

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Comptroller of the Currency appointed R. D. Garrett temporary receiver of the Somerset National Banking Company, Somerset, Ky.

Receiver Daniel D. Wing, of the Globe National Bank, has paid to the Clearing House Association of Boston the last of the \$3,000,000 which that institution advanced to the bank eight months ago.

Boycotts in force against clothing manufacturers in Rochester, N. Y., were raised by the United Garment Workers.

Charles F. Ruggles, of Chicago, formerly of Manhattan, began suit in the United States District Court to procure a dissolution of partnership of the Buckley & Douglass Lumber Co., of Manhattan.

Two thousand vestmakers are on strike in Manhattan. Their demands are for the payment of the same scale of wages which was in force last year for a 10-hour day and for weekly payments.

A passenger train on the Perkiomen Railroad struck a team of horses and wagon at Palm, Montgomery county, Pa., and instantly killed the three occupants of the vehicle.

Poison in deadly quantities has been found in the stomach of Edward P. Herrick.

The third-rail system is to be tried on the Albany and Hudson road.

Lake Shore train No. 3, westbound, was wrecked at Bay Bridge, near Sodus, Ohio, and seven persons were injured.

Charles A. Towne, it is stated, will open his campaign at Duluth within 10 days and will follow Governor Roosevelt.

Two Italians, one of whom, it is said, had planned to attack President McKinley, are to be deported.

Forest fires prevail in the West and Northwest.

A deliberate attempt was made to burn and pillage Smithfield, Ill.

The remains of Collis P. Huntington were laid at rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

The International Typographical Union refused to permit the Stereotypers' Union to withdraw.

Application has been made to dissolve the Distilleries Company of America.

Asa Packer Wilbur, of San Francisco, who claimed heirship to some of the Asa Packer estate, died a pauper at San Francisco.

Three persons were killed by an explosion of natural gas in a Chicago house and three are reported missing.

Six hundred prospectors returned from Cape Nome with stories of destitution and illness there.

Two Kentucky train robbers were sentenced—one to four, the other to ten years' imprisonment.

Public land in Northern New Mexico was withdrawn from sale, in order to save the cliff dwellings from destruction.

Chairman Hanna denied a report that his health was bad and that he would give up active campaign work.

The anti-imperialists at Indianapolis formally declared for Bryan.

Miss Emma Graves, a school teacher of Wilmington, Del., and her niece, Lizzie Graves, aged eight years, were drowned at Riverside Park, New Castle, Del. The child fell from the pier into the Delaware river. Miss Graves plunged overboard to save her, and both sank.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has ordered the General Assembly to meet in extra session to consider the Goebel election law.

Frank A. Stanber, a well-known Socialist of Chicago, has disappeared. His debts are estimated at \$150,000.

Wilkinson, who eloped from Dover, Del., with Miss Packard, has been traced to Charlotte, N. C.

A design for a monument over the grave of President Lincoln's mother has been accepted.

The first warship from Greece to cross the Atlantic is expected shortly on this side.

A large creamery at Mechanicsburg was burned. Loss, \$8000; no insurance.

At Charlestown, W. Va., Jubal Young shot Mrs. Susan Morrison in the shoulder.

Mrs. Cromer Butts was burned to death in a charcoal pit near Richmond, Pa.

Wm. H. Wagner's large barn at Marburg, South Pennsylvania, was burned. Several people were injured in runaway accidents at Hanover, Pa.

J. J. INGALLS DEAD.

THE EX-SENATOR PASSES AWAY AT EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.

SUFFERING A LONG TIME.

His Wife and Other Members of Family Were With Him—It Was the Intention to Move Him to Atchison, Kan., as Soon as Possible, but the End Came Quicker Than Was Expected.

Las Vegas, N. M. (Special).—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas Thursday morning. He was surrounded by his family.

Senator Ingalls' illness dated from March, 1899, when, at Washington, his throat began troubling him. He worked steadily, writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief, and on their advice returned with his family to Atchison. At home he grew no better. Ten months ago he sought another change in climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. He was still able to write occasionally for the newspapers.

From time to time reports of the Senator's serious illness were circulated, but were invariably denied by the Senator, who did not consider his case hopeless by any means, and only two months ago he planned to return to Atchison. After a consultation of physicians he decided, however, to remain in New Mexico. Mrs. Ingalls went immediately to Las Vegas.

John James Ingalls was born in Middletown, Mass., December 29, 1833. He attended Williams College and graduated from there in 1855. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his college in 1884. After graduating from college he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857. A year later he removed to Atchison, Kan. In 1859 he was a member of the Wyandotte Convention and in 1861 he was sent to the State Senate. In 1862 he ran for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated. Eleven years later he was elected Republican United States Senator from Kansas. He represented the State in the Senate from 1873 to 1881. From 1887 to 1891 he was president pro tempore of that body. In 1891 he left the Senate and since then has been a lecturer and journalist.

GOLD UNDER RICHMOND.

Quantities of Ore-Bearing Sand Discovered by Workmen.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Gold, pure and unmistakable, in seeming good quantity, has been discovered in one of the ditches in the excavation now being made at Fifteenth and Main streets for the erection of the Seaboard Air Line depot. Its presence was first noted when about fourteen feet below the surface pure, clear water, black sand and round gravel were found.

These conditions at once suggested gold to G. A. Lyell, superintendent of the work, who has spent several years of his life among the gold mines of the Pacific Coast. He made investigation and discovered that the sand was filled with shining gold, and occasionally a flake was found. Mr. Lyell does not claim to be an expert, but says he is quite certain gold has been discovered.

Others who have visited the spot and examined the sand are of the same opinion. The sand will be analyzed, but it is not probable the presence of the gold will interfere with the erection of the depot.

FIFTEEN DROWNED NEAR NOME.

Heavy Loss of Life and Property During Recent Storm.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—The steamship Centennial has arrived from Nome with advices of the wreck of the steamer Merwin, Resolute and Dollar on the beach during the furious storms of August 2 and 3. The Merwin is a tugboat. One boat containing five people was overturned and all were drowned. Fifteen people were drowned in all.

General Randall has received instructions to afford transportation to over 5000 destitute and indigent sick at Nome. Terrible sufferings are said to be prevailing among them. A chaotic state of turmoil and lawlessness is expected before all are gotten out. The Centennial brought back 600 disgusted passengers with hard-luck stories.

Gets \$22,000 After 21 Years.

Lenworth, Kan. (Special).—After six trials in the United States Circuit Court and a delay of 21 years and 4 months, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York settled its case with Mrs. Sallie E. Hillmon-Smith, this city, by paying her \$22,000 in cash. This amount, with interest, was decided by a jury to be due her on a policy held by Hillmon when he disappeared in 1879.

The Mutual Life of New York is the second of the three original insurance companies to settle. The Connecticut Mutual is still holding out, with a judgment of \$11,054 against it.

Chile Will Buy Cars Here.

Santiago de Chile (By Cable).—The Chilean Congress today voted \$2,500,000 Chilean currency for a cargo of cars, the greater portion of which will be purchased in the United States. Tenders have been invited for building the great iron bridge over the River Maipo.

Big Grain Elevator Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The Dakota elevator was burned, entailing a loss approximating \$500,000. The fire started in the machinery loft, and within fifteen minutes the cupola was a mass of flames, working its way downward through the machinery room to the bins, in which were stored 500,000 bushels of grain. The elevator was used by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Sixty Lives Saved by Heroes.

Dubois, Pa. (Special).—The entire works of the Berwind Colliery, above ground, which belonged to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, were destroyed by fire.

Sixty men who were in the mine at the time were saved by the prompt and heroic action of Fire Boss John Harrison and a number of volunteers, who entered the workings by the air shaft at the risk of their lives and warned the miners of their danger.

The loss will approach \$200,000. It was at this mine five years ago that 13 lost their lives by an explosion of gas.

DEATH OF C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The Millionaire Passes Away at Racquette Lake, N. Y.

Racquette Lake, N. Y. (Special).—Col. C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, died shortly before midnight at Pine Knot Lodge, his luxurious camp in the Adirondacks, near Racquette Lake. He was in his 79th year. Death resulted from heart disease.

Mr. Huntington, with Mrs. Huntington, went into the woods last Thursday afternoon and was in apparently excellent health. On Friday and Saturday he was about his camp noting the progress of the improvements which he had been carrying on this year. On Sunday he remained at his lodge quietly, receiving the calls of several friends from the neighboring camps.

Apparently well on retiring, at 11 o'clock Monday night, he was taken suddenly with a choking spell, which was quite common with him, and which was not thought to be serious, but he became worse. As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized a messenger was dispatched to the neighboring camp of Governor Lounsberry for a doctor. Mr. Huntington died without regaining consciousness, not more than ten minutes having passed between the attack and his death. Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Huntington's secretary, G. E. Miles, were at his bedside at the time of his death, which occurred at five minutes to 12 o'clock.

Early in the day Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying the best of health, walking about his preserve and taking a trip on his private steamer, the Onontaga, and he remarked to friends that he was feeling unusually well.

CRASHED INTO THE 'BUS.

Eleven Passengers Killed and as Many More Injured.

Slatington, Pa. (Special).—Eleven persons were instantly killed and eleven others, several of whom will die, were seriously injured in a grade-crossing accident three miles east of this city, by a passenger train on the Lehigh and New England Railroad, crashing into an omnibus containing twenty-five persons. All the dead and injured were in the omnibus, and but three escaped uninjured.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock. The omnibus, driven by a man named Peters, was returning to Slatington from attending at Cherrysville. The coach belonged to Henry Bitner, of Slatington, and the dead and injured were nearly all relatives of Sophia Schoeffer, at whose obsequies they had been present. The train was a special, and consisted of an engine and one car.

At the point at which the collision occurred there is a sharp curve in the road, and the omnibus was at a good rate of speed, the occupants unconscious of any impending danger. As the bus swung around the curve the engine and car came in sight. It was too late to stop either the omnibus or the train, and as the driver of the former whipped up the four horses the latter crashed into its middle. The occupants were thrown in all directions, bruised and bleeding. The eleven dead were killed outright. Physicians and a special train were sent for and the injured were taken to South Bethlehem.

No watchman is employed to warn teams or pedestrians of any approaching train, and those living in the vicinity state that it is impossible to hear an approaching train.

A peculiar feature of the accident was that the horses drawing the bus escaped unhurt.

CONGRESS WAS LAVISH.

Authorized the Expenditure of \$710,150,862.88.

Washington (Special).—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of the Senate and house, has been completed for the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks, respectively, and the amount shows the grand total of \$710,150,862.88. The details by bills are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Agricultural (\$4,023,500.00), Army (114,220,095.55), Diplomatic (1,771,168.76), District of Columbia (7,577,369.31), Fortification (7,383,628.00), Indian (8,197,889.24), Legislative (24,175,652.53), Military Academy (674,306.67), Naval (65,149,916.67), Pension (145,245,230.00), Post office (113,658,238.75), River and harbor (560,000.00), Sundry civil (65,319,915.45), Deficiency appropriations (15,888,330.61), Miscell. appropriations (3,802,301.34), Permanent appropriations (132,712,220.00).

Grand total \$710,150,862.88. ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Samuel Swartwood, wife of a railroad engineer living in Wilkesbarre, Pa., has just given birth to her twenty-fifth baby, twenty of whom are living.

The Rev. James M. Gray, the well-known Biblical scholar, has declined a call to become permanently associated with the Rev. R. A. Torrey in the work of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

Siam's Crown Prince, who is studying at Oxford, is bound to be an up-to-date potentate like his father. He recently developed appendicitis and enjoyed the modern operation for that misfortune.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has declared himself in favor of the shirt-waist man as student. Several members of the faculty complained of the fatigue costumes worn to lectures by students in June, but President Eliot did not sympathize with the complaining faction.

Governor Roosevelt was taken hold of by a zolf enthusiast the other day, and was much annoyed by the man's long exposition of the virtues of the game. "There is one good point about it which you have forgotten to mention," he said finally. "What's that?" asked his persecutor. "One doesn't have to play it if one doesn't want to," replied the Governor.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles' famous collection of weapons has been recently augmented by the gift from a South American politician of a sword worn in several campaigns by Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator."

ON FIRE AT SEA.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE CREW OF THE CYMRIC.

DEADLY CHLORINE GAS.

When Nineteen Hours Out From Queenstown Fire Was Discovered in the Forward Hold, Which Raged for Thirty-six Hours—Heat Poured Out From the Hold.

New York (Special).—The White Star liner Cymric, which has arrived here, had a terrible experience while crossing the Atlantic. At noon on Sunday, August 5, when the big vessel was nineteen hours out from Queenstown, fire was discovered among the cargo in the forward hold, and it raged thirty-six hours, until midnight on Monday, when it was reported to be under control. Hold No. 1, where the fire is believed to have originated, had been flooded for the purpose of checking the flames. The water leaked through into other compartments, causing damage to the general merchandise stored there. The boat, however, was not seriously injured.

The loss on the cargo was so heavy that Agent John Lee, of the White Star Line, notified the consignees of the cargo that they would be expected to pay their pro rata share of the loss. Captain Lindsay, of the Cymric, told the experience of the men on the vessel in fighting the fire. In addition to the ordinary danger of such work, the fire could not be located, and deadly chlorine gas, which poured out of the hatches, made it impossible for the men to remain long at work.

The officer of the vessel headed the men, and man after man was lifted unconscious from the hold time and time again.

The captain was carried out four times, and once it appeared as though breathing had stopped.

In the hold were hogheads of bleaching powder and soda ash. The heat and fire caused chlorine gas to generate, and this poured out at a terrific rate. As soon as the hatch was opened the upper deck on Sunday, Captain Lindsay and some of the men who were investigating the source of the fire were overcome and had to be lifted to the upper deck. Dr. W. J. Fleetwood, the ship's surgeon, was called on, and he was kept busy relieving them. So many were overcome that he was compelled to summon a physician who was a passenger to his assistance. The men as they were brought out of the hold were laid out on deck, where restoratives were applied. Some were so far gone that artificial respiration was resorted to.

During Sunday Chief Officer Joseph Evans, First Officer Frank Howarth, Second Officer Fletcher, Third Officer Smith, Boatswain Robert Jones and Lamp-trimmer Keating and several of the deck crew were lifted unconscious to the deck. At times some of the men exposed themselves to great danger to drag their comrades into the fresh air. The fire was not declared out until Monday night, and after the men had been at work a day and a half. It was not until the flames had been extinguished that the exact location was determined. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some hay, in which a large case of earthworms was packed. This case was in the center of the hold under the lower hatch, and surrounded on all sides by hogheads of bleaching powder and soda ash.

Urged Them to Kill.

Paris (By Cable).—The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the French consul at Chefoo, dated August 2:

"The Governor of Mookden, in a proclamation has urged the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians. Nearly all the missions have been destroyed. The missionaries have organized for defense and are assisted by other Christians."

Ex-Congressman Shook Dead.

Washington (Special).—Ex-Representative George W. Shook, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., died at the St. James Hotel here of heart prostration. He arrived here Sunday and immediately retired to his room, complaining of feeling badly. Medical assistance was summoned, but the former Congressman never rallied.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Superior has 2000 unionists. There are 798 species of roses. Hard coal sells for \$9 a ton at Platte City, Mo.

City of Mexico cotton operators struck for higher wages. Dartmouth, England, gives a pension to aged workmen.

New York electrical workers demand \$4 for eight hours' work. The London cigarmakers sent over \$243.50 to their New York brethren.

Open-air truck meetings of the West Side Early Closing Association are held in New York.

The Miscellaneous Trades Section has adopted a church manner—that of taking up a collection at every meeting.

Utah has one of the finest mining exhibits in the Exposition, but she ought to have more.—Paris letter in Salt Lake Tribune.

The Dock Builders' Protective Association of Brooklyn secured for its members 37 1-2 cents an hour and a work day of eight hours.

St. Paul Steam Fitters' Union donated \$5 to the St. Louis street railway strikers, and also \$5 to the striking steam fitters of Philadelphia.

The International Cigarmakers' Union and the local cigarmakers' unions are reported to have contributed over \$170,000 to the New York strike.

A Boston cigarmakers' union is seeking its members 50 cents a week each for the benefit of the craftsmen locked out and on strike in New York city.

The success which has crowned the efforts of the New York pantsmakers for the increase of wages and shorter hours has tendered to arouse the coat and cloak makers. They number over 20,300.

SEVEN KILLED, MANY INJURED.

A Collision on a Railroad Up in Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—A wreck occurred on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, at Pierson, 23 miles from Grand Rapids. The northbound Northland express, which left this city at 4.05, collided head on with passenger train No. 2, due here at 6 a. m. Seven people were killed, one was fatally hurt, and many passengers were more or less injured.

According to the railway officials, the collision was the fault of Operator Wells, stationed at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city. The trains usually meet at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson. An order was issued that they meet at Woodstock, four miles north of Pierson. Later, Operator Wells was asked if the express had passed his station. He answered "No." He was then told to countermand former orders, and give orders to No. 5 to meet No. 2 at Sand Lake. Similar orders were given to No. 2. Train No. 5 never got the order, having already passed Mill Creek.

They collided, therefore, while both were going at full speed. When Operator Wells discovered his error he tried to stop the express at Pierson, but was half a minute too late.

The forward cars were telescoped. The baggage, mail and dining cars on No. 5 saved the Pullman in the rear, and the passenger coaches in No. 2 were saved by three freight cars, which happened to be attached next the engine. There were three cars on train No. 2 and ten on No. 5. Only six cars remained on the track, and the engines were literally torn to pieces.

The injured were brought to this city and taken to various hospitals. The dead were also brought here. The railroad detectives caught several thieves at work at the scene of the disaster.

CONGLE FIRST, THEN PEACE.

The Conditions Preliminary to Negotiation.

Washington (Special).—No overtures for peace will be received by this Government until China opens the gates of Peking to an American escort for Minister Conger. That was a condition made by President McKinley a month ago. It was repeated by Secretary Hay a fortnight ago, and now it is reiterated by Acting Secretary Adee in his reply to the announcement that Li Hung Chang has been appointed an envoy to negotiate peace.

The reply follows: "The Government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers, and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

"It is evident, however, that there can be no general negotiation between China and the powers so long as the Ministers of the powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest consideration of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceable deliverance.

"We are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort the foreign Ministers and residents back to Tientsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition."

"ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary, Department of State, Washington, August 12, 1900."

FLIGHT OF THE MINISTERS.

Fears Entertained that They May Yet Be Murdered.

Washington (Special).—The latest message received from Minister Conger has convinced Washington that the Chinese Government is neither honest in its desire to protect the legation nor stable and strong enough to make the protection effective, even if it were sincere. Therefore there is a hidden fear that the Chinese will fight desperately at Tung Chow. What will happen when the Chinese troops fall back into the city, defeated and routed by the allies; the scenes that may ensue in the foreign quarter when the infuriated mob, mingling with the troops, are incited by the fanaticism of Prince Tuan, to attack the legations; the massacre of the ministers, in sight of their own troops, who may arrive an hour too late to save them, are pictures that very naturally suggested themselves at the War Department, and easily accounted for the prevailing gloom.

From the roofs of their legations the ministers can see the advancing allies. On Sunday Mr. Conger heard the guns of the American artillery, and Sunday night he could see the lights in the American camp. But he saw, too, his food supplies almost exhausted; the mob around the legation building larger and more sullen, and the cartridge belts of the few remaining guards almost empty. The life of the ministers is a matter of hours—a race between the retreating Chinese and the advancing allies.

HEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington (Special).—General MacArthur has cabled the War Department a brief statement concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines. The number of sick in the hospitals is set down at 3868, and in quarters at 1261, making a total of 5129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent. of the entire army in the archipelago.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The aggregate force of the allies in the province of Peichili is 38,000, with 114 guns.

United States Consul Wildman reports that three more Baptist missions near Swatow have been destroyed.

A French report states that seven thousand native Christians have been massacred at Pao Ting, east of Peking.

The French naval commander in Chinese waters reports that missionaries and native Christians on the line to Hankow from Peking are in great danger.

PEKIN CAPTURED.

ALLIES ENTER CITY AND RESCUE LEGATIONS.

HAD 10 FIGHT CHINESE.

Great Questions to Settle—The United States Is Expected to Withdraw Its Troops, But Some of the Powers of Europe May Not Be Disposed to Give Up the Prize.

Washington (Special).—The allied armies in China have at last entered Peking and the isolation of the city, which began June 14, is broken. Rear Admiral Remy, cabling to the Navy Department from Taku, says that Peking was captured last Wednesday, that the foreign legations are safe.

United States Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, also cabling, adds important facts that the allies attacked Peking from the east on Wednesday. There was, he says, an obstinate resistance. The allies entered the capital in the evening and surrounded the legations, whose inmates were safe. The Japanese loss was over 100, but the loss of the other allies is not given. The Chinese loss is estimated at 300.

The program of the allies will be determined to a large extent after they have informed their Governments of the conditions in Peking. It has already been decided by the Washington Cabinet that General Chaffee, having rescued Minister Conger, shall return with the American troops to Tientsin. As to the other commanders, it is not believed that they will so readily give up the prize which is now within their grasp—the possession of China's imperial city.

A new column has left Tientsin to join the allies at Peking. It is commanded by General Frey, a French officer, and includes French, German, Austrian and Italian troops. The strength of this column is not known.

The reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major Littleton W. T. Waller, who commanded the United States marines in the battle of Tientsin, July 13 and 14, are made public. They show that the fighting was desperate. In the allies captured the city. The allies fought all of the 13th, slept on their arms that night and won their victory the next day.

British troops have landed at Shanghai and German, French and Japanese soldiers are expected to follow. The situation there is regarded as much more threatening from an international point of view.

An official telegram from Seoul, Korea, to Tokio reports that the inhabitants of Pyongyang, on the Korean frontier, are withdrawing because a thousand Russian troops have been landed there.

Chefoo, China (By Cable).—On the morning of August 15 the allies attacked Peking. Its capture followed.

The allied forces took Tungchow on the morning of August 12. The Chinese fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and seized 50,000 bushels of rice.

On the night of August 15 the American Consul at Chefoo received a telegram through Yun Shi Kai from Minister Conger stating that all the Americans in Peking were alive except the Ingalls child and seven marines. There was some sickness. They expected their food to last until they were relieved.

TROOP ON DEPUTIES.

New Orleans Negro Came Near Starting Trouble At-esh.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—Another outbreak against the negroes was narrowly averted here.

Branch Payne, a powerful negro living in the neighborhood in which Robert Charles, the negro desperado, was killed a few weeks ago, opened fire on two deputy sheriffs, who attempted to arrest him on a warrant charging shooting at a white man.

The negro resisted arrest and shot at the officers, who returned the fire. Four shots were exchanged. Angry citizens quickly gathered, but the police charged the crowd in number and forced a dispersal.

The negro, frightened by the demonstration, submitted peacefully to arrest and is now in jail with double guards protecting him.

MINISTER SHOTS A MAN.

Williamson, W. Va. (Special).—The Rev. Thomas Clark shot and killed John Dempsey, on Island Creek, this county. Dempsey and Clark had been enemies for many years because, it is said, the latter, who was a school trustee, refused to appoint a daughter of the minister to a position as teacher. Friday Dempsey and the minister came to blows. Dempsey threw a hatchet at Clark and the latter shot Dempsey twice with a shotgun, killing him almost instantly. Clark will surrender.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN KENTUCKY.

Owingsville, Ky. (Special).—After coming to blows with Levi Goodpaster over a discussion of a fight he had had a month ago with another man, Edgar Connor shot and killed Goodpaster. With his last breath Goodpaster said, "Edgar, you have killed me; lay me down and let me die. Tell all the boys good-bye." Hear these words Connor shot and killed himself. Goodpaster and Connor were roommates and had been the best of friends.