbling, coming from the lake and disappearing across the prairies. It was most severely felt on the North Side. In the wooden houses of Buena Park and other North Side suburbs, the shaking up was so perceptible that many persons dashed out of their houses in scanty clothing. During the shock of the Corporation Court .---- The motion to the atmosphere was oppressive to persons of advance the Lambert murder case, brought a nervous temperament. No damage was done, but in many houses pictures were thrown to the floor and crockery broken.

> Cairo felt two shocks, one at 5,09 and an other fifteen minutes later. The public 'library building was badly damaged, and peo ple left their houses for safety. Many chimneys were shaken down. Other Illinois towns report distinct shocks at about the ble for the recent rioting there. same time.

At Lousiville three terrific shocks of earthquake were felt at 5,15 o'clock in the more ing. The first was preceded by a mighty roar like that of distant thunder. This shock lasted fully twenty seconds, and a second and third, no quite so violent, lasted about twelve seconds. The vibrations were from southeast to northwest. The tall buildings in the city were violently shaken. The Ine United States. "Courier-Journal" building rocked heavily the desks and the railings in the counting room swayed as if they would turn over. At the Louisville Hotel and Galt House all the guests were very much alarmed. The city such a treaty has been concluded. people were thrown from their beds the shock was so violent. The night watchman at the Louisville Trust Company says the big building at the corner of Fifth and Market streets shook as if it was coming to pieces. Tho great vaults trembled as if a giant was tun nelling through them and the tall Commerce Building at Fourth and Main streets swaved like a flag staff. Just as the first shock was felt a bright red light similar to the aurorea borealis was seen in the southwest. It passed away with the shocks. At Indianapolis was felt what is pro nounced the severest earthquake shocks within the history of the weather service. It continued sixty or seventy seconds. Every building in the city was shaken. Thousands of people were awakened. There were three distinct shocks of earthquake at Fort Wayne. The second shock was the most severe. Houses shook, and their occupants were much alarmed, but no damage is reported. In South Bend and Columbia City the disturbance was marked. Ohio seems to have been generally shaken, At Cleveland, two severe and distinct earthquake shocks were felt. Tall buildings swayed very perceptibly. Each shock lasted for nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling.

## CABLE SPARKS.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, formerly prime minister of Victoria, Australia, is dead. It is said the Japanese troops are being

withdrawn from the Liao-Tung peninsula. PRINCE BISMACK's health ; continues good, although a report was circulated that he was dead.

The first payment of the Chinese indemnityto Japan, \$40,000,000, was paid this week in London.

United States Ambassador Bayard is visiting Sir John Pender, the promoter in England of the original Atlantic cable. THE Swiss Federal Council tendered a fare-

well dinner to Hon. James O. Broadhead, the retiring United States minister.

The American ship Wandering Jew, from New York, was burned at Hong Kong, and was scuttled to prevent her entire destruction.

The revolt of Mohammedans in the west of China is said to have gained large proportions. An anti-foreign outbreak is feared in Canton.

The French cabinet resigned as a result of a government defeat in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on Southern Railway scandals.

M. Bourgeois has been asked by President Faure to form a cabinet for France, and he has asked for one day's time in which to consult his friends.

The Mohamedan insurgents in West China are said to be defeating the Chinese troops in every direction and they intend to form an independent kingdom.

A monarchist conspiracy has been discovered in the State of San Paulo, Brazil, with extensive ramifications in various districts. Many arrests were made,

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was held in London, and the course pursued by the present board of directors was approved.

Three Turkish cavalry officers, who have heen stationed at the Yildizkiosh, have been exiled to Yemen, Arobia, on the charge of plotting against the Sultan.

Three Armenian notabilities of Trebizond, it is reported at Constantinople, are to be executed on the ground that they are responsi-

A serious condition of affairs is reported to exist in Turkey, where the recent riots and discovery of plots within the palace has so alarmed the Sultan that he lives in fear of assassination.

A correspondent of the London Times who has visited Nicaragua thinks that an interoceanic canal across that country would cost £150,000,000 and that it should be built by

Information which seems to confirm the report that China has granted important concessions to Russia has been received in London, but the Russian officials deny that

### STATE DEPARTMENT REFORMS.

Olney Anxious to Simplify an Antiquated Routine System.

#### CABINET RESIGNS. HON. JAMES BARBOUR DEAD. Passing Away of a Noted Figure in Virginia Politics.

Hon. James Barbour died at his country home, Clover Hill, about three miles from Culpeper, of a violent attack of pneumonia. His long life associate, Dr. Robert S. Lewis, was called in to attend him, and his physician had hopes of his recovery, but Maj. Barbour's feeble condition sank so rapidly with the progress of his malady that when his death was announced it was a great shock and sudden surprise.

Maj. Barbour was a lawyer by profession. He was a brother to United States Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia, and himself prominent in politics. In 1850, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected to the Virginia State Convention that had for its duty the changing and amending of the State constitution. He was repeatedly elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of that body at the time Virginia seceded from the Union. He was opposed to secession, but when Virginia went out of the Union he followed his State. Entering the army he became a member of General Ewell's staff, with the rank of major and adjutant. Conspicuous among the engagements he took part in were Cross Keys and Port Republic

After the war, wrecked in fortune and broken in health, he again returned to the practice of law, principally at this bar. He entered actively in politics, and was elected to the House of Delegates, soon after bolted the convention, and ran independently for Congress against Gen. Eppa Hunton. Culpeper cast for Maj. Barbour an almost unanimous vote and returned him by a majority larger than any other candidate had ever received before, or has received since. He was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on Democratic ticket with Hon. John W. Daniel as candidate for Governor. In the Republican victories of that year the ticket was defeated. He was elected several times after that to the State House of Representatives, but his health continuing to fail, he had finally, within the past three years, to retire from politics and public life.

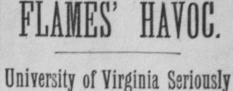
Maj. Barbour was a most magnetic man and had a wide friendship among the Congressmen and Senators of the country. It is said of him that he never forgot a face. He was about seventy years of age. He leaves a wife and seven children.

### THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

General Duffield Says They Are United States Territory.

The report of the joint commissioners appointed under the convention made in 1892 between Great Britain and the United States for the survey of the territory of the United States and Canada, adjacent to the boundary line dividing Alaska and Canada, will be made in the course of the next three months.

In some respects a more interesting problem, which General Duffield, chief of the geodetic and coast survey 'is now at work



Damaged.

## HAD NO FIRE APPARATUS.

Its Progress Stopped by Dynamite Explosions - Several Valuable Possessions Perished With

the Annex Building.

The University of Virginia suffered great loss from a fire which occurred Sunday morning. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames and assistance was obtained from Staunton and Lynchburg. which, however, arrived too late to save the public hall and the rotunda. The fire started in the former building and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillars nothing was accomplished.

Attention was then given to the buildings known as "Old Chapel" and reading room. These were blown up and the debris saturated with water, and the fire thereby was confined to the hail and rotunda. The library, containing about \$15,000 worth of books, statues, paintings, etc., was in the rotunda. An effort to save these resulted in getting out Jefferson's statue and possibly three-fourths of the books. Everything else was burned. At 2 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The lecture rooms were destroyed and everything in the building, including a geological laboratory of great value, a painting entitled the "School of Athens." a copy of the celebrated production by Raphael, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at not less than \$300,000, with an insuranca of \$25,000 on the buildings and contents. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Several minor accidents occurred. The faculty has determined to go on with the lectures as usual, and will use other buildings belonging to the University. Debris from the fire was carried six or seven miles into the surrounding country. Some sparks set fire to Dr. Chancellor's and Professor Lambeth's residences, but they were promptly extinguished.

The fire was discovered about 10.30 A. M. by several students, who noticed a small volume of smoke issuing from the roof to the rear portion of the annex to the main building. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time the entire upper portion of the annex was in flames. Despite the strenuous efforts of firemen, the fire was soon beyond control and spreading to the main building. Then it was decided to blow up the reading room and adjoining hall by dynamite. But for such action all of the houses and rooms on the lawn would have been destroyed.

Among the books stored in the library,

Want of Confidence-Members of Parliament Prohibited from Joining Financial Syndicates. The French cabinet resigned as a result of a government defeat in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on Southern Railway scandal, and President Faure has accepted

the resignations. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Rouanet, who has been prominent in exposing those who were connected with the Panama canal and Southern Railroad syndicates, questioned the government regarding the South of France Railroad scandal, it being alleged that a number of Senators, Deputies and others have made large profits out of the company by fair and unfair means. He declared that the good repute of Parliament was involved and asked for explanations as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them because the Deputies and Senators involved with the late Baron Reinach, of Panama canal fame, had disposed of 85,000 francs in devious ways, and on behalf of the Southern railways he demanded that the minister of justice, M. Trarleux, publish the documents in the case which were in his possession and which would throw light on the subject. M. Binder, a member of the right, then

Crisis in France Over the South-

ern Railway Scandal.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The Chamber of Deputies Voted a

charged the minister of justice with culpable leniency and demanded that the guilty parties be punished. M. Trarieux replied, saying that whenever

the government believed is had incriminating evidence it had prosecuted the parties involved. No Deputy, he added, was included among the guilty parties.

Amid continual radical interruption, M. Trarleux managed to say in addition that several names were known to the government as having figured in reports of the expert, M. Flory, the official accountant, who made an inquiry into the finances of the South of France Railroad. He was interrupted by excited cries of "Names," "names," "names

In reply M. Trarleux said: "Rouvier, Jules Roche, Etienne, Deloncie, Bardoux and others.

When he was able to make himself heard the minister of justice added that the majority of those whose names had been mentioned had explained their position, and he concluded with the remark: "The Chamber knows the truth, and if Parliament considers its dig-

Steve Burris was beaten to unconsciousness near Wilmington by Joe Schutiss, who fled. Virgil Stealy killed his brother-in-law, Lafayette Adkins, near Huntington, W. Va .----Dr. Carpenter, brother-in-law of ex-Governor Flower, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Gouverneur, N. Y., committed suicide .---- Anthony Strauber shot P. L. Farrell, whom he caught breaking into his tailor shop in Chicago .---- The schooner Charles L. Davenport went aground above Cape May, N. J.

Three coal contractors at Hazleton, Pa., have been forced to stop work on account of the drouth. The stop effects 1,200 men .----An explosion of molten metal at the Carnegie blast furnaces, at Braddock, Pa., fatally burned Joseph Schwapps and Mike Goski, and slightly injured a number of other workmen .---- At Trenton, N. J., Prosecutor Stockton nolle prossed the indictment against Mrs. Theodore Prieth, and also the remaining indictment against C. S. Robinson, Emil Krautler and Otto Heinz for conspiracy against the state in the matter of printing contracts .----Holmes lost his nerve and cried while Miss Georgeanna Yoke, the woman he persists in calling his wife, gave evidence damaging to his case. It is understood that the defense will offer no evidence, but submit the case on argument alone .---- The trial of Robert Schall, who was charged with the murder of Richard Jordan, at York, Pa., ended in a verdict of acquittal .---- Miss May Hamilton, aged eighteen years, committed suicide in her home, at Fostoria, O .---- Bert Fox shot his wife and committed suicide at Green Springs, O .---- Mrs. Harry E. Branch, of the Chicago Lyceum Theater, killed herself in a hotel at Indianapolis.---- Miss Mary Fanning of Cuba, N. Y., blew out the gas in a hotel in Richmond, and is now in a serious condition. -----Some snow fell near Lexington and Harrisonburg, Va .---- Benjamin Chandler, aged twenty-three years, was accidentally killed by his brother near Cape Charles, Va .---- Earthquake shocks were felt in many places in the West and South. Nobody was killed, but buildings were damaged in several cities .----At Jamestown, N. Y., Charles Douglass was arrested and charged with murdering Mrs. Winslow Sherman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis. -In Denton, Mo., John O'Gorman was shot and mortally wounded by robbers, who escaped.

#### FATAL GASOLINE.

#### An Explosion in Petersburg, Va., Costs Two Lives.

A horrible accident occurred in Petersburg caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove, resulting in the burning to death of Mrs. Whittle, wife of Fortescue Whittle, of the firm of Davis & Whittle, and from the Huntsville penitentiary, is supposed. daughter-in-law of Bishop Whittle, of the to be with the gang. A. J. Seville is presidiocese of Virginia; the probably fatal burn- dent, and Charles Smith, cashier. ing of the youngest child of Mrs. Whittle, and the serious if not fatal burning of Miss Lucy Stone, daughter of R. S. Stone.

A negro woman servant was also injured. A sad feature of the affair is the fact that Miss Stone, who is fearfully burned about the head and hands, was shortly to be married. The fire caused by the explosion ignited the furniture in the house, but was soon extinguished.

A Yorkshire woman says that the author of "Jane Eyre," pronounced Eyre to rhyme with "air," and not with "ire,"

At Cincinnati there was a slight, tremulous motion that continued for about one minute, and then followed two or three violent undulations which shook buildings and rattled windows like some gigantic explosion.

Columbus, Zanesville, Akron, Toledo, Dayton and towns throughout Northern Ohio report similar experiences.

Three shocks were felt at Niles, Mich. Buildings trembled, windows cracked and people rushed out of doors alarmed to the highest pitch.

In Missouri the people were badly frightened. At St. Louis several distinct shocks were felt. Springfield had the same experi-

At Nashville, Tenn., a sharp shock was felt about 5.10. It lasted fully half a minute. Memphis and Chattanooga felt the rumbling. A slight shock was felt at New Orleans,

ROBBERS LOOT A TEXAS BANK.

La.

#### The Steel Chest Blown Up with Dynamite and \$12,000 Stolen.

The First National Bank of McGregor, Texas, was looted about 2.20 o'clock a. m. Entrance was affected through the door. The thieves opened the outer door by the combination. To the inner steel chest dynamite was applied, completely wrecking the safe. The booty secured amounted to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in paper and gold, All the silver was untouched, and mutilated coins were scattered all over the floor. The bank is fully insured in the Fidelity

and Casualty Company, and will suffer no oss. It is fully solvent and will continue business. Al. Reed, who recently escaped

#### COREA'S NEW QUEEN.

#### The Heir Apparent Sent Abroad to Get Him Out of the Way.

According to a despatch from Seoul, the capital of Cores, to the "Novoe Vremya," the King of Corea has chosen another queen and has assumed the title of emperor.

It is also stated that the heir apparent is being sent as an envoy to America and England with the object of getting him out of the country and preparing the way to the throat for a prince who stands in higher favor.

The present investigation into the financial methods of the State Department may lead to a general inquiry into the business affairs of that department. Secretary Olney is said to be impressed with the awkwardness of transacting public affairs and is credited with a determination to simplify the methods, which are somewhat antiquated and involved.

There is propably no department under the Government of whose transactions so lit. from joining in financial syndicates. The tle is known as the State Department. The secrecy which must necessarily surround the diplomatic negotiations extends to the routine affairs of the State Department. The head of the department has usually entrusted to subordinate officers the actual administration of minor affairs, being generally engrossed with the large and absorbing problems of State. Secretary Olney has discoved ed many, irregularities and inconsistencies and he will endeavor to systematize the routine work.

#### WAR ON ASHANTI.

#### The King Rejects the British Ultimatum and Prepares for Invasion.

Capt. Donald Stewart, the special British commissioner, who was sent to Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, recently to present the King of Ashanti with the ultimatum of Great Britain, has returned, bringing the first authentic news of the result of his mission. The King of Ashanti has rejected the British ultimatum, saying that he prefers war to accepting the terms of the British, and adds that he is fully prepared for it.

The terms of the British ultimatum were that the King should have a British commissioner in his country and that he should place Ashanti under the protection of Great Britain.

A strong force of imperial and Indian troops will now be dispatched to Coomassie to force the King to terms. Sir Francis Scott, inspector-general of the Gold Coast force, who is now in England, will leave for West Africa as soon as possible to organize the expeditionary force, which is expected to begin its advance by the middle of December

TOUCHED BY A LIVE WIRE.

#### Instant Death of a Wilmington Man-His Bride Prostrated.

James McLaughlin, aged thirty years, was killed by coming in contact with a live electrie wire, which had been blown from a pole at the corner of Davis and Head streets, Wilmington, Del. The wire, which hung between two poles about four feet from the ground, struck the unfortunate man in the back of the neck, and burned his hat off. Death was instantaneous. Three daughters of George Weldon, who reside next door to McLaughlin's home, saw the unfortunate man fall, and immediately summoned their father, who went to the scene of the accident, and in attempting to lift McLaughlin's lifeless body received a violent shock, which knocked him off his feet and completely dazed him for several minutes. The accident occurred within three hundred yards of the man's residence. McLaughlin at the time being on his way home from Jersey City, where he had gone with a consignment of cars for the Pullman Palace Car Company. His bride of a week was overcome with grief, and it is doubtful if she will recover.

nity and honor compromised the government will join the Chamber in voting for repressive measures, and in the face of these explanations asks the Chamber for a vote of confidence."

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then submitted to the Chamber and rejected by a vote of 405 to 105.

M. Haberts then moved that the Chamber agrees to prohibit members of Parliament motion was accepted by the premier, M. Ribot, and was adopted unanimously. Later M. Rouanet submitted a motion de-

manding that full light be thrown upon the South of France Railroad scandals, asking the government to prosecute all those who have been found to be implicated in them and submit to the Chamber the report of the expert who inquired into the finances of the company.

M. Ribot thereupon said it was useless to submit the expert's report, and as to the prosecutions, he added, the work of justice had been accomplished and could not be reopened.

M. Rouanet's motion, asking for an explanation as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them and demanding that the minister of justice publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, was then adopted by a vote of 285 to 196.

After the adoption of this motion the ministers left the Chamber of Deputies in a body, amid ironical radical cheers, and went to the Elysce Palace, where they handed in their resignations to President Faure. The Chamber of Deputies was adjourned for a week.

THE KATAHDIN A SUCCESS.

#### Requirements More Than Met, and Under Adverse Conditions.

The Ammen Ram Katahdin had her official trial over the Long Island Sound course and made 17.12 knots speed, giving the builders a \$7,500 bonus.

Fuil head of steam was given the ram when within a mile of the Dolphin, off Horton's Point, and she made, it is estimated, a seventeen knot headway even against a tide. Head tide impeded her progress both ways, west and east, but this will be taken into consideration by the naval board.

Over a portion o - the course 151 revolutions were given the ram, and at times the hull was completly submerged. No person was allowed on deck and all hands were below with hatches and dead eyes security closed. The pilot and wheelsman came in for their share of a wetting in the conning tower, that department taking in several waves which the wind and speed both helped develop.

Gen. Hyde, before his departure for Washington expressed much pleasure at the time made under the most unfavorable conditions of storm wind and tide. On the return to the first stake boat the weather was so thick, he said, that the pilot could scarcely make out the stake boats.

The Katahdin is designed exclusively for ramming. She is 251 feet long, forty-five feet wide and draws fiffeen feet of water. It is claimed by her designer that she can sink any battleship that floats.

PRESIDENT FAURE, of France, is a well equipped critic, and owns a library that is full of valuable editions of the classic French drama.

on, is the determination of the points at which the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, (the eastern boundary of Alaska) crosses the Forty-Mile creek and the Yukon river, as the boundary may involve the ownership of some of the old properties now developing there. Oglesvie, a British officer, determined these points astronomically in 1889. By his observations the one hundred and forty-first parallel crossed Forty-Mile creek eight and three-quarter miles from the mouth, or junction with the Yukon river, and left the bend of the latter river in Canadian territory. His line, however, was fixed entirely by astromical observation. General Duffield's line will also be made from astromical observations, but he has other data which Oglesvie did not have with which to check possible errors. The latitude and longitude of Camp Davidson, upon the Yukon has been absolutely fixed from a long series of observations. From that point the country has been triangulated to the Yukon and a transverse line has been run all the way to the head of Forty-Mile creek. This work has been in progress since 1890, and the final calculations will be completed in about three weeks.

General Duffield does not expect the line to vary very much from Oglesvie, and from the information he has he gives it as his opinion that all of the good properties of the Yukon and Forty-Mile creek are within the jurisdiction of the United States. So far as he has been informed, and the report of the Governor of Alaska agrees with the information, all the gold discoveries have been to the west of a line drawn from Cape Barrow to the extreme Southern point of Alaska, all of which is in the United States territory.

ELECTRICITY ON CANALS.

#### A Virginian's New System Successfully Tested in New York.

After several more or less successful pri vate tests, the new system of operating canal boats by electrical power was publicly demonstrated at Tonawanda, New York, to be feasible and progressive. The system is the invention of Richard Lamb, a native of Norfolk, Va., and the designer of the Corliss engine made world-famous at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. It is an electric cable way, and was first used in hauling logs out of North Carolina swamps. The experimental posts, cables and brackets were put up along the line of the Erie canal under the superintendence of Mr. Lamb and Mr. Frank Whale, the promoter of the enterprise. The power used was generated at the falls by the Niagara Falls Power Company, and was conveyed by wire. Thus the waters of the great lakes furnished both the medium and the motive power for transhipment.

The test was made in the presence of hundreds of spectators, chief among whom were ex-Governor Flower, ex-Lleutenant-Govern-or Sheehan, Lleut.-Gov. Charles T. Saxton, other legislators, canal officials, electricians and capitalists.

Everything moved like clockwork and there was not a hitch to mar the event. A speed of four or five miles an hour was developed. The first part of the test consisted in drawing two boats loaded with sand down the canal toward Buffalo, Afterward five light boats were attached and drawn back to

the starting point as easily as the two. At the conclusion of the test ex-Governor Flower made a speech and several letters were read.

which numbered about 60,000 volumes, were the collections of both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and many manuscripts of great value. Through the brave efforts of the 500 students about 15,000 books and all the paintings were rescued.

The rotunda, which was the central figure among the many buildings, was planned and erected under the personal supervision of Thomas Jefferson, while the large annex thereto was not erected until 1857. In the annex was the public hall and the law library and lecture rooms, and on the lower floors were located the physical laboratory and also the valuable machinery used by the engineering department. The law library, which consisted of about 7000 volumes, was rescued before the flames had fallen to this floor.

This entire building together with its contents is a total loss.

During the efforts of rescue of one the students Mr. B. L. Williams, of Norfolk, Va., was carried off in an insensible state. Among the others injured are Professor William H. Echots, and one of the firemen, who fell among the ruins.

## ARMENIANS BURNED ALIVE.

A Massacre With Terrible Details Reported From the Baiburt District.

Another terrible massacre of Armenians, accompanied by the outraging of women, is reported to have occurred quite recently in the Baiburt District, between Erzeroum and Trebizond.

According to the news received in Constantinople a mob of about 500 Mussulmans and Lazes, the great majority of whom were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, made an attack upon the Armenians inhabiting several villages of that vicinity and set fire to their houses and schools. As the Armenians fled in terror from their dwellings they were shot down as they ran, and a number of men and women who were captured by the rioters, it is added, were fastened to stakes and burned alive.

The Armenian women who fell into the hands of the mob, it is also asserted, were outraged and mutilated. It is also stated that the churches were destroyed, the village pillaged and all the cattle and valuable property belonging to the Armenians carried off. During the disturbance 150 Armenians are reported to have been killed. The surviving villagers applied to the Governor of Baiburt for protection, who, after hearing their complaint, sent three policemen to the scene of the massacre, after the slaughter was ended. The Turkish officials, it is claimed, know the ringleaders of the outbreak, but apparently no steps have been taken to arrest them.

The number of Armenians massacred at Erzingjan is now said to be several hundred. The Turks, it is said, have also attacked the Armenians in the district of Gumushdagh, near Trebizond, and have slaughtered many of them.

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It is officially declared that the Armenians provoked the Balburt disturbances by firing upon the Mussulmans and that many persons were killed and wounded on both sides before the gendarmes suppressed the rioting. It is also officially stated that the Armenians unwarrantably attacked the Mussulmans at Marash and Zeitoun.

Another despatch received asserts that Major Bekir, of the notorious Hamidieh cavalry, was burned alive on October 4 in a church at