

THE NEWS.

A desperate fight between cattle thieves and cow men, near Freville Lake, Lynn county, Tex., in which two thieves were killed and two wounded. One cow man was wounded, but not seriously. Fire completely destroyed the Grand Opera House in Springfield, Mo. The building cost \$75,000, and was insured for \$25,000. The property was owned by F. S. Heffern. A delegation of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the National House of Representatives arrived in Boston in course of their tour of investigation into the needs of the main ship canal of Boston harbor. The oyster schooner Mattie L. Ford, of Trenton, N. J., capsized during a squall in the Cohasset River, and two of the crew were drowned. Pearl Bryan's headless body was buried in Greencastle, Ind.—Thomas Bailey was killed in Accomac county, Va., by a tree falling upon him. Five bucket shops were raided in Chicago, and thirty men arrested on charges of violating the law against gambling. The battleship Indiana was finally safely docked at Port Royal, S. C.—Mrs. Jacob Rhoades, an aged widow of Plainfield, near Carlisle, Pa., was accidentally burned to death. The stores of Movitz & Cabs and Treate, Bland & Co., at West Point, Va., were burned out. Total loss \$40,000.—A new Fire Lloyds Association is to be established in the South, with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

Judge Harvey, at Huntington, W. Va., decided that the capital stock of building associations in that state was taxable.—At Ansonia, Ct., fire destroyed Germania Hall, a brick building. The janitor, Henry Erben, fell from an upper landing head foremost, and was fatally injured. Loss \$20,000.—David Goodfriend killed a burglar at Middleboro, Ky.—Major Edward Leslie, an inventor, killed himself at Paterson, N. J.—John Miller & Sons sued at Newark, N. J., the American Tobacco Company.—Hon. Alonso P. Carpenter has been appointed chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, to succeed the Hon. Charles Doe, deceased.—Three people were injured—not fatally—by an accident on the Southern railroad near Eastman, Ga.—The Vose block, in Machias, Maine, and other buildings were burned. Loss \$125,000.—Robert Sacks was fatally shot at Red Lick, Kentucky, in a quarrel over the cutting off of his saddle-skirts.—The B. & O. Southwestern shops at Washington, Indiana, have been closed.—The Pullis Bros. Iron Company, at St. Louis, assigned. Liabilities \$50,000; assets \$55,000.—Governor Altgeld and the trustees of the Illinois University were indicted at Champaign, Ill., for refusing to display the American flag over the university buildings as the law requires.—Fire at Chambersburg, Pa., caused a loss of \$40,000.

The C. N. Nelson Lumber Company has sold its interests in Choquet, Minn., and in the adjoining county for \$4,000,000, the buyers being the Frederick Weyer Hauser interests. The sale includes a sawmill capacity of 125,000,000 feet annually, vast tracts of timber and iron mines and a railroad.—A special meeting of the Central Traffic Passenger Committee was held in Chicago for the purpose of considering the rules and regulations governing the formation of the organization.—Mrs. Davidson was acquitted in San Francisco on the charge of extorting five hundred dollars from the Rev. C. O. Brown. Mr. Brown was the only witness. Brown testified that he paid the money, not under fear of exposure, but to obtain evidence against Mrs. Davidson. The court then instructed the jury to acquit Mrs. Davidson.—A combination of all the more important companies making electrical heating apparatus has been made at Boston. The capital stock will be ten million dollars.—The Rev. W. H. Brown has been acquitted of the charge of heresy by the Association of Congregational Churches of the district of New Haven, before which he was put on trial.—Leon and H. Bloom failed in Galveston, Tex. Liabilities \$2,000,000; assets \$2,500,000.—Hiram H. Morrison, at Boston, confessed that he choked his wife to death.—Syd Smith shot and killed his brother-in-law, Robert W. Vance, near Pendleton, Ky.—Seymour Eddy and an Italian were killed by dynamite near Lewiston, N. Y.—Jessie Moore, aged twenty, missing since last summer from West Chester, Pa., has joined the Salvation Army in New York.

Fire destroyed the building in Davenport, Ia., occupied by the Washburn-Halligan Coffee Company, and slightly damaged the plant of the Daily Leader. The total loss was \$85,000, partly insured.—Executions on judgment notes aggregating over \$20,000 have been issued against Hugh J. Hamill, trading as B. Hamill & Bro., yarn manufacturers, with a mill in Georgetown. The creditors' claims are principally for money loaned. The failure is attributed to the prevalent business depression.—Fire practically destroyed the organ pipe factory of Fenelon McCullom, at Mansfield Depot Ct. The loss is placed at \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.—Lovers, the leader of the gang of train robbers, who attempted to hold up a train last week, cut his throat in jail in Visalia, Cal., and probably will die.—Mrs. Florence H. Morrison was found dead in her apartments in Boston, and the medical examiner says she was choked to death.—The general officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided not to hold the next national convention in San Francisco, as first intended, and it is probable that it will be held in St. Louis.—Samuel P. Langston, a wealthy coal operator, was arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of Annie McGrath, a girl of eighteen years, with whom he had been living.

AN ARMY IN REVOLT.

Matiny in Bolivia and Several Persons Killed and Wounded. Word received in Lima, Peru, says that a mutiny has broken out in the army in Bolivia, several persons having been killed and wounded. The outbreak has been attended with great excitement. It is now thought probable that the elections will not take place on account of the mutiny, as it is feared that some one will be imposed upon the country by force of arms.

It is rumored in London that the government will ask Parliament for a further allowance for the Prince of Wales on behalf of his children.

BY FIRE DAMP.

Thirteen Miners Mangled at Dubois, Pa.

TWELVE LEFT FAMILIES.

It Was a New Pit, and the Men Were Not Experienced at the Work But the Cause of the Explosion Is Unknown.

A terrible explosion of gas occurred at the Berwind-White shaft, in the eastern limits of Dubois, Pa., and 13 miners were killed.

The mine is a new one, which the company has been opening up and working crews in shifts to push the headings out in various directions for big work later on. Eighteen men went on at 7 o'clock in the morning—14 going into the north heading and 4 into the south heading.

At about 10 o'clock the four men were sensible of a shock, and a few minutes later the mine boss came to them and told them that something had happened and they should get out as soon as they could. When the party, then consisting of five, reached the foot of the shaft, they were nearly overcome by gas, and were hurriedly taken up in the cage.

Assistance was immediately summoned, and practical miners from the Bell, Lewis & Yates Company mines volunteered their services. As the work of rescue proceeded, it was found that the shock in the north heading was so terrific that some of the bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition.

Eleven bodies have been recovered. The first two bodies found were badly mutilated, but the balance had evidently been suffocated by the foul gas.

All of the men were married with the exception of one, who was a son of one of the killed. As the mining industry has been in a depressed condition for some time past, all of the families are left in very poor circumstances.

There was another explosion at Adrian mines, located eight miles south of Dubois, caused by fire damp. Two men were killed.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

He Extends the Civil Service Privilege to the Red Men.

The president has issued a comprehensive order extending the civil service to practically the entire Indian service save those offices above and including that of agent, and in which appointments are made by the President, and the few minor positions of a laboring character, like cooks and washerwomen. Indians who show their fitness hereafter are to be allowed appointment to any of these positions, though they cannot secure transfer to positions in the classified service outside of the Indian work.

The order is as follows: "In the exercise of the power vested in the President by the third paragraph of section 5, of the act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States,' approved January 16, 1883, I hereby direct the Secretary of the Interior Department as to include among the positions classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination, clerk, assistant clerk, issue clerk, property clerk, storekeeper, and all other clerical positions at Indian agencies and Indian schools; likewise to amend the classifications of the Indian service so as to include among the positions classified thereunder supervisor of Indian schools, day-school inspector, disciplinarian, industrial teacher, teacher of industries, kindergarten teacher, farmer, nurse, assistant matron and seamstress.

"But Indians shall be eligible for appointment to any of said positions on such test of fitness as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior and without examination or certification by the civil-service commission; but they shall not be transferred from said positions to the departmental service.

"Approved, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

ARBITRATION IN SIGHT.

A Permanent Peace Board Suggested by England to America.

Amid ringing cheers the announcement was made at the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London that negotiations were on foot for the institution of a permanent Board of Arbitration between England and the United States. The speaker was Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, and a member of Salisbury's Cabinet.

There were present as guests besides Mr. Ritchie, T. W. Russell, Parliamentary secretary of the Local Government Board; A. J. Mondella, ex-president of the Board of Trade; Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for the Indian Department; several of the Ambassadors in London, and a large number of members of Parliament. Sir A. K. Rollit presided.

Mr. Ritchie in his address dwelt upon the feeling antagonistic to a conflict with the United States in the present difficulty. The position had led to the hope, he said, that there would soon be a happy solution. The Government had always desired to solve the difficulty by arbitration within limits which, it was believed, would be approved by Englishmen. The Government went further and said that it would be glad to found a permanent Board of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

The American Government, he continued, was now considering proposals emanating from Lord Salisbury, which it was hoped would result in the establishment of a system by which arbitration would be possible in all cases.

George N. Curzon, Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, replied to the toast "Foreign Representatives." He eulogized the services of diplomats.

Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirtieth Hussars is reported from Dundalk, Ireland. The cavalrymen are said to have hatched to pieces twenty-eight saddles and bridles. Several of the hussars have been arrested.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

Eighty-sixth Day.—The House spent most of the day considering the Curtis bill to abolish the death penalty in all cases where it is prescribed in the federal statutes, save in cases of murder and rape. The bill makes no changes in the penalties that can be inflicted by military and naval courts-martial. The bill failed to pass for want of a quorum.

Eighty-seventh Day.—Senator Hill's bill to remove the restrictions against the appointment as officers of the army and navy of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the civil war, and who subsequently took part in the war on the side of the Confederacy, which he passed the Senate during the night of the excitement over the Venezuela boundary question, passed the House after two hours' debate, with but one dissenting vote—that of Mr. Boutwell, of Maine.

Eighty-eighth Day.—The House took up the naval appropriation bill and made rapid progress with it. When the adjournment was reached all the paragraphs had been passed save the one relating to the increase of the navy. The bill carried \$31,611,034, or \$2,468,468 more than the current law, and authorized four new battleships and fifteen torpedo boats, the cost of which complete will be almost \$35,000,000. Not a single amendment was adopted.

Eighty-ninth Day.—The naval appropriation bill was passed by the House without substantial amendment. An effort was made by the advocates of a larger increase of the navy than was authorized by the bill to increase the number of battleships from four to six. The House by a large majority stood by the recommendation of the committee, the Hanley proposition for six battleships mustering but 32 votes against 134. The bill was passed by a vote of 131 to 63, and authorized the construction of four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats, the total cost of which will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000.

Ninety Day.—The appropriations committee attempted to take up the sundry civil appropriation bill in the House, but the members who were interested in the bills on the private calendar defeated them by a vote of 142 to 77. The net result of the change was less than a dozen pension bills passed. The appropriation committee also suffered another reverse. It was Mr. Cannon's intention to force the House to sit and proceed with the sundry civil bill, but the members were overwhelmingly in favor of taking a holiday, and by a big majority voted to adjourn.

SENATE.

Eighty-sixth Day.—The climax of the Cuban debate was reached in the Senate when the Cuban resolutions were recommended to the conference committee. The vote was unanimous and without the formality of a roll-call. Messrs. Sherman, Morgan and Lodge were appointed to represent the Senate in a further conference. Mr. Mills presented Cuban resolutions which propose to go farther than has been suggested at any previous time. Mr. Platt also introduced resolutions limiting the action of Congress to an expression of sympathy for Cuba's struggle, and authorizing the President to extend the friendly office of the United States toward securing a free, independent, republican form of government.

Eighty-seventh Day.—Although the main Cuban resolutions have been recommended to the conference committee, the Senate on Mr. Mills' resolution for the forcible occupation of the island of Cuba in order to aid the Cubans in securing local self-government. Mr. Mills spoke for two hours in support of the resolution. The rest of the day was given to the legislative appropriation bill, which is not yet completed.

Eighty-eighth Day.—In the Senate the adoption of a resolution allowing ex-President Harrison to receive decorations from Spain and Brazil was opposed by an objection from Mr. Allen. During the day Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposed an amendment prohibiting the United States or any State from giving any recognition or sanction to any church or religious institution. Most of the day was spent on the legislative appropriation bill.

Eighty-ninth Day.—The Senate spent most of the day on the legislative appropriation bill, but did not complete it owing to Mr. Sherman's motion to strike out in opposition for the change from fees to salaries for United States district attorneys and marshals.

Ninety Day.—The Senate indulged in an acrimonious debate over Mr. Hill's motion to strike out in opposition to the proposition to change the date of the assembling of the New Mexico Legislature from December to May. Mr. Hill bitterly denounced the change as a "political trick" to postpone the meeting of the Legislature. The Senate in the hope that a republican President would be elected and the political control of the Territory changed. Mr. Cullem sought to table Mr. Hill's motion, but a motion to this effect failed, whereupon Mr. Cullem yielded to the Hill motion, and the New Mexico provision was struck out. At the close of the day the Senate passed the legislative appropriation bill, carrying \$21,500,000, and then adjourned.

THE NEW NAVY.

House Authorizes Four Battleships to be Constructed.

The naval appropriation bill was passed by the House without substantial amendment. An effort was made by the advocates of a larger increase of the navy than was authorized by the bill to increase the number of battleships from four to six.

The increase was supported on the floor by Hanley (Rep. Ind.), Cummings (Dem., N.Y.) and Johnson (Rep. Cal.), and opposed by Messrs. Boutelle, chairman of the committee, Hulick (Rep., O.), and Robinson (Rep., Pa.). The House by a large majority stood by the recommendation of the committee, the proposition for six battleships mustering but 32 votes against 134.

The bill, as passed, carries \$31,611,034, and authorizes the construction of four battleships and 15 torpedo-boats, the total cost of which will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000.

It was decided to allow three hours for general debate on the paragraph relating to the increase of the navy. Mr. Hanley, a member of the naval committee, who favored a larger increase of the navy than the majority of the committee, argued in favor of an amendment, which he gave notice he would offer, to increase the number of battleships from four to six.

Although his people lived a thousand miles away from tidewater, he said, they were patriotic enough and proud enough to desire to see their country with a navy fitting her position as the greatest country on the globe. He thought it was time for the United States to enter upon a distinctly national policy. He referred to the aggressions of Great Britain and our other foreign complications as an argument for a strong navy.

The Dutch in South Africa are said to be nursing a strong feeling of resentment toward Great Britain, and the burghers are said to be arming for a struggle. The situations of affairs is said to be alarming.

George Henry Broughton, the distinguished American artist, has been elected to full membership in the British Royal Academy.

BAYARD CENSURE.

Resolutions Passed the House by 106 Majority.

AMBASSADOR MAY RESIGN.

Partisan Speeches by Diplomatic Officers Condemned—No Enthusiasm in the Work—Small Vote Cast.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speeches at Edinburgh, Scotland, and at Boston, England.

The resolution was adopted practically by a partisan vote. The first section—the one which designates the Ambassador by name—was adopted by a vote of 180 to 71; the second by a vote of 191 to 59. This was general in tone and inoffensive in itself. But while there was a decisive majority for the resolution of censure, that majority was out of keeping with the sentiment uppermost in many of those who cast their vote affirmatively. The leaders discussed the propriety of taking the sting out of the first section by striking out Mr. Bayard's name. They submitted the proposition to some of their confidants on the floor, and the name "Thomas F. Bayard" was blue-penciled, together with the clause:

Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate, and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while Secretary of State, enjoined upon all diplomatic agents in the United States. In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection. In the other speech he offends all his countrymen who believe that Americans are of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representative of the American people, and in their name, we condemn and censure the said utterances of Thomas F. Bayard.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

All the Republicans and nine Democrats voted for the second resolution. Mr. Willis, from Mr. Bayard's State, made a speech in opposition to the first resolution, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, not only indorsed the resolutions, but declared that a man who delivered such utterances as Mr. Bayard had at Boston, was "unworthy to represent the United States anywhere at any time."

The resolutions adopted, after reciting the objectionable portions of Mr. Bayard's speech were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted, has committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, which should make him the representative of the United States and not of any political party. Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate, and scrupulous reserve which he himself while Secretary of State enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection. In the other speech he offends all his countrymen who believe that Americans are capable of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representative of the American people and in their name, we condemn and censure the said utterances of Thomas F. Bayard.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives public speeches by our diplomatic or consular officers abroad which display partisanship or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization of citizens in the United States are in derogation of the duty of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants, and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

PROPOSALS TO ARBITRATE.

Lord Salisbury Says They Are Before the United States.

Lord Salisbury has sent a reply to the memorial in favor of Anglo-American arbitration of the Venezuelan question adopted by the Peace Society at a meeting in Queen's Hall, London. The reply is addressed to Right Hon. James Stansfeld, ex-member of Parliament, who presided at the meeting. Lord Salisbury says:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of the government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the government of the United States."

The Daily News (Liberal) has an editorial on Lord Salisbury's reply to the memorial of the Peace Association for arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, in which it says:

"Lord Salisbury's letter is the most hopeful word we have had for a long time from the Premier. We hope that it portends a definite clearing of the international situation in one of the stormiest quarters. We may even dream that it will presage a new and brighter era in the world's history."

"It is not perfectly clear whether the question has been advanced a stage or whether the government has merely confirmed and adopted Lord Rosebery's policy."

"If Lord Salisbury is able to convert his words into deeds, he will go far to make his present term of office illustrious and beneficial."

The Chronicle, also Liberal, echoes the Daily News' hopes that the United States will reciprocate our good will. "If so," the Chronicle says, "there is no need to trouble ourselves further about Venezuela."

ROBBED OF \$50,000.

Bonds and Cash Taken From an Old Man Who Lived Alone in Chicago.

Christopher Schrage, who is seventy-five years old and lives alone at 171 South Jefferson street, Chicago, was bound and gagged by two men, at 6:30 o'clock, and robbed of money and papers amounting in value to more than \$50,000.

The old man lives entirely alone and has always kept his money and securities in a safe in a rear room in his house. It was a matter of common report that he was in the habit of counting his money every evening before closing up his house for the night.

They did not injure the old man to any extent, but threatened him with death if he attempted to make any noise for at least half an hour after they had left the house.

The valuables taken included \$45,000 worth of Cook county and Chicago city bonds, mortgages amounting to \$5,000, \$900 in registered government bonds, \$500 in currency and \$1,000 in gold.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Jacob Miller, aged 72, dropped dead at New Cumberland while in the act of retiring. Heart trouble was the cause.

While sawing wood with a circular saw at the woolen mill, Chambersburg, C. M. Dittler had his left hand taken off at the wrist.

John Murray, a Western Union Telegraph Company's lineman, fell from a pole at Kinzer's, dropping forty-five feet. He was seriously injured.

Burton E. Wood, of Huntington, found guilty of forgery at the February term of court, was refused a new trial by the Court and sentenced to one year in the Western Penitentiary at hard labor.

The Court has made an order directing R. C. Neal, receiver of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company, to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. of all debts and claims against the corporation.

William Zerbe is dead at his residence, near Krick's Mills, of pneumonia, complicated with dropsy, aged 77 years. Five brothers and one sister, among them Jared Zerbe, of Greble Post Office, survive him.

The B-1-bike Iron Company shipped four five-inch gun materials weighing fifteen tons to the Washington Navy Yard, and seven tubes for three-inch guns weighing nearly ten tons to the same place. A shipment of five tube sections and bands weighing nineteen tons has been sent to Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

George H. Stroup, aged 49 years, employed on a new building in process of erection was instantly killed at Williamsport. He stepped on a loose board of a scaffold and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, alighting on his head. His skull was crushed.

While playing in the yard of her father's premises, in Lebanon, a 3-year-old daughter of Cyrus Hedimann, of North Annville Township, fell headlong into a tubful of boiling lye, which had been prepared to make home-made soap, and was so badly burned about the face, neck and arms that she will die.

Ernest E. Eaton and Christian Warner, inspectors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were killed in the yards at Wall Station. They were working under a car when an extra freight ran in on the same switch. The supports were knocked away and the car fell on them. Eaton was instantly killed and Warner died at the hospital.

A 3-year-old child of John Horanski, of Carson street, Hazleton, is now hovering between life and death from having drunk an overdose of whisky, which it found in a bottle in an open cupboard.

While on his way to work William H. Hart, 24 years of age, was run down and killed in Lancaster by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Poor Director Samuel Kessler, who lives at Lazareth, a freeman on the Eastern & Northern Railroad, met with a painful accident just before noon. Mr. Kessler was on his engine cracking coal with a pick when a piece of the fuel flew up and struck the unfortunate man in the right eye, knocking it out.

George Lytle, aged 31 years, of Sunbury, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His first attempt was not successful, and he gashed his throat a second time, cutting through the larynx and both carotid arteries. He committed the deed in his bed room and the bed clothing and floor were soaked with blood. He was ill six months with consumption and became very despondent. His father called him to dinner and on his failure to answer went upstairs to find his son lying dead on the bed.

Henry A. Freeman, foreman in Ashby & Vincent's printing house, Erie, met with a violent death. He got out of bed to go to the bathroom, and fell down stairs. In the fall he broke his neck but lived in great agony and was conscious for three hours, although he was entirely paralyzed from the neck down. The deceased served on Farragut's flagship during the war. He leaves a widow and two children.

Frank McCully was struck by a Beech Creek locomotive at Jersey Shore junction and fatally injured. He was an important witness in the case of the United States against Bert Winters and Sterling McCully charged with robbing the Burlington post office.

Margaret Hogg, the five-year-old daughter of John Hogg, of Carnegie, died from burns received at play. She fell into a grate, her clothing catching fire. The mother tore the clothing from the child but not before she had received terrible burns.

Owen O'Brien, section foreman on the Reading Railroad at Conshohocken, found a box along the river. Inside was a note as follows: "Who will find this note please give it to Bessie Fulmer, the wife of John D. Fulmer. I was in the flood and I wrote this note going down in the water. Tell her that I tried to save my life, but I didn't." The person whose signature is attached is unknown in Conshohocken. The box and note are now in possession of Henry Townsend, baggage master at the Reading Station.

BOYS PLAYED BANDIT.

They Robbed a Station Agent in Alabama and Are in Jail.

Two young white boys of near Montgomery, Ala., named Lloyd, one seventeen years of age, the other nineteen old, blackened their faces and held up and robbed W. S. Highlower, the railroad station agent at Ramer.

Mr. Highlower was in the act of closing up the office when the young men entered and stuck the muzzle of a pistol under his nose. On demand he delivered what money he had. As the boys were leaving with their plunder the agent snatched his pistol from a drawer and covering one of them compelled him to surrender and looked him up. The agent pursued the other boy and finally overtook and captured him.

The boys say they have been reading dime novels.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED.

No Hope of Rescue—Terrible Accident in a New Zealand Mine.

A terrible explosion of fire-damp has taken place in a mine at Brunerton, New Zealand. Five persons were killed outright and sixty more entombed, with no hope of being rescued.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

S. B. Keogh, Chief Engineer of the revenue cutter McLane, was found drowned at Key West, Florida.

Christian Warner was killed and Robert Scott fatally injured by a Rock Island train at a grade crossing in Chicago.

An explosion occurred in Corry's torpedo works, at Petrolia, Ontario. John Owens and William Huggard were killed.

The new Vose block, in Machias, Maine, containing seven stores and a large number of offices, was burned. Loss \$175,000.

Twenty-four fishermen, who were carried out on the ice in Saginaw Bay, reached shore safely, at Big Creek, 18 miles from Bay City, Michigan.

Two local trains were in collision at the junction under Guilford avenue bridge, near the Union Station, in Baltimore. Three women were injured.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that sixty families living in and around Brigus are reported to be in a destitute condition and on the verge of starvation.

An explosion of gas in the Berwin-White mine at Dubois, Penna., resulted in the death of 13 or 14 miners, and two men were killed by an explosion at the Adria mines, eight miles south of that place.

A south-bound elevated railroad express and a light engine were in collision on the big curve at One-hundred-and-tenth street and Columbus avenue, New York. Three trainmen were injured, one possibly fatally.

Four men were run down by a train in the Central Railroad freight yards, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Two were killed instantly and one is fatally injured. They were stealing a ride, and in alighting from one train ran in front of another.

Chief Engineer William A. Allen, of the Maine Central Railroad, fell from the platform of a train while crossing the bridge over the Androscoggin river, at Lewiston, Maine, and went down to his death over the Lewiston Falls.

At Chico, California, a party of 12 Chinese and Japanese men and women partook of a mess of food-stuffs, mistaking them for mushrooms. As a result, three Chinese and two Japanese died from poisoning, and the survivors are in a critical condition.

Frost in Florida did considerable damage to early corn, cucumbers, strawberries and Irish potatoes, but no damage to young orange shoots. The damage extended as far south as Orlando, though there was frost as far as Tampa. In Northern Florida, where few vegetables grow, thin ice formed.

PUT DYNAMITE ON THE STOVE.

An Italian Blows to Pieces and Another Man Loses Both Eyes.

A dynamite cartridge, which was being thawed over a fire by an Italian on the George Road, near Lewiston, N. Y., exploded with terrible force.

The Italian was blown almost to pieces, and Seymour Eddy, a son of D. B. Eddy, of Lewiston, had both eyes blown out, one leg broken in three places and was otherwise injured.

MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including grain, flour, and other goods in Baltimore and Philadelphia.