

THE NEWS.

There is to be a new rubber mill started in Bristol, R. I., for the manufacture of gas-marmer garments. The building will cost \$25,000 and the money to be expended in the enterprise is all Rhode Island capital.

—Governor Morton has appointed Rev. Louis Halsey, D. D., of Oswego, and William Guynales, of New York, as commissioners to represent the State of New York at the Fifth National Irrigation Congress to be held in Arizona in December.

—A special from Ogalla, Neb., says: "Union Pacific passenger, eastbound, No. 3, from Denver, struck a broken rail. One tourist, two chair cars and one Pullman turned over in the ditch. Fifteen passengers were injured, but none seriously."

—The American Baptist Congress met in adjourned session in Nashville, Tenn., and resumed the consideration of papers on important topics. The programme of the exercises included papers on "The problems of the Country Church."

—The General Herkimer monument was dedicated at Little Falls, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State. Hon. John W. Vrooman, of Brooklyn; Gen. Dan Butterfield and others delivered addresses. Three thousand people were present.

—Fannie Schofield, a country girl, thirteen years old, has been lodged in the county jail at Oswego, N. Y., on the charge of murder in the first degree in administering arsenic to two small children of Albert Field, of Colosse, whose hired girl she was.

—An autopsy revealed arsenic in large quantities. —When Secretary Carlisle addressed a political meeting in Covington, Ky., last month, eggs were thrown at him, and after the meeting was over, insults were shown to the Secretary as he went from the Odd Fellows' Hall to the residence of Mr. Helm.

—Among these insults was one by James Fagin, who threw a lighted cigar into the Secretary's face. Fagin has since been arraigned for trial several times since his arrest for this act, but the case was continued at each hearing until Thursday, when Fagin was fined \$20 and costs.

THE TROUBLE OVER.

Venezuelan Dispute Will Now be Arbitrated.

KING OSCAR AN ARBITRATOR

Points in the Treaty—Work Not to Be Wasted—A Victory for Venezuela—Notes that Passed Between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney.

A special from Washington, D. C., says:—The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II, has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth or final arbitrator of the Venezuela boundary question.

This is the final and the most important feature of the treaty for the complete adjustment of the long-pending Venezuela controversy. The treaty was concluded in Washington Tuesday at the British embassy.

Sir Julian Pauncefote representing her Britannic Majesty and Secretary Olney the United States. Since the return of Sir Julian from London three weeks ago negotiations toward a final settlement have been proceeding. Most of the meetings were of such an important character that they were held either at Mr. Olney's residence or at the British embassy, the two houses being but two blocks separated.

It happened that the concluding meeting was at the embassy Tuesday night, and special interest was given to it from the fact that Lord Salisbury, the British premier, was to make a speech at Guildhall, London, later in the evening. It is an annual event, at which the premier usually takes occasion to review the status of the most important international questions.

For this reason it was desired, if possible, to acquaint Lord Salisbury of the final and satisfactory adjustment of the Venezuela question in order that he might make such announcement as he thought fit concerning it.

When Mr. Olney and Sir Julian reached their final conclusions a cablegram was at once dispatched to Lord Salisbury notifying him of the result. It reached him within one hour of the time when he went on the platform at Guildhall, and it was the basis for his announcement to England and to the entire world that the Venezuela controversy was settled.

It was a general announcement, without detail, and without any reference to the personnel of the court of arbitration. Thus, Washington and London participated in this eventful scene by which the two leading English-speaking nations reach an amicable means of adjusting the most troublesome international question of recent years.

The main point, as already stated, is that King Oscar II, whose full title is "King of Sweden and Norway, the Goths and Vandals," is the fifth or decisive arbitrator. It is the fifth or decisive arbitrator. It was deemed best to make this choice rather than to leave it to the selection of the other four arbitrators. The latter are assured of being men of eminent judicial attainment, as their choice is left entirely to the judiciary of the respective countries.

The other essential feature of the treaty is that fifty years' actual possession is to constitute title. With this limitation as to the settled district, the entire sweep of Venezuela boundary is placed in the hands of the court of arbitration.

The treaty covers only Venezuela, and the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is left to future negotiations.

As a king seldom leaves his country except on State visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that King Oscar II will go outside of Sweden for the meeting of the arbitrators, and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where King Oscar's palace and the halls of the Swedish Riksdag are located.

The two notes passing between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury which narrowed down to an agreement the only important issue remaining to be decided, namely, that of the disposition of British vested rights through settlement, bear date of July last and are as follows:

Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Foreign Office, July 3, 1896.—Sir: I have to acknowledge your excellency's dispatch No. 209, of 15th June, inclosing a note from Mr. Olney, in which he explains the reasons that induce the government of the United States to withhold their assent from the proposals with respect to the Venezuelan frontier contained in my dispatch No. 130, of the 22d May.

The arguments by which Mr. Olney supports this view will receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's government. I am not writing to you for the purpose of discussing them. My object in addressing your excellency is to point out that in a matter of some importance Mr. Olney, owing, doubtless, to the inadequacy of my own explanation, has misapprehended the purport of the proposal which I had the honor to make to him. He states that "It appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line, decided to be the true one by the arbitrators, shall not operate upon territory bona fide occupied by a British subject."

This was not the intention of my proposals and the language of my dispatch of 22d May does not, I think, fairly bear this construction. I proposed that "the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela," but I did not propose that they should necessarily be assumed without further proof to be part of British Guiana. I only stipulated that the ownership of them was not to be decided by the tribunal, which in our judgment, was inadequate for this purpose, though it was

adequate for the assignment of the unsettled districts. The settled districts, shown to be in dispute by the inquiries of the commission were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo. It covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana. It impinges titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts must be treated separately, and until further inquiry has thrown more light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

The view of her Majesty's government is that, where the matter in issue is of great importance and involves rights which belong to a considerable population and are deeply cherished by them special precautions against any misapplication of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a title to unoccupied territory is alone in issue. It is for this reason that her Majesty's government proposed to accept these districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the government of the United States to pre-empt any questions which have been raised, or might be raised, with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate examination.

I should wish you to offer this explanation to Mr. Olney when you have an opportunity, and, if he desires it, give him a copy of this dispatch. I will reserve for another occasion the observations which, after consideration, I may have to make in reply to the general argument of his note.

SALISBURY.

Mr. Olney to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Department of State, Washington, July 13, 1896.—Excelsiency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of Lord Salisbury's dispatch to you of the 3d inst. Its object is to explain that his lordship, in his previous dispatch of May 22, did not intend that the boundary line fixed by the proposed arbitral tribunal should include in British Guiana any territory bona fide occupied by a British subject January 1, 1887.

But, as such territory must fall upon one side or the other of any complete boundary line, and was certainly not in any event to be assigned to Venezuela, all the present explanation would seem to show is that Lord Salisbury's proposals of May 22 contemplated not a complete boundary line, but a part or parts of such line, namely, such part or parts as might divide uninhabited or unsettled territory. Such a conclusion requires a somewhat heroic construction of a paper which in terms proposes "the following basis of settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute," by which the two governments are to endeavor to agree "to a boundary line" upon the basis of a certain report and by which, in absence of such an agreement, an arbitral tribunal is to "fix the boundary line upon the basis of such report." Nothing in this language intimates that anything less than a complete boundary line is to be the outcome of the plan suggested.

The discussion is, however, hardly worth pursuing. If Lord Salisbury did not make his meaning clear in the dispatch of May 22, he certainly is entitled to make it clear now. There is another part of the dispatch which seems to me of more importance and upon which I wish to base an inquiry. "The claim of Venezuela," it is said, "is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impinges titles which have been unquestioned for many generations."

That Venezuela claims territory extending to the Essequibo, or covering two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana, cannot be regarded as being of itself an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration. But the objection that the Venezuelan claim "impinges titles which have been unquestioned for many generations" is undoubtedly of the most weighty character. The inquiry I desire to put, therefore, is this: Can it be assumed that her Majesty's government would submit to unrestricted arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious and actual use and occupation of either party for even two generations, or say for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party?

In other words, will her Majesty's government assent to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy with the period for the acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?

I inclose copy of the dispatch for Lord Salisbury's use. I should be glad to have its substance transmitted by cable, that it may be published with the other correspondence on the 18th instant.

I have, etc., (Signed) RICHARD OLNEY.

INCREASE IN CORN YIELD.

Returns Place the Average at 27.3 Bushels.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture for the month of November as to the rate of yield make the average corn crop 27.3 bushels, which is above the yield indicated by the condition figures in October. Last year the preliminary estimate of yield was 26.2 bushels.

The rates of yield in the large and principal corn States are as follows: New York, 31.7; Pennsylvania, 37.1; Ohio, 39.9; Michigan, 37.0; Indiana, 32.4; Illinois, 40.4; Wisconsin, 33.6; Minnesota, 30.6; Iowa, 37.7; Missouri, 26.3; Kansas, 27.1; Nebraska, 37.2.

The average yield of buckwheat is 18.7 bushels per acre, against 20.2 bushels last year, and 16.1 for the year 1894. The average yield per acre of potatoes is 86.8 bushels, which, though not phenomenal, is nevertheless above the average for the past ten years. The average yield of hay as indicated by the preliminary returns is 1.36 tons, against 1.08 last year. The average yield of tobacco is 679 pounds per acre, against 743 pounds last year and 733 pounds in the year 1894.

CUBA'S FATE.

Consul-General Lee Summoned By Cleveland.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

Our Business Interests Suffering Because of the Prolonged Conflict, and This is Likely to Induce Decisive Treatment Soon.

The rumor was again revived at Washington that the war in Cuba would be brought to a conclusion within sixty days. A statement to that effect is based upon alleged correspondence between Minister De Lome, of the Spanish Legation, and Secretary Olney. The Spanish Minister refuses to discuss the Cuban situation for publication, but other representatives of the legation deny that any correspondence has passed between the two governments, indicating the purpose of Spain to bring the hostilities in Cuba to a close within the period named, or any other set time.

It is intimated by Spanish representatives that the campaign in Cuba will be prosecuted from this on with unusual vigor, especially in the Pinar del Rio district. The expectation is that they will become masters again of a large portion of the island within a short time, but no particular period has been fixed in which they promise themselves or any other nation to end the war.

The impression prevails in Washington that President Cleveland, in his annual message to Congress will devote considerable space to the Cuban question and explain the exact position of the Administration with regard to it. This may be done to prevent action by Congress that would be favorable to the Cuban insurgents, or it may be that an expression from Congress will be sought as to the wisdom of interfering in the affairs of the island.

Consul-General Lee, who is at his home in Virginia, has evaded all public discussion of the Cuban situation and has declined to confirm or deny the report that his visit to Washington at the present time was requested by the President for the purpose of making a direct verbal report concerning the conditions in Cuba.

In diplomatic circles, however, the impression is strong that General Lee has been asked for such a report that it may be used by Mr. Cleveland in treating the Cuban question in his annual message.

The policy of the Administration has all along been that of non-interference in the Cuban troubles, and many of its friends maintain that this policy will be unchanged while Mr. Cleveland remains President. Recent reports, however, from Cuba, of American interests being interfered with, may lead to some decided utterance on the part of the President, as he is generally believed to be more sensitive where commercial interests are involved than where there is a question of sentiment.

It is considered possible that if the millions of American capital invested in Cuba are in danger Mr. Cleveland may recommend in his message some conservative move that would suggest to Spain the necessity of ending hostilities in that island.

WEYLER'S FORCES REPULSED.

A Report That the Captain-General Has Suffered Defeat.

Captain-General Weyler has at last met the Cuban army on the field, and has suffered a repulse, according to the advice per steamer Olivette, from Havana. Weyler, it is said, was attacked while encamped in the Gobernadora Hill, in Pinar del Rio Province, by the Cubans, under Perico Delgado and Perico Diaz. The Cubans surprised the Spanish outposts, and for a time great confusion prevailed in Weyler's camp. Weyler is said to have fallen back about eight miles. During the retreat the Cubans killed thirty-four Spaniards and wounded sixty others.

A numerous band of insurgents encamped near Gaira Melena, and the vanguards fired upon the town.

General Bernal has left on the coastwise steamer Triton, for Pinar del Rio, to take command of General Echague's brigade, that commander having been wounded. Another engagement with the insurgents is expected there.

The insurgents have attacked the town of Camaricoa, in the Province of Matanzas. After firing upon the place for five hours the fire being returned by the garrison, the enemy retreated, leaving four men killed on the field.

A despatch from Matanzas says that ten persons, who were imprisoned on political charges, have been released.

The insurgents have destroyed, with the use of dynamite, the bridges at Calderon, Province of Matanzas, at about the time a passenger train was due to cross it.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Sixteenth Annual Session at Indianapolis.

The sixteenth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress was held in the Indiana Hall of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis. There were about seventy persons present. The membership consists of representative men and leaders in the cause of agriculture. The congress was called to order by the president, H. F. Clayton, of Indiana, Ia. Mayor Taggart delivered an address of welcome. Response was made by Secretary J. M. Stahl, of Chicago.

J. G. Kingsbury, of Indiana, spoke a welcome on behalf of the press; J. G. Offutt on behalf of the farmers of Indiana. I. S. Coffin, of Iowa, spoke briefly, after which Governor Matthews welcomed the congress on behalf of the State.

On unveiling a bust of himself at the London Guild Hall lately the Duke of Cambridge, after looking at it, said sadly: "It will remain after I have gone."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A damage suit of E. M. Clarke against the city of Scranton for \$10,000, grows out of an injunction granted by court last week. In the order accompanying the injunction Court directed the City Engineer and the contractors engaged in paving West Lackawanna Avenue not to decrease its width, but to open it to its full width of thirty feet. In opening the street to this width, Mr. Clarke claims that his property has been encroached upon and damage to the amount asked in his suit.

Frank H. White, a former Pittsburg, after an absence of over twenty years met his wife face to face in the office of Special Pension Examiner Patterson. For the last three years Mrs. White has given her husband up for dead. The meeting was caused by an investigation of pension papers filed almost coincidentally by Mr. and Mrs. White the former applying on the grounds of shattered health, the latter asking for a widow's pension. The pension authorities brought the man to Pittsburg from Owensboro, Ky., and husband and wife met.

While Robert Reppert was driving a blind horse along the towpath of the Schuylkill Canal, near Shoemakersville, with two big cans of milk in his cart, the horse stepped into the water and cart, driver and milk followed. Mr. Reppert swam to shore, but it was with much difficulty the animal was rescued.

On the night of October 31 Abram Phillips, an aged and highly respected farmer residing near Carlisle, was called from his home and cruelly beaten and otherwise maltreated by several Halloween masqueraders. The matter was placed in the hands of a detective, and H. J. Bently arrested Wesley Watson and Harvey Hartman, two young men living near the Phillips farm on the charge of committing the offense. Watson and Hartman gave bail and will be tried at the February term of court.

William H. Allen, of 340 East Fourteenth street, a colored waiter employed at the Edgemont Hotel, Chester, was cut with a razor while attempting to act as a peace-maker in a fight. The wound extended from the back of the neck to the middle of the cheek, severing several arteries, and just missing the jugular vein. Allen was taken to the Chester Hospital, where it required nineteen stitches to close the wound. The man who wielded the razor has not been arrested.

Joseph Rhoads, of Reading, made a bet with William Elsenbise that if McKinley is elected he would walk to Chicago. He started on his tramp Monday morning, and was accompanied by a band of music to the outskirts of the town. The agreement is that he must walk the entire distance and leave Monday without any money. He was provided with a passport signed by Mayor Weidel in order that he might be identified in case he should be arrested for vagrancy. He will return by train. Had Bryan been elected Mr. Elsenbise was to have turned over his cigar store to Mr. Rhoads.

During a drinking bout between Italians at Robertsdale, a mining town, Peter Venezia was murdered. His alleged slayers, Lewis, Lawrence and Daniel Cheraz, and Chilian and Alexander Yannace, were lodged in jail at Huntington. The alleged murderers used iron pins and stones on their victim, whose head was literally beaten into a jelly. Jealousy over a girl is said to have prompted the crime.

John Ottilius, aged about three years, was drowned in the Schuylkill River at Cumbria. The Ottilius family keep boarders, and the mother was preparing supper for them when the little boy wandered away. At supper time he did not come home, and the family becoming alarmed, a searching party was organized. The search was kept up all night, and the body of the child was found in the Schuylkill River, about 100 yards below the bridge leading to the railroad station.

Diphtheria has developed at Brandtville, a village in Monroe Township. About ten days ago a son of John Grauff showed symptoms of illness. The case was not given medical attention and his death followed in a few days. A few days later another child took sick and died, and still another and another until Grauff followed his fourth child to the grave. Medical advice having been called, it appeared that the disease was a malignant type of diphtheria, known as black diphtheria. Since the burial of the fourth child the father, two children and an aged mother have been very ill with the disease, but it is thought they will recover.

John Kosowich met a terrible death at the blast furnace in Scranton. He was unloading cars at the ear dump when he lost his balance and fell through the trestling, a distance of 10 feet, striking his head against the jagged pieces of ore. The top of his head was frightfully crushed, and death must have been instantaneous.

TEXAS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

On the Bottom of Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, New York.

The United States battle-ship Texas is now at the bottom of the Wallabout Channel in Brooklyn, with the water pouring in her hold faster than it can be pumped out, and there is every prospect that it will be several days before she can be raised.

She is as deep down in the water as the mud at the Cob Dock will permit. She is resting easily and is not a wreck, although it will take a great outlay to repair the damage done by the water in her hold and engine-rooms. It is only one of the numerous accidents that has happened to the Texas since she was launched a few years ago.

The latest accident to the Texas happened shortly after 6 o'clock Monday morning. It was supposed that her sea cook blew out or the 13-inch pipe attached to it broke. At any rate, three divers were put to work soon after the Texas went down to ascertain just what the nature of the accident was.

The water rushed in through the valve in torrents, and had the accident happened while the big ship was at sea it is not unlikely that all hands would have been drowned, for she was resting on the bottom at the Cob Dock ten minutes after the first water poured into her side.

As soon as the nature of the accident was learned the work of repairing it was begun.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The latest name for the Sultan is the Eoya Ripper.

Apple beer is now the rage in the country districts of Maine. Seymour, Ct., had its first fire in two years one night last week. Keene, N. H., aldermen have named a new highway McKinley street. The Connecticut bicyclists will wage a vigorous campaign this winter in behalf of a bicycle baggage law.

A new hypnotic has probably been found in the Jamaica dogwood. The fluid extract has been found efficacious in dentistry. Women are employed by a New York goldsmith as gold beaters. They surpass men in carefulness and delicacy of workmanship. A Bartlett's Island, Me., man has a horse that makes nothing of swimming half a mile to Mt. Desert whenever his owner wishes to go over.

Over 45,000 copies of Ian Maclaren's new work, "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers," were ordered in England and America immediately on publication. There are 7,000 inmates of the Massachusetts State prisons, and over 100,000 arrests a year are made, which cost the State the sum of \$3,000,000 annually.

A citizens' league has been formed in Toronto to put down the bicycle scorcher. The league is composed of the most prominent citizens, and is out for blood. It is announced that the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which will be opened at Nashville on May 1, 1897, will cost about \$1,000,000. All the money necessary has been subscribed.

The fossil remains of a hog have been recently recovered in the "bad lands" by the expedition led by Prof. J. E. Todd, State geologist of South Dakota, and are said to prove that the animal must have been as large as a medium-sized elephant. Grafted orange trees in greenhouses sometimes bear an abundance of fruit. A forest on Madison avenue, not far from Fort-second street, New York City, has a beautiful little tree, hardly two feet high, but carrying from twenty to thirty small oranges.

At the present time there are owned and controlled by the railroads and private car companies of America nearly 1,500,000 freight cars, or, in other words, enough cars to make continuous trains reaching from Boston to San Francisco, with an engine for every forty-five cars.

San Francisco has lately furnished the finest and costliest piece of mining machinery ever sent to Mexico. It is an eight, stamp plant for the Progress mine, eighty miles north of the City of Mexico. It is furnished with eighteen amalgamating pans and about the same number of grinding and other pans. The machinery cost \$200,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The First National Bank of Decorah, Ia., has been placed by Comptroller Eekles. A new central labor body, to be known as the Chicago Federation of Labor, was organized in that city.

The labor troubles at Leadville, Col., are still unsettled and the militia is under arms to prevent bloodshed. The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Rochester, endorsed a scheme for a graduated income tax.

The Iowa Savings Bank at Sioux City closed its doors. The assets are \$445,000 and liabilities about the same. The plant of the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, O., is being removed to Lynn Mass., "solely for commercial reasons."

Thirty-five hundred miners struck on Saturday in Jackson county, O., against the reduction in price of mining from 61 to 45 cents. The prospects are that an early compromise will be effected. The Controller of the Currency has appointed receivers for the following national banks: First, Garret, Kans.; First, Eddy, N. M.; Second, Rockford, Ill., and Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Justice Lawrence, in New York City, appointed E. J. Ross auxiliary receiver of the assets in that State of the Ross & Baker Co., a New Jersey corporation, which has a silk mill at Port Oran. The liabilities of the company are said to be \$140,000. The Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, applied to Judge Grosscup for an injunction against the Metal Polishers' National Union, restraining that organization from ordering a strike in that factory. Judge Grosscup referred the attorneys for the bicycle company to Master in Chancery Bishop.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The Mayor of Roanoke, Va., Robert McClelland, was knocked down and fatally injured by a trolley car in that city. The American schooner Charmer, from New York for Savannah, with a cargo of fertilizer, has reached St. George, Bermuda, badly damaged by the recent storm.

While a Republican parade was crossing a bridge into Denison, Ohio, the bridge collapsed, carrying twenty-five horsemen with it. All were injured, but none fatally. One horse was killed outright. Mrs. John Snyder and three children were in a buggy on a ferryboat at Steubenville, Ohio, when the horse became unmanageable and backed into the river with the occupants. Mrs. Snyder was rescued, but the three children and horse were drowned.

A special train conveying John P. Irish, of Cal., and others ran into a freight train near Lincoln, Neb., and J. M. Tiplinger, a Lincoln commercial traveler, who stood on the platform of the car, was killed. The freight train engine was taken to haul Irish's train and it was delayed only a slight time.

The schooner Emma J. Gott, at Salem, Massachusetts, from New York, was completely wrecked by the explosion of her cargo of dynamite and gasoline. There were 400 cases of the former and 150 tanks of the latter in the cargo. Two of the crew were injured. The Empire magazine, containing 100 quarts of nitro-glycerine, near Geneva, Indiana, exploded Saturday morning. Scores of houses in the vicinity were wrecked, and one man is said to have been killed.

When Li Hung Chang met Joseph Chamberlain, who affects a monocle, the Chinese minister noticed the single eye-glass, took it for granted that the Colonial Secretary had lost the use of one eye, and offered him his sincere condolences.