

THE NEWS.

The remains of Miss Kate Field were not sent as expected on the steamer Alameda, which arrived from Honolulu Thursday morning.

A special from Clyde, N. Y., announces the death of Helen M. Saxton, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of New York. She was 50 years of age.

Thomas Quigley's general store, the post-office and several dwellings at Miner's Mills, Pa., were destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$20,000.

The Nebraska Beet Sugar Association, who are holding their annual convention, have declared for a continuance of the present bounties, as well as further national aid.

Complete returns from every county in Wyoming give the Bryan electors majorities as follows: Van Meter, 15; Martin, 400; Quely, 380; Osborn, for Congress, 340; Gorn, for supreme judge, 503.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to embody in its new rules the principles of the existing civil-service law. The triumph of the new rule was accomplished after a sharp fight among the members.

A special from Helena, Mont., says: "This state and all others east of and including part of Idaho, are shut off from the coast, owing to the landslides and washing out of bridges on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Both systems have abandoned all their trains."

The California Deep Harbor Commission has decided to meet at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 9 next, instead of December 2, as they had previously agreed.

Harry Mantzel, seaman on the steamship Otterpool, which arrived in Galveston, was caught in the ropes off Key West and died in four hours, being horribly crushed.

Mrs. Foley, a widow, aged 65 years, and her unmarried daughter, Fanny, aged 40, were found murdered in their home, near Liberty, Mo. No motive for the crime is known.

The third annual convention of the Nebraska Beet Sugar Association was held in Grand Island, Neb. Vice-President Atkinson opened the convention and Mayor Thompson delivered the address of welcome.

A well-dressed man, who gave the name of A. H. Morse, Racine, Wis., registered at the International Hotel, Windsor, Ontario. Next day he was found dead in bed, with a bullet wound in his head. He had shot himself.

A Pomeroy (O.) special says four prisoners escaped from the jail. Two of them, Will Mounjany and Monroe Hunter, were charged with murder; the others with highway robbery. Bloodhounds have been put on their trail.

At Savannah, Ga., the fire in the two holds of the British steamship Ripon City was extinguished, and the cargo was unloaded. It was necessary to remove about 2,500 bales more or less damaged by fire and water.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Illinois Watch Company, at Springfield, Illinois, has resumed operations.

The "Diamond O" shop of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company, at Marlboro, Massachusetts, is to be reopened after a year's shut-down. The shop employs from 250 to 300 hands.

A Houghton, Michigan, despatch says the mining companies at Negaunee, Iron Mountain, Champion, Ishpeming and other points in that region are adding to their force of men to the extent of 2000 men or more.

In October last Sanford & Sons, carpet manufacturers, of Amsterdam, New York, reduced the wages of their employees 10 per cent. This week the firm announced that the wages has been restored.

The people of Holland, Mich., have raised \$6000 to aid in building the factory of George P. Hummer, the silver candidate for Congress, which was burned a few weeks ago, entailing a loss of \$150,000. He will employ 500 men.

The executive officers of the railway brotherhoods of the country are to meet in Chicago "to determine what measures they want to push before the coming session of Congress, and the best way to do it."

The strike of the employees of the Tudor Iron Works, at St. Louis, which has been in progress for two years, was declared off, the proprietors having acceded to the demand for increased wages. This will place 800 men at work.

A Toronto despatch says that representatives of Barney Barnato, the Kaffir mine king of Johannesburg fame, have secured control of practically all the mining properties in Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts in northwestern Ontario.

Believing that a provisional tariff bill will be passed at the next session of Congress, New York city capitalists have subscribed \$50,000 for the opening of a factory there for the manufacture of patent and enameled leather, employing 500 hands. Work will be begun at once.

The Indiana State Miners' Convention has voted to continue the strike for 60 cents a ton. An effort will be made to get the Illinois miners to unite with those in Indiana in securing a uniform mining price in the two States.

A despatch from Pana, Illinois, says that the Illinois Central Railroad Company is decreasing its force in different departments. Depression in traffic is given as the cause. It is said all departments will be affected.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad management has announced a reduction of hours of labor in the general shops in Bloomington, Ill., from eight hours to seven per day. It was also announced that the shops would be closed from the 25th instant to December 1, and that during the month of December the 1000 men employed will be given thirty-two hours per week. General Superintendent Gray stated that the action of the company is caused by the decrease of the freight and passenger traffic.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

Twenty-Five Bodies Already Taken From a Westphalia Coal Pit.

A fire-damp explosion has occurred in a colliery at Becklinghausen, Westphalia, Germany. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and 40 or 50 men are known to be still entombed.

It is said that Madame Melba was given a reception at Music Hall, Boston, on Friday last which recalled the palmy days of Jenny Lind and Patti.

HARBOR DEFENSES

Report of the Board of Ordnance.

WAITING FOR THE MONEY.

The Present Inefficient Condition of Our Ports Against a Foreign Enemy Clearly Pointed Out—Engineering and Ordnance Department Report.

The work of placing our harbors in a state of defense is thus summed up in the report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, signed by General Miles, Colonel Frank and Major Phipps and Messrs. Outhwaite and Ayer, just made public.

"Under the increased appropriations of the present fiscal year the work of placing our harbors in a proper state of defense is making good progress, and if only the same sums are appropriated annually for a few years our principal ports will present a formidable front to an attacking fleet."

Only Common Prudence.

"It is hoped, however, that even more liberal appropriations will be made in order that we may sooner be ready for an emergency that may arise at any time. In view of the present serious aspect of European politics it is only common prudence for this nation to be on its guard, for should a conflict arise we are liable to be embroiled with some power whose navy, in the present defenseless condition of our coasts, might destroy or enact enormous wrongs from our chief cities."

Waiting for the Money.

"Our engineering department is ready with the most modern plans for fortifications and our ordnance department is prepared with designs for guns and carriages that are equal to any in the world. If Congress will but increase the appropriations to the capacity of those departments for useful and economical work, it will not be long before our coasts are secure against the attack of foreign powers. An effective preparation for war is the best safeguard against war."

A Rapid Evolution.

The report contains a letter from Secretary Lamont, in which he points out that the Board was created at a time when Congress was taking the first step in the execution of a project that involved the ultimate expenditure of more than \$100,000,000, the purpose being to have a body of experts to pass on the advancing stages of armament. Recent years, the secretary writes, had witnessed a rapid evolution in war material. Foreign nations had armed and rearmed at short intervals. Costly material had been manufactured; much of it to be thrown away as defective, or because outlived by superior inventions on the part of a possible enemy. Mr. Lamont suggested that the work would be expedited if the Board established certain definite "types" of implements and engines of war.

Implements and Engines of War.

In answer to this, the Board specifies the following list of implements and engines of war for which satisfactory types have been determined:

Twelve-inch steel B. L. rifle; now under construction, model 1888 and model 1891; 10-inch steel B. L. rifle, model 1888; 8-inch steel B. L. mortar; 12-inch cast-iron mortar-hooped with steel; 7-inch siege howitzer, model 1893; 5-inch siege rifle, model 1893; 3.6-inch field gun, model 1891; 3.2-inch field gun, model 1890; 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun; 12-inch non-disappearing barbette carriage; 8-inch non-disappearing barbette carriage; 12-inch spring return mortar carriage; 3-inch disappearing carriage, Crozier-Buffington type; 10-inch disappearing carriage, Crozier-Buffington type; carriage for 7-inch siege howitzer; carriage for 5-inch rifle; carriage for 3.6-inch field gun; carriage for 3.2-inch field gun; carriage for 3.6-inch field mortar; carriage for 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun; caissons for field guns; omnibed battery wagons and forges for field guns; armor-piercing projectiles for sea coast guns; shell and scrap metal for field guns; torpedo casemates and cable galleries.

The work being done at the various gun works and arsenals is reviewed in detail.

THE VENEZUELAN AGREEMENT.

Exclusive Political Control for Fifty Years to Constitute Title.

The London Chronicle reports that the following are rules for the arbiters forming part of the Venezuelan agreement:

First, an adverse holding or prescription during fifty years shall make a good title. The arbiters deem an exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement, sufficient to constitute an adverse holding or to make a title by prescription.

The second rule empowers the arbiters to give effect to rights and claims based on any valid principle of international law which does not contravene the foregoing rules.

Third, in determining the boundary line, where the territory of one party is found to be occupied by the subjects of the other party at the date of the treaty, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

KILLED BY HIS INITIATION.

An Electric Chair Ceremony at an Elks Lodge Caused Blood Poisoning.

Edward W. Curry, chairman of the Democratic state committee, died at the Savary House, De Moines, Ia., of blood poisoning, the result of initiation into the Elks Lodge a few weeks ago.

He was seated in an electric chair and horribly burned before those operating it realized what they were doing.

It was kept quiet until he died. It was given out at his request that he had hemorrhoids.

THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

A Summary of the Document in which the Venezuelan Question is to Be Settled.

The London Chronicle publishes a summary of the agreement of the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

The agreement as published by the Chronicle is very short, covering only two pages of printed matter, as given out, and entitled: "Heads of the proposed agreement between Venezuela and Great Britain for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States."

There are four separate heads to the agreement.

The first head provides for the appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The second head provides for the appointment of a tribunal consisting of two, to be nominated by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, two to be nominated by the British Supreme Court, and the fifth, a jurist to be selected by the other four.

In the event of their failure to agree, Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, is to select the fifth member. This fifth member may be a judge of the said courts, and he will preside over the tribunal as its head.

The third head of the agreement directs that the tribunal shall investigate all the facts necessary to decide the controversy as to the extent of territory known to belong, respectively to the United Netherlands and to Spain at the date Great Britain acquired Guiana.

The fourth head provides that the arbiters shall ascertain all the facts necessary to arrive at a proper decision and shall be governed in their findings by three short rules, the most important of which provides that actual holdings or a prescription of fifty years shall make good the title. The arbiters are empowered to give effect to settlers' rights in establishing facts; the ordinary rules of law shall prevail.

The agreement is dated November 12, and is signed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The agreement will be the basis of a treaty to be concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela. In fact, it will be a treaty in itself, only requiring clauses to be added relating to the procedure, the compensation of members of the tribunal and other minor routine matters.

The Chronicle has a dispatch from Washington which says that Mr. Olney was urged Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister there, to go to Caracas to get President Crespo and the Venezuelan Congress to accept the agreement. This dispatch also says that Mr. Olney advised the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain by Venezuela.

NIAGARA HARNESSSED.

Gas Great Falls Furnish Electricity for Buffalo.

A new era of industrial progress of Buffalo, N. Y., was inaugurated when electricity generated by the water power at Niagara Falls was brought to the city. The current will be used for manufacturing purposes. The transmission of electricity is the realization of the dream of electrical and mechanical engineers, who have studied the problem for many years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the project. The electricity will be first used in operating a portion of the Buffalo street railway. It is designed to use ultimately the current in manufacturing and other establishments of the city.

The great dynamo in the power-house at Niagara Falls are marvelous in their power. Each of the four has a capacity of 5,000 horse power, even when the turbines below develop an efficiency of only 75 per cent. The system of generation is known as the Tesla Poly-phase alternating current system. Each generator delivers an alternating current to each of two circuits. The two currents are 180 apart, that is, each current attains its maximum value when the value of the other is zero. The direction of the current is reversed 3,000 times per minute. The current thus produced is conveyed through heavy lead-covered cables to the small transformer house on the other side of the canal. Here the wires enter what are called "step-up" transformers, where the current is converted into one of high potential. Then the current leaves the transformer-house on a heavy wire and is fairly launched on its long journey.

This is the process until the "step-down" point is reached, the city line of Buffalo. Here is another power-house, twenty-six miles from the source of the power, where the potential is reduced and the current is again put on the wires and carried into Buffalo to the railway company.

WRECKED BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

Louisville and Nashville Express Smashed Up and Several People Hurt.

The 2.30 A. M. train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked four miles from Montgomery, Ala., in a very wild country, by train robbers. The engineer saw an obstruction on the track, but too late to stop the train, which went crashing down a steep embankment. A rail had been torn up and nailed down again three or four inches out of line. The train, comprising two mail-coaches, baggage car and two first-class coaches, was completely wrecked. The track was torn up for fully 200 yards. Three persons were seriously injured. Mr. John Thwait, of Atlanta, bound for Dallas, Tex., and W. G. McGover, of Monroe, being the most seriously hurt. Two other passengers were pinned under the smoking car, and only after an hour's hard work were they extricated. Their names could not be ascertained, but both came from Louisville.

Blood hounds have been sent on the trail of the wreckers by railroad detectives, but as yet no clew has been obtained to the guilty parties. Suspicion, however, rests on a colored track walker, who was captured near the place. He claims to have been posted to watch for train wreckers by the company. He has been held. The damage is fully \$50,000.

NEW SENATORS.

Mr. Clay to Succeed General Gordon in Georgia.

GEN. PETTUS IN ALABAMA.

Georgia Fight Narrowed Down to Mr. Clay and Mr. Howell—Friends of the Successful Candidate Jubilant Over His Victory.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says:—Alexander Stephens Clay, of Cobb county, chairman of the democratic State executive committee and ex-president of the State Senate, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed John B. Gordon by the democratic legislative caucus Tuesday afternoon after a long and bitter contest. The selection was in the nature of a compromise after the withdrawal of Governor Atkinson.

The nomination was made on the thirty-first ballot at 3:55 P. M. The vote was: Clay, 95; Howell, 4; Lewis, 18; Norwood, 5; Walsh, 3; Garard, 2.

The friends of the successful candidate immediately began preparations for escorting him to his home, in Marietta, twenty miles from Atlanta, for which point he left at half-past 5 o'clock.

The result is what has been expected since the race narrowed down to Clay and Howell. Mr. Clay received the active support of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, Hon. F. G. Dubnig, and Congressmen Maddox and Tate.

"Steve" Clay, as the new senator to be known throughout Georgia, as a boy worked on a farm and secured an education by his own efforts. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and made his appearance in politics in the latter '70's, when he was returned from Cobb county as a member of the Legislature. He served some years, and the third term, in 1889, was elected Speaker of the House, at the same time that Hon. F. G. Dubnig was president of the Senate.

He presided over the House with dignity and was very popular among the members. At the next session of the General Assembly he was elected a Senator from the thirty-fifth district and was elected president of the Senate without opposition.

He was a factor in much important legislation and often took the floor to favor measures of merit.

In the convention which nominated Governor Northen in 1890 there was a contest for the position of attorney-general between the late George N. Lester, a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier, and Col. Clifford Anderson, the profound and brilliant attorney-general of the preceding administrations. Perhaps the most thrilling speech ever made in the Georgia capitol in nominating a candidate for office was made by Mr. Clay in nominating Lester. It carried the members off their feet and Lester swept the convention.

When Governor Atkinson became the democratic nominee in 1894 he was succeeded as chairman of the State executive committee by Mr. Clay.

ALABAMA'S SENATOR.

The democratic legislature caucus on the first ballot nominated Gen. E. W. Pettus for United States Senator to succeed Senator Pugh. The vote stood: Pettus, 67; Oates, 26.

General Pettus was born in Limestone county, Ala., in 1822, and, therefore, he is now seventy-four years of age, but is still vigorous mentally and physically.

The election of Mr. Pettus will cause the disappearance from public life of Senator James L. Pugh, who is one of the best-known members of the Senate and a prominent figure in Washington official and social circles. During the last Congress Mr. Pugh was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was inimical to the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Pettus will succeed Mr. Pugh on March 4 next.

A TRAGEDY IN NORFOLK.

Fred. Martin, a Saw-File, Shoots His Wife Three Times and Then Himself.

Tuesday afternoon Fred. Martin, a saw-filer, who lived at 24 Fenchurch street, Norfolk, Va., it being Mrs. Crawford's boarding-house, shot his wife and then himself. At 9:30 pistol shots were heard in the house and every one therein ran in the direction of the sound. They found that the trouble was in Martin's room, upstairs. He was found to be shot in the right side of the forehead and in the right side of the body. He died within a very few minutes after the desperate deed, having taken his own life. His wife was found to be shot three times through the body in the region of the stomach, and her condition is most critical. No cause for the tragic affair has developed. They lived with Mrs. Crawford up to a short while ago and then went to Newport News. Mrs. Martin returned to get her trunks, saying that she was going back to Newport News. He was about thirty-three years old and she about thirty. It was not known at Mrs. Crawford's that they lived otherwise than happy. They were both attired at the time as if they might have been ready to go out. Physicians were immediately summoned to attend the wife and the coroner was notified as to the death of Martin. Mrs. Martin can, it is thought, survive but a short while.

LOCKED IN AND BURNED.

Two Babies Meet a Terrible Death in Virginia.

In the northern portion of Greenville County, Va., Wyatt Meeks lost his barn by fire. Just after the fire the discovery was made that two of Mr. Meeks' children, aged 3 and 5 years respectively, had perished in the flames.

The elder brother of the two little ones admitted that in a spirit of mischief he had locked the two little ones in the barn and going off, forgot about them.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A party of thieves operating in East Earl Township, were surprised by armed citizens who gave chase in vehicles. The thieves, who occupied two wagons, pushed in the direction of the Welsh Mountain, and when less than a mile from the ridge the axle of the rear wagon of the robbers broke. They transferred their plunder to the other wagon and unbitched their horse, but by this time their pursuers were within gun-shot and had several shots at them. Finding that it was getting uncomfortably warm, the thieves abandoned one horse and wagon with the plunder, and then took to the hills, eluding their pursuers.

William Davis was shot in the left arm while he and Christopher Anthony were jangling in front of their dwelling place in Keiser avenue, Scranton. After the shooting Anthony fled over the fields, taking his revolver with him, but later in the night Lieutenant Williams and Patrolman Hart placed him under arrest.

N. Stadfelt, a coal miner, and Caroline Post called at the office of Alderman Caldwell in Pittsburgh, and desired to be married. While the Squire was preparing, the bride and groom-elect became involved in a heated argument regarding the groom's future conduct, and Stadfelt tore the license into pieces, refusing to have the ceremony performed.

A sensational story of infanticide in German Township was disclosed by the arrest of Miss Emeline Freeman, Rev. J. W. Fitzgerald and William Dawson Freeman, respectively father and brother of the young woman in the case. Interest in the story is heightened by the prominence of the parties concerned, who were well-known throughout the county. Miss Freeman is in jail, charged with murder. Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald is charged with a serious offense against morality, he, it is alleged, having a wife residing in Virginia. William Freeman and his son are charged with conspiracy to conceal murder. They and Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald have been released on heavy bail.

A young man about 20 years of age was arrested in Scranton on suspicion that he was a horse thief. He went to the office of Scranton Parcel Delivery Company at Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues, and tried to sell the manager, H. V. O'Malley, a horse and carriage. He broke down in the station house and confessed that he stole the outfit at Binghamton. The authorities at that place were notified and Liverman Perry, of Binghamton came to Scranton and identified the horse and carriage as his property. He was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Walls who took the culprit back with him to Binghamton for trial. The thief gave his name as Fields, but confessed to one of his fellow prisoners that he is Harry Greenwood of Boston.

During a dance at Dunio, a mining town nine miles east of Johnstown, a fight started during which Michael Shannon, it is said, cut William Pryde and John Lightner with a razor. Pryde is lying at the point of death. Shannon was taken from his boarding house, which had been strongly barricaded, and was lodged in the police station to prevent lynching by indignant citizens, who had surrounded the house after they had armed themselves.

The workmen engaged in the dangerous undertaking of fighting the flames in the counter gangway of No. 10 vein at Neilson shaft report that the fire is still raging furiously and the prospects of saving the big mine without flooding it are diminishing. They continue the work, however, and efforts are now being directed to smother the flames by shutting off all air from the affected portion of the mine so as not to throw the 800 men and boys employed there into a year's idleness. Six years ago the Neilson breaker was destroyed by fire, and three years ago, when eight lives were lost by a similar fire, the mine was flooded and laid idle for twelve months.

Jesse O. Thomas, secretary of the Bristol Board of Health, says that Bristol is in very good condition and that there are no cases of diphtheria at present. There is but one case of typhoid fever, and that one is convalescent.

At a meeting of the Coatesville Council it was decided to submit the question of borrowing \$20,000 for the purpose of increasing the borough's water supply to a vote of the people at a special election to be held next month.

Judge Ehrigood has made perpetual the injunction restraining Thomas Lineweaver from erecting a dynamite plant at Bunker Hill, near Lebanon. The complaint was made by residents of that locality.

ROBBERS MURDER TWO WOMEN.

Widow and Daughter Killed to Get Possession of \$50 in Cash.

Mrs. Foley, a widow, aged sixty-five years, and her unmarried daughter Fannie, aged forty, were found murdered in their home near Liberty, Mo. No motive for the crime is known. William Foley, aged twenty-five, a son of the murdered woman, had visited a neighbor, and returning home after midnight was first to discover the dead bodies.

Mother and sister were found in their bedroom dressed in their night gowns and bespattered with blood. They had both been shot, the mother through the head and the daughter in the back. The assassin or assassins had fired at Mrs. Foley through one of the front windows. The bullet lodged in the head of the bedstead. Both women evidently became frightened and ran into the bedroom in the rear. The door was then forced and the bloody work completed. The son gave the alarm to neighbors and a party was soon gathered and sought for traces of the perpetrators. Finding no clue they rode to Kansas City, fifteen miles distant, and reported the murder to the local police. Detectives were immediately sent to Liberty.

The murder appears to have been committed for the sole purpose of robbery. The robber or robbers ransacked the house. Fifty dollars, all that was secured, was taken from the foot of the bed on which the women had slept.

Complaint is made that in the Cape Cod cranberry bogs the native pickers have been supplanted by Italians, Finns and Swedes, and that thus another American industry has passed into the hands of foreigners.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Damage By Floods and Snow in Washington.

SUFFERING AND DISTRESS.

Prospector a Maniac From Hardships Endured—Innumerable Washouts and Landslides—Loss Will Be Enormous.

A special despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—Residents of Seattle and vicinity, who by reason of the floods and snow, have been virtually prisoners in the fastnesses of the Cascade mountains since Friday, are coming in. They tell harrowing tales of suffering, devastation and destruction. The situation has not been exaggerated in the least. There is no doubt that many miners and prospectors in the Cascades have been either drowned or have met death from snow slides. Four prospectors have arrived from Snoqualmie Pass. One of the men is a raving maniac by reason of the suffering and hardships endured. To prevent themselves being swept down the mountains by snow-slides they lashed themselves to trees where they remained in the drenching rain for six or eight hours. Meanwhile great boulders of earth and huge sections of snow kept sliding down into the canyons and gulches below. At daybreak, the prospectors began tramping through snow four and five feet deep, finally finding their way to the point where the Northern Pacific crosses the Cascades, and then to this city. Two Seattle business men were caught at Index.

They were three days walking 35 miles to Snohomish. There are ten washouts on the Great Northern between Index and Sultan, a distance of 14 miles, and on the upper falls of the Skyhomish river two bridges are gone together with 1,200 feet of track.

When the flood was at its height the Great Northern line between Munroe and Sbyhomish, a distance of seven miles, was inundated to a depth of from 6 to 15 feet. The waters of all rivers have now receded except at Snohomish. In the flats and bottoms waters covered thousands of acres of rich farmland, leaving nothing but wreck and ruin behind. The Great Northern is making no attempt to run trains save on the coast north to Stanwood, and there is little prospect of early resumption of traffic.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Great damage to property has been caused by the floods in the Pacific Northwest.

A Laporte despatch says that an epidemic of diphtheria is threatened in a number of localities in Northern Indiana.

By an explosion of dynamite at Niagara Falls, two men were killed, including Ibsen Hammer, civil engineer, formerly of Pottstown, Penna.

A fire in Syracuse, New York, destroyed the Eureka Plaster Company's Works and Michael B. Hayes' salt vats. Patrick Donnelly, who was asleep in one of the buildings, was burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

A despatch from Escondido, Lower California, states that the Mexican steamer Maxilian has been wrecked on the Boca Reina ledge of rocks.

The Lanesburg schooner Kerla, with a cargo of coal, bound from Cape Breton for Halifax, caught fire off Cape Canso, and was beached at Charlotte Island. The crew were saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

The entire Tomlinson family, living near New Carlisle, six in number, has been wiped out by the deadly malady. Two new cases are reported at Ohio. Four children in one family at Auburn have died, and general alarm prevails in the stricken district.

John Carpenter, a prominent lumber merchant, of Covington, Kentucky, and H. Lyons, an architect, of Cincinnati, were run down by a train, and both killed in Avondale, Ohio. The men were caught between two trains running in opposite directions.

SAWED THROUGH JAIL BARS.

Eight Pieces of Heavy Iron Were Cut by a Toledo Prisoner, Who Escaped.

Frank Crawford, alias Harry or Harvey Davis, broke jail at Toledo, Ohio, at an early hour the other morning by sawing his way through the iron grating at the top of the jail and then letting himself down to the ground by means of a quilt.

Davis was held for trial on the charge of murdering Marshall Baker, of North Baltimore, Ohio, last August. He was transferred from the Bowling Green jail to this place for security.

He evidently had accomplices on the outside, as the sawing was done both from within and without. Eight iron bars, each two by eleven and a half inches, were cut through. The iron was soaped so that the saws would make no noise. The escape was made while two guards were on duty.

ANOTHER HUGE WAR LOAN.

Subscription of \$50,000,000 to Be Asked of Spanish People.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington has word from Madrid to the effect that the Government will ask for public subscriptions on a loan of \$50,000,000.

While the Minister said that the loan was not for the immediate purchase of munitions and equipments for war, yet it was probable that the bulk of the money would be used to defray expenses of the conflict in Cuba.

Minister De Lome has received a telegram from an official source, saying that a private canvass of bankers and brokers of Madrid to find out how much they would subscribe resulted in different financiers promising to take up bonds amounting to over \$6,000,000.