# HELD UP THE EXPRESS. DYNAMITE USED TO BREAK OPEN THE SAFE.

#### Travelers Returning From the World's Fair Have a Thrilling Experience at a Little Station in the Woods of Northwestern Indiana-The Engineer Shot.

A number of masked men, armed with Winchester rifles, held up the fast Atlantic express on the Lake Shore Road, a mile east of Kessler, Ind, shortly after midnight. With the boldness that characterized the operations of Jesse James and his gang when they were the terrors of Missouri, they boarded the locomotive and wounded the enof the express cars, tearing a hole in its side. Then the iron safe was blown open with dynamite and packages of money amounting to many thousands of dollars were taken.

to many thousands of dollars were taken. The money had been consigned to New York City. The robbers escaped in the woods. Kessler is 140 miles east of Chicago. The train had passed the little station and was in a stretch of timber land when on reaching a curve the engineer slowed down. As the engine moved around the turn the

As the engine moved around the turn the engineer, James Knapp, saw a red light ahead. His band was at the lever in an in-stant, and as the train slowed up and the red light drew nearer the engineer saw a group of men. The train came to a stop and er saw a a dozen men sprang into the cab and leveled rifles at the heads of the engineer and fireman, and the order was given, "Throw up your hands !"

The fireman immediately raised his arms, but the engineer paid no heed to the men and with a cry of warning turned toward the passenger coaches. A dozen rifles were quickly turned upon him and several shots

quickly turned upon him and several shots startled the passengers, who had been awak-ened by the sudden stopping of the cars. As the train came to a stop there was a terrible explosion. The robbers had put dynamite under the train. The explosion tore open one side of the express car. The conductor and the braheman hurded is the conductor and the brakeman hurried to the platforms, only to be covered by rifles. The railroad men made no resistance. A guard was put at the end of each car and the exoreas car was entered. Half a dozen of the train robbers then

tooted the express car. Dynamite was again ased in opening the safe, and the thieves took everything they thought worth carrying away

The guards at the doors of the passenger poaches were called off, a few parting shots were fired, and the band of robbers disappeared in the wooded stretch of land that skirts the railroad.

The Sheriff was aroused from bed, and soon a posse of residents of Kendallville were soon a posse of residents of Kendaliville were hastening along the highway to the scene of the robbery. They scoured the vicinity, but they found no clews. The train robbed was made up of ten soaches, two express cars and one baggage car. The dynamite having wreeked only

one express car, the robbers contented them-selves with looting this alone and made no effort to force an entrance to the second.

When the engineer and fireman were ordered to throw np their hands by the men who climbed on the engine Knapp had one who elimbed on the engine Knapp had one hand on the throttl' and he attempted to start the train. One of the desperadoes pushed a revolver against his shoulder and lired. The bullet passed through his body. The express messenger on the train saved one safe, the smaller of the two in the car,

by rolling it over to the pile of express pack ages when he heard the first shot and cover-ing it with small stuff. The robbers did not notice it and the timely action of the messenger saved the company thousands of dollars. It is not known how much was in the small safe, as the express agent did not know himself. He does not even know the sombination of the safes in his car, as they are kept secret at both ends of the route. knew, however, that it contained valuable

property. The car that was robbed is believed to

## NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

The Military and Civil Career of Captain John G. B. Adams.

Captain John G. B. Adams, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was born in Groveland, Mass., October 6, 1841, and spent his boyhood and

youth in that locality. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Major Ben Perley Poore's Rifle Battalion, which was afterward merged into the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. He left the State on August 28, 1851 as Sixth Correctly of Compared of that 1861, as Sixth Corporal of Company A of that



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

giment, and on March 1, 1862, was promoted to First Sergeant. He became successively Second and First Lieutenants, and then Cap-tain, which rank he held at the close of the

He was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac in which his regiment took part. At Fredericksburg Captain Adams saved the colors of his regiment from capture. He was twice soverely wounded in the second day's fight at Gettysburg, but after a short leave of absence and before he had recovered from his wounds he rejoined his regiment, to follow its fortunes from th Wilderness to the siege of Petersburg. While in the advanced lines before that city June 22, 1864, he was captured with his regiment by the Confederates. For nine months he was a prisoner of war.

After the war for ten years he was foreman for a firm of shoe manufacturers in Lynn. Following that he became an Inspector in the Boston Custom House, resigning after fifteen months' service and accepting the position of Postmaster at Lynn. For eight years he filled that position, resigning to be-come Deputy Warden of the State Reforma-

ry at Concord. He was the first recruit mustered into Post 5, and has been Department Commander for one year, was twelve times delegate to the National Convention of the Order, and has been President of the Association of the Survivers of Confederate Prisons for the last seven years. In 1868 he was chosen by the Electoral College of Massachusetts as mes-senger to carry the Electoral vote of the State to the National Capital on the first election of Grant to the Presidency.

He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature in 1885, and has been re-elected from year to year ever since. His salary is \$3000. He has the appointment of about messengers, doorkeepers and other forty

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA has spread considerably. HARTFORD, Conn., has rejected the trolley. WESTERN NEW YORK reports a grasshopper plague.

NEW JERSEY announces 650,000 bushels of ries in sight.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCE is improving in health. Ex-KINO MILAN, of Servia, has been stricken

with apople xy. THE Queen of England has been photo-graphed 634 times since her succession.

L. S. COFFIN, who was nominated for Gov-ernor by the Prohibition-Republicans of Iowa, has declined to run, A CANE made from the house of Governor

Bond, its first Governor of Illinois, has been formally presented to Vice-President Steven-

REPRESENTATIVE PENCE, of Colorado, was District Attorney before his election to Con-gress, and in that position never lost a case, it is said.

HENRY M. STANLEY, undeterred by his de-feat in the last British Parliamentary elec-tion, is out again as a candidate for North Lambeth.

POPE LEO has never set foot outside the precincts of the Vatican during the whole thirteen years since his accession to the Papal throne

MICHAEL BAZARIN, an attache of the Rus-sian Interior Department at St. Petersburg, is in California investigating the prison system of that State.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, familiarly and af-fectionately known to the English Liberais as "Judas," will visit this country soon, in company with his wife, who was a Miss Endi-ents of Borton cott, of Boston.

A mosarc portrait of President Cleveland is on exhibition in Yonkers, N. Y., which con-tains 300,000 pieces of Italian marble of vari-ous colors, and weighs 300 pounds. It is the work of Marienne Gilbert, an artist in Rome.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY is an thusiastic tennis player and has constructed a court near his residence in Washington. On fair afternoons he indulges in the sport, in which he shows great proficiency and expertness.

BARNEY BARNOTO is the richest man in South Africa. His wealth is estimated at \$100,000,000. He began his career as a Napoleon of finance by dealing in secondhand clothing in London. Such a man could even make fancy farming pay.

MISS KITTIE WILKINS is claimed by the State of Idaho as a peritable "horse queen." She has a ranch with about 3000 horses and 2000 head of cattle thereon, and, while she buys and sells all the stock, her brothers are only intrusted with the care of the animals.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS is United States District Judge at Kansas City, Mo. He never spells out his middle name because it is Finis. It was bestowed upon him by his father because he was born in the last day of a year's last month and week. He was the last born of a large family, too.

SENATOR PERKINS, of California, is a selfmade man. When he was a youngster in California, friendless and with only \$2 in his pocket, a Mr. Knight, a merchant of Oroville. gave him a situation as porter, where he could earn regular wages, \$40 a month. When he had made a place for himself in the business world he sent for his old employer, who had in the meantime met with misfor-tune, and gave him a bookkeeper's place in his office worth \$175 a month.

### CLOUDBURST IN SPAIN.

#### A Town Swept Away With Great Loss of Life.

The town of Villa-Canas, in the province of Toledo, Spain, has been devastated by floods. It is positively known that sixty persons were drowned, and it was believed that the bodies of many others were buried

that the bodies of many others were buried under the ruins of their homes. The people are so stricken by the disaster that they display no concern over the loss of their relatives or property, and assistance will have to be given to them until they re-cover from the blow. Heavy rains had fallen in the province, and the town, which is on rather low ground, was inundated. The waters from the hills, where there had probably been a cloudburst where there had probably been a cloudburst, swept down on the doomed town, carrying away almost everything in its path. Huge trees that had been torn bodily from the

# CANNON BOOMED AT RIO. THREE REBEL SHIPS BLAZE

AWAY AT THE FORTS.

Big Guns Answer From the Fortr. but Little Damage is Done-Shots Fired Into the City-Consternation in Brazil - American Interests Unprotected.

Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel Brazilian fleet, carried out his threat to bombard the forts guarding the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rebel war ships, including the cruisers Aquidaban, Republica, and Trajano, took up positions before the forts shortly be-

fore 9 o'clock a, m., and a little after that hour the signal to fire was set and was promptly obeyed. promptly obeyed. The first gun was fired from the flagship of the fleet, and its detonation had scarcely died away before the shot was answered from the fort at which it was directed. The firing then became general and the noise of the bombardment was deafening. From all the advises at hand, however, it

appears that little damage was done either to the forts or to the warships. The four twenty-ton breech-loading guns of the Aquid-aban did not appear to be well handled, and many of their balls went wide of their marks. Equally poor marksmanship was displayed by the cuparers in the forts.

by the gunners in the forts. Considerable excitement prevailed in the city during the continuance of the actual hostilities. At about 3 p. m., or after the bombardment had lasted six hours, the sig-

nal "Cease firing" was displayed on the flagship and the rebel fleet withdrew. There were a few casualities among the Government troops. The loss to the rebels or the damage to the ships is unknown. Aside from the bombardment, the situation

at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged. It was rumored that the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro was resumed next day by the rebel fleet.

The insurgent squadron is also reported to have bombarded an arsenal town near Ric de Janeiro. The insurgents captured the Government gunboat Alagoas, which isy in the harbor and surrendered without firing a shot. The forts at the entrance to the har-bor fired on the insurgent fleet, but without

arsenals and forts. The Government iron-clad Bahia, which started for the Paraguay River to oppose any revolt in Matto Grosso, has been ordered to return to the defence of

Rio de Janeiro. Secretary Gresham received the following cable from Minister Thompson at Bio : "At 11 revolutionary forces bombarded forts commanding entrance to harbor; also arsenal on wharf centre of city. A few shells were fired into the city, and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The Charleston has

not yet arrived." not yet arrived. The Navy Department was informed of the departure of the Detroit from Hampton Roads for Brazil. An effort was made by telegraph to stop the vessel, that some addi-tional instructions might be sent her commander, but the cruiser had gone before the despatch reached Fort Mcnroe. The in-structions will be sent by cable to Barbadoes, where the Detroit will touch for coal in

about five days. The telegraph office at Rio has been aban-doned on account of the bombardment. Tele-grams sent via Lisbon have passed uninterrupted, but the Galveston and other lines have experienced much trouble in getting telegraphic matter through.

# PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

#### Great Gathering of the World's Different Faiths in Chicago.

A unique procession in which the religions of the world were represented marked the opening of the World's Parliament of Religions at the Art Institute, in Chicago. Jow marched with Gentile, Cath ed with Protestant. The religious beliefs of India, of China and of Japan were represented, as well as those of the Englishspeaking Nations. All, attired in their prissity robes and wearing the insignia of their office, marched in fellowship to the platform, while the audience rose and

## LATER NEWS.

Two children of Mrs. Sarah Beilly, of New York City, were swinging on a door at their home. The mother, fearing that the children would break the glass panel, reached out her hand to prevent the slamming of the door. The glass struck her outstretched hand and broke. In drawing it back the woman cut a gash in her arm six inches long, severing the main artery. She bled to death. A SHORTAGE of 5000 ounces of gold, worth \$134,000, has been discovered in the Philadelphia Mint.

MARGARET GIRODET, a French woman, who lived at the base of High Mountain, N. J., her son, Camille, and a boarder named Emile Murray were killed by eating toadstools for mushrooms. Maico Gregoria and her young child died from the same cause at Somerville, N. J.

THE Governor of Oklahoma issued an order forbidding all persons who enter the Strip from carrying firearms.

JESSE MITCHELL, colored, was lynched at Amelia (Va.) Court House. He had been convicted twice of assault upon a white child twelveyears old, but had secured new trials on technicalities,

Fonest fires over large areas of the Northwest have done great damage.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Doctor Charles H. Hazeltine, of Michigan, to be United States Consul at Milan, Italy.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the values of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States for the periods named as follows : August, 1893, \$21,855,-228 ; 1892, @19,036,710 ; eight months ended August 31, 1833, \$124,496,019; 1892, \$166,-289,917.

PRESIDENT PEINOTO, of Brazil, with the loyal army, has abandoned Rio Janeiro and withdrawn to Santa Ana.

### AN OHIO SPOUTER.

#### Biggest Gas Well in the World Completed Near Findlay.

A Findlay (Ohio) dispatch says that all previous records of gas wells have been broken. D. T. Davis has completed a well on the Ross farm, in Cass Township, which is good for 50,000,000 cubic feet per day, making it the largest well ever struck in the world. The well is but sixty feet from the city's 18,000,000 gusher, struck two months ago, and the greatest excitement prevails.

## THE MARKETS.

#### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. 37 BUTTER.

Creamery-St. & Penn, extra 26 St. & Penn, first...... 273 Western, firsts..... Western, second..... Western,third.... itate dairy-half tubs and 24 25% 21 18 00 23 20 25 pails, extras. Half tubs and pails, firsts. Half tubs and pails, second 22 23

21 Welsh tubs, extras...... Welsh tubs, firsts..... 22 23 HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

#### TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Three ounces of tapioca, one quart of milk, two ounces of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, flavoring of vanilla or bitter almonds. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk by the side of the stove for a quarter of an hour, occasionally stirring it; then let it cool; mix with it the butter, sugar and eggs, which should be well beaten, and flavor with either of the above ingredients. Butter a pie dish and line the edges with puff paste; put in the pudding and bake in a moderate oven. If a quart of fresh apple sauce is added before baking this will be the queen of deserts. -New York World.

# MACABONI CROQUETTES.

#### Break into small pieces six ounces of macaroni; throw these into boiling water and boil rapidly twenty minutes. I say rapidly, because the motion of the water prevents the macaroni from sticking together. When done, drain in a colander and throw into cold water to blanch for fifteen minutes. Put a half pint of milk in a farina boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and four even tablespoonfuls of flour; stir into the milk, and cook and stir continually until a thick paste is formed; then add the yelks of two eggs, cook a moment longer, take from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper. Drain and shake the macaroni, cut it into half inch pieces. stir these into the mixture and turn out to cool. When cold, form into croquettes; dip first in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry im smoking hot fat. This quantity will make

#### OYSTER SALAD.

Plump and ruffle one and one-half pints of small oysters, by stirring them over a hot fire for five minutes in a fry-pan that has been previously heated. Skim out and drain. Season while warm with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough white, crisp celery in small pieces to make ,one pint, and when ready to serve, mix this with the oysters, and the following dressing : Put the yolks of two eggs into a cold soup dish; with a fork break them slightly, and add one-half teaspoonful of sa.t. When light, add half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and beat again. As soon as it thickens, add drop by drop a gill of salad oil, then half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then five of oil (one at a time), one of vinegar, and so continue alternating lemon juice and vin-egar until another gill of oil has been used. When ready to serve, mix onehalf of the mayonnaise with the salad. pour the remainder over the top, and serve garnished with white celery leaves .- New York Observer.

#### CANNING TOMATOES.

The following recipe is given in Good Housekeeping, as a reliable method of canning the "unreliable" method of cann tomato: Wash the tomatoes and remove the stems. Have a wide kettle or agate basin of boiling water on the stove, plunge in as much fruit as is conveniently accommodated at one time, and remove with a long-handled skimmer as soon as the skins crack. Dash cold water over the tomatoes and they will almost pare themselves. Slip off the skins and lay the fruit in an earthen dish. When ready to fill the jars, set one in a milk pan and With a slice the tomatoes into it. wooden masher push down the fruit as the jar fills and turn off the juice and seeds which will rise to the top. Cooking will render the fruit quite juicy enough, and this discarding of the seeds and liquid part appears to be necessary to success. When all the jars are filled to within three inches of the tops, lay on the covers and set the jars over the fire in a boiler of lukewarm water, placing a rack or support of some sort beneath them. A sufficient quantity to complete filling the jars may be stewed in an agate kettle, or one jar may be emptied for that purpose. As the fruit rises in the jars in boiling, push it down occasionally to release the air bubbles from the interstices of the fruit. Keep boiling for an hour. At the end of that time lift the jars out on to a dry board, fill each till it runs over, and seal immediately with a new rubber. Store in a dark place.

The insurgents directed their fire upon the

have contained nearly \$300,000, including a shipment of \$250,000 from Chicago to a New York bank. The booty secured by the rob-bors was about \$20,000.

## THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

#### Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87 in the month of August, and 93.2 in July, being a decline of a little over ten points from the August and over sixteen from the July report. The change is marked in nearly all of the sarplus corn States. In comparison with the September reports of the past ten years only three were lower-70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887 and 76.6 in 1886. In the same 72.3 in 1887 and 76.6 in 1886. In the same month in 1892 the condition was 79.6, of nearly three points higher than the present month. There has been general decline in the condition throughout the country, which has been caused by the widely-prevailing

The condition of the wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when has vested was 74, against 85.3 in 1892. Th general average is the lowest since 1835, when it was 72. In Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yield is small and of an inferior quality, much of it grading at No. 3 and under, and in some places it is reported to be worthless. In the Dakotas the yield is light, while the quality is generally good. In Iowa and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well, and was of good quality, while the spring variety yield was poor and of in-ferior quality. In Minnesota the yield ha-been poor and not up to expectations, the quality generally good, with some complaint of shrivelled grain. In California and Ore-one the quality of the grain is good up to ex-

of shrivelled grain. In California and Ore-gon the quality of the grain is good up to an average, and the yield has been good, except on low iands, where it was greatly damaged. There has been a further decline in the condition of oats during the past month, the general average standing at 74.9, against 78.3 in August. In September, 1892, it was 78.9. The condition of rye is 82. Drouth during the spring and early summer injured the crop. Barley shows a slight falling off since last month, the general average being 83.8, against 84.6 in August. The returns of condition of tobacco on September 1 are less favorable than those for August 1, standing at 72.3. The general cause of the low con-The general cause of the low conat 72.3.

dition is the long-continued drouth. The cotton report of the department shows a decline from the August condition of the crop of full 7 points, being 73.4 this month; as against 80.4 last month.

### GREAT FLOODS IN CHINA. Vast Regions Inundated, and Thousands of Lives Lost.

Terrible floods have devasted vast regions in the centre and north of China. Thousands of lives have been lost and whole vil lages swept away in both Hupel, which bor-

lages swept away in both Hupel, which bor-ders on the Yang-tso-kiang, and in Chilili, the metropolitan province, which is watered by the Pellu and its numerous tributaries. Peking for the greater part was under wator, while Tungchow, some fourteen miles to the east of the capital, was similarly sitnated. Between/Tungchow and the port of Tientsin, some sixty miles east, the coun-try was converted into one vast lake, and only the tops of the houses and trees were to be seen standing, while countless dead bodies of men, women and children and farm animals were borne upon the waters of the floods in all directions. the floods in all directio

Tux army worm is doing great damage in some parts of Minnesota. THERE are now twenty inhabitants to the

square mile in this country.

A REVIVAL of gold mining in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho is reported. CENTRAL NEW MEXICO has been subject almost daily for three months to violent earthquakes.

Customs receipts are unusually light this year, and a large deficit is expected by the Treasury.

Aconovrof Japanese are to settle upon rich agricultural lands in the Southern States of Mexico.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS was liberated after about six months' imprisonment for Panama Canal frauds.

MESHONALAND is threatened with invasion Matabele tribe, the bravest warriors in Africa, barring women.

THE bull fight is regaining its old popu-larity in Mexico after a moral spasm which temporarily dethroned it.

Tue hop crop in Central New York will be from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. lighter than the crop of last year.

The indications are that the eranberry crop in Piymouth County, Massachusetts, will be the largest ever harvested.

THE wheat crop of Kansas last year was 70,000,000 bushels. The crop for this year is now estimated at only 21,000,000 bushels.

THE merchants of New Orleans, La., have rebelled against the action of banks there in charging them \$5 per \$1000 on New York ex-

M. BARTHOLDI regrets to find that his god-dess of liberty in New York Harbor is showing signs of wear, and suggest that she be gilded to promote her longevity.

For two or three months past there has een a decided homeward movement from New York of steerage passengers for Ger-man, French, and Mediterranean ports.

THE suffering in the Sea Islands, on the South Carolins coast, has continued, and Governor Tillman and others have issued renewed appeals for assistance in clothing and money.

# MEN AND WOMEN HANGED.

#### A Mississippi Mob's Punishment of a Poisoner.

Two men and two women, all colored, have been lynched near Quincy, Miss., fifteen miles from Aberdeen. Two weeks before Thomas Woodruff and five children were taken violently ill, and two of the children died. Woodruff and the others children died. Woodruff and the others still linger, with little hope of recovery. A number of neighbors also became very fill while attending the sick family. Examina-tion of the well on the premises disclosed three packages of rat polson init, and suspi-cion pointed to a colored man, Ben Jackson. who was arrested, but was taken by a crowd of men from the officers during the inquest and hanced. of men from and banged.

and banged. The next day the jury examined Mahaley Jackson, Ben's wife, and Lou Carter, his mother-in-law, who testified to a knowledge of Ben's intention to purchase poison for the purpose accomplianed. The jury dis-charged them. A crowd of armed men took them out and hung them as participants in

e conspiracy. Mahaley Jackson also testified that Bufus Broyles, a well-known colored man of the neighborhood, and furnished the money to buy the poison. He was seen at Wood's mill, a few miles from the scenes of the other tragedies, and next morning his dead body was found hanging to a limb in that vicinity.

and swept along on the crest of the rushing waters, and were hurled with frightful violence against the houses in the path of the onrushing tide. These trees acted as battering-rams and carried houses before them. So sudden was the catastrophe that the affrighted people had no possible chance of saving them-selves. Men and women, awakened by the tottering of their dweilings, frantically rushed to the windows and leaped out, only to be engulfed in the water that was now hissing and seething about the falling

Other houses were rapidly undermined by the waters, and in many cases collapsed be fore their occupants could leave them. Th The masses of wreckage going down on the flood in some instances afforded a means of esape to persons who would otherwise have been drowned. Many men, women and chilbeen drowned. Many men, women and child dren, elutching in the darkness for any-thing that would support them, grasped the trees and other floating wreekage and were carried to places of safety. A large number of lives were saved in this manner. In a aumber of cases the persons thus saved were badly injured.

bodies of several woman who had ap The parently made heroic efforts to save them selves and their children have been found In one place a handsome young woman was nd with an infant clasped to her with on hand, while with the other hand she held the hand of a little boy. All were dead, and there was not a mark upon them.

# PLAGUE'S DEADLY WORK.

Frightful Mortality Among Pligrims to Mecca.

Of the 9000 pilgrims that left Tunis and other ports in May last for Meeca, only half have returned, the others having fallen victims to cholera. Fully 12,000 friends and relatives met the returning pilgrims on their release from quarantine, and there were many heartrending demonstrations of grief relatives of those who had succumbed to the disease,

The survivors tell terrible tales of suffering. On June 24, 100,000 pligrims were gathered on the Sacred Mount to hear a solemn address prior to their proceeding for Mecca. Many of the multitude were starv-ing. The Mount resembled a battlefield, ing. ing strewn with the corpses of victims of the pestilence, among whom were lying hundreds of poor wretches who were dying from the dread disease. So frightful was the condition of affairs that no one dared to approach the place. Finally a battalion of 700 Turkish soldies was sent to bury the dead and rescue the living. Five hundred of these soldiers lost their lives as a result of their devotion

to duty. Of the whole battalion only 260 men escaped the pestilence. The ravages of cholera in Russia are in-creasing. There were eighty-one (resh cases and thirty-one deaths on September 8, 9 and 10. Between the 4th and 8th there ware accounty from the 4th and 8th there 9 and 10. Between the 4th and 8th there were seventy-five fresh cases and thirty-five deaths in Moscow. In the Province of Podolia there were 1722 fresh cases and 653 deaths between August 20 and September 2. There were twenty-five fresh cases of cholera and fifteen deaths in Galicia on September 9, 10 and 11. On the same days there were forty-seven fresh cases and torty-three deaths in Hungary. The Portuguese authorities have dealared

The Portuguese authorities have declared iew York to be a cholera-infected port. The lisease is abating in all the infected districts of Italy.

Durntso the past three months thirty-five postoffices in New England have been broken into, the safes blown open and the contents taken. In all the Government is a loser by \$10,000.

cheered at the sight. The Rev. John Henry Barrows, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, said that never had such a congress been undertaken, and not long ago it would have been deemed impossible to carry it to successful comple-

Archbishop Feehan followed, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Catholic Church. He said that the assembly was Unique in the history of the world. Learned men had come from all countries to speak and to tell of those things that were of the greatest interest to all-of God, of His truth and justice, of His worship, of peace and of

Cardinal Gibbons said that though all did not agree on matters of faith, there was one platform on which all were united-that was

The Archbishop of Zante (Greek Church) xpressed his thanks for the invitation which enabled him to take part in the proceedings. which, he thought, would be productive of much good. He prayed the Almighty, he said, for blessings on the great enterprise. Protop Chunder Mancombar, of India, said

that that religion was grandest that joined all religions.

No speaker on the programme was greeted with such applause as was Pung Quang Yu, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Wash-ington. In introducing him, Mr. Bonney spoke of the treatment that some of his coun-trymen had received in this country, but in spite of which the Emperor of China had sent a delegate in a Christian spirit to this Con-gress. Nearly half the people in the hall rose and cheered and waved their handkerchiefs as the delegate advanced to the front of the platform.

Prince Volhovsky, of Russia, followed with a tribute to the Congresses. He spoke of a Catholic prelate addressing the Jews, and said it was a magnificent scene that could be seen only in this age. The Rev. Reuchi Shibata, of Japan, ros

while Doctor Barrows read a paper he had prepared. He spoke briefly of religion and of the good it had done. Then Z. Woguchi, also of Japan, made a short response. He was a Buddhist, and spoke for himself and three companions,

three companions. The delegates separated into sections and departments on the second day of the methods of the second day of the day methods of the second day of the head the second day was and the first speaker of the day was Rabbi Isaan of the Jewish faith. Addresses were be and the second the day was were the day of Judaism, gave an eloquent exposi-tion of the Jewish faith. Addresses were head the best of the day was and others. In other halls the proceedings were under the subject of the delegates in on find methods of the delegates in and the method of the delegates, and while were translated to the delegates, and while were translated to the delegates, and while were translated to the delegates to believers is other eneeds. The delgates separated into sections and

LAST year there were, according to the re-turns of the Begistrar General, 226,922 mar-riages in England and Wales. The returns from Scotland and Ireland bring 2: up to a tytal of more than 275,000 for the United

Welsh tubs, seconds ... estern-Im, creamery, firsts 21 19 17 W. Im. creamery, seconds. W. Im. creamery, thirds... Western Factory, fresh firsts. 16 16%@ 16 @ 15 @ W. Factory, second. W. Factory and dairy, thirds

9%@ 9 @ Full cream, good to prime. Part skims, choice. Part skims, good to prime. Part skims, common ..... Full skims.....

State and Penn-Fresh ..... State and Penn-Fresh..... 19 @ Western-Fresh, fancy...... 18%@ Duck eggs.....

Grapes, Del., 7 fb...... 3 @ 6 Watermelons, 7 100...... 6 00 @18 05 Muskmelons, P bbl ..... 50 @ 3 00 Peaches, Md., F basket ..... 35 @ 80

State-1892, choice ..... 22 @ 1892, prime. 1892, common to good..... Old odds.... 213 21 @ 18 @ 6 @ 20) 12 LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 18%@ 121 12 12 @ 13

DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED. Western, 2 lb. Fowis-St. and West, 2 lb ... 

@ 175 GRAIN, ETC.

LIVE STOCK.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove tar from cloth, rub the cloth well with turpentine.

Rubber should be carefully kept away from oil, as oil softens and makes it unfit for use.

Alcohol is a good remedy for burns if applied immediately. Keep the burn moist with it for two hours.

Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt water and let it stand over night.

Meat should never be placed directly on the ice, as its juices will be absorbed; put it on a plate and set in a cool place.

For bites and stings apply spirits of hartshorn, if you have it; if not, make a poultice of fresh wood ashes, moistened with water.

To remove berry stains from paper, books, etc., hold a lighted brinstone match close to them and the fumes remove the stains.

Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

Clover tea is admirable for purifying the blood, for removing pimples and whitening the complexion, and has also good repute as a sleep inducing draught.

17 165 151 CHEESE.

53%

134

184

20

90 65

23/6

2005.

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

50 @ 70 1 12 @ 1 50 20 @ 30 Pigeons, 7 pair .....

VEGETABLES. Potatoes-State, # bbl..... 1 25

Floor-Winter Patents..... 3 50 @ 3 75 

State Factory-Full cream, 936

Apples-Inferior, 7 bbl..... 100 @ 150 Green varieties, 7 bbl..... 200 @ 250 Pears, Bartlett, 7 bbl...... 250 @ 450

HOPS.

Turkeys, F B. Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,