TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED.

HUNTED DOWN IN THE ROCK-IES IN A SNOW STORM.

Blackfoot Scouts Trailed the Gang Which Held Up the Northern Pacific Train to a Hut—Three Robbers and an Indian Killed— Two Bandits Captured.

Three train robbers and one member of an Indian posse were killed in a pitched battle which took place in a blinding snow storm near Two Medicine Creek, on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, not far from Kalispell, Montana.

Their names were Charles Jones, alias

Their names were Charles Jones, alias Charles Kincaid, John Shipman and Ben Hall, alias Ben Mattocks, robbers, and Henry Schiber of the Indian police. Several other members of the posse were wounded. The robbers were members of the gang of four which held up the Northern Pacific passenger train near Livingstone, Montana, on August 25.

They were traced from Livingstone by two Blackfoot scouts, who finally ran them to ground near Two Medicine Creek. The secuts returned to Kalispell and notified United States Marshall Jackson, who started out on the trail with a posse of about thirteen Blackfoot Indian police. Where the robbers' camp was struck at Two Medicine Creek was within a mile of the Great Northern Railroad.

From signs about the tracks of the road it is believed that the gang intended to wreck or hold up a Great Northern train. There were five men, one of whom probably joined the Northern Pacific robbers after their escape from Livingstone, encamped in a log house, which had been erected by Shepherd, Siems & Co., raliroad contractors. When Marshal Jackson reached the camp a heavy snow storm had set in.

The cabin was surrounded, and Marshal

The cabin was surrounded, and Marshal Jackson approached it with a flag of truce and ordered the men to surrender. The answer was a sheet of flame from the windows of the cabin.

Henry Schiber was instantly killed. The fire was returned, but without effect. The robbers were again summoned to surrender, but responded by another volley. Marshal Jackson sent a messenger to Helena and Kalispell for reinforcements. The reinforcements of 115 men arrived at

The reinforcements of 115 men arrived at night under Sheriff Curtiss, of Helena, and Sheriff Granger, of Kalispell.

The besieged and besiegers had kept up a steady firing in the mean time, and three of the robbers had been killed by the Indians.

The fourth robbers Brown and the Indians.

the robbers had been killed by the Indians.
The fourth robber, Brown, and the unknown man kept up the firing for an hour after the reenforcements came, but their ammunition gave out and they finally surrended.

None of the robbers had anything to eat for four days. All the booty, with the exception of a few articles, was recovered.

ception of a few articles, was recovered.

Brown and the unknown man, who said his name was Sinclair, were taken to Kalispell. They may be lynched before their trial

RESOURCES OF ALASKA. Interesting Facts From a Census Agent's Report.

Charles H. Isham, Deputy Collector of Customs of Alaska, who was assigned as census agent, to the duty of preparing statistical data of the Territory, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from Sitka the other day, and gave out some information concerning the resources of Alaska which has not been published before. He estimates the annual gold product at about \$1,000,000. Miners who ascend the Yukon River in the spring usually return with from \$2000 to \$5000 in gold dust and about \$700,000 in gold is taken out annually by the Treadwell nines. For the year ending June 30, 1893, 113 vessels entered from foreign ports, and cleared; coastwise vessels, and eighty-nine. In the district there are fifty-five vessels documented. The value of domestic exports to foreign countries wa \$14,811, and foreign goods exported to foreign countries, \$3020, making a total of \$17,831. The valuation of the imports for the same time was about \$60,000. The customer in the same time was about \$60,000. the same time was about \$60,000. The cu toms receipts from all sources amounted to \$11,769.54, but the expenses of collection were \$19,119.26. \$11,769,54.

In the customs district of Alaska there are thirteen employes, including six deputy collectors, one at each of the subports—Mary Island, Wrangle, Juneau, Kadiak, and Unalaska. Speaking of the fishing industry, Mr. Isham says: "The canneries that belong to the combinations entered into an agreement not to put up more than 400,000 cases this year. From reports received to September 1, I estimate their catch at 250,000 cases. The independent canneries have packed about 50,000. The whole output will not exceed 300,000 cases. The codfishing business is now principally operated by a combination controlled by a San Francisco firm. The base of their operations is between Popoff and Sanakh Islands. The fish are taken to the salt house and then transported to San Francisco, where they are prepared for market. The catch in 1891 (later figures are not accessible) was 1,380,000 fish, valued at \$569,000.

UNITED STATES RAILROADS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Report for the Year.

The fifth statistical report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has just been submitted for the year ended June 30, 1892. The total railway mileage of the country was 171,563.52 miles, being an increase during the year of 3160 miles, the smallest increase for a number of years.

for a number of years.

The total number of employes in the service of railways was \$21,415, being an increase of 37,130 over the previous year. The capitalization of the 162,397 miles covered by the report was \$10,226.748, 134. The total number of passengers carried by the railways during the year was 560,958,211. The gross earnings from operation of railways were \$1.171,407,343. The operating expenses were \$780,997,996.

\$780,927,996.

The number of railway employes killed was 2554, being less than the number killed during the previous year. The number of employes injured, however, was in excess of the number injured during the previous year, being 23,87. The number of passengers killed was largely in excess of the number killed during the previous year, being 376 in 1892 as agains: 293 in 1891, while the number of passengers injured was 3227 in 1892, as against 2972 in 1891.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

Terrible Disaster at a Barracks in Central Russia.

The Newsky infantry barracks at Roslavi, province of Smolensk, was burned a few nights ago. The fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock by a non-commissioned officer. He gave the alarm, but before all the men could be roused the flames had spread through most of the building.

through most of the building.

About 400 men ran out in their night clothes. Of the sixty who were driven to the roof and obliged to jump for their lives, sleven were killed and eight were injured so leverely that they will die. Twenty-three nen and five non-commissioned officers were overcome in the halls or rooms by the smoke and heat, and were burned to death.

PROBABLY the youngest champion in the seld of outdoor sports in this country is willie Kneont, who won first place in the sational crequet tournament in Norwich, onn. He is only seventeen years old. He sils from New Jersey.

LATER NEWS.

THE Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, arrived at New York,

THE New York Democratic State Convention at Saratoga named a ticket headed by Isaac H. Maynard, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Cord Meyer, Jr., for Secretary of State.

THE Bepublican State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., nominated a State ticket, headed by Edward C. T. Bartlett, of New York, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Captain John Palmer, of Albany, for Secretary of State.

The Cunard Line steamer Lucania has made a new western record from Europe to New York, beating the Paris's time by fifty-nine minutes. She went over the passage in five days, thirteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

A congress of Young Men's Christian Associations of the world was opened in Chicago.

THE President sent in the following nominations; Stephen Bonsal, or Maryland, now Secretary of Legation at Peking, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Spain; Charles Denby, Jr., of Indiana, now second Secretary of Legation at Peking, to be Secretary of Legation at Peking, China.

THE President has appointed these Consuls: F. A. Deane, of Michigan, at Naples, Italy; Marshall Hanger, of Virginia, at Bermuda; W. E. Hall, of Maryland, at Nice, France; Edgar Schramm, of Texas, at Montevidec, Uruguay; J. H. Stewart, of New York, at St. Thocass, West Indies; P. B. Spence, of Kentucky, at Quebec; Reavel Savage, of Maryland, at Nantes, France; E. S. Wallace, of South Dakota, at Jerusalem, Syria.

Pallas, the Anarchist, who attempted to kill Captain-General Martinez de Campos, was executed at Barcelona, Spain. He was shot in the back.

THE anniversary of Parnell's death was observed in Cork, Ireland, with imposing ceremonies.

Black bears are unusually bold and numerous this fall in the mountains along the entrance of the Columbia River, Oregon, and farmers and orehardists are suffering much damage through their depredations.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1100	nice Quoted in A	ew	IOFK.
40	BEANS AND PEAS	1.	
Beans-M	arrow, 1893, choice	_	@ \$2 80
Medium	, 1893, choice	Mine	@ 200
	93, choice	1 95	@ 200
	ney, 1893, choice		@ 270
White k	idney, 1892, choice.	1.80	@ 190
	al., 7 60 lbs	1.55	@ 165
Green per	is, 1892, P bush	-	@ 135
	BUTTER.		

ŧ	Creamery-State, tubs, extra	2934@	30
	State, pails, extras	29 @	29%
	Western, firsts	26 @	28
	Western, seconds	23 @	25
	Western, thirds	20 @	22
	State dairy-half tubs and		
	pails, extras	26 @	27
	Half tubs and pails, firsts	24 @	25
	Half tubs and pails, seconds	22 @	23
	Welsh tubs, extras	(a)	OTAL TO
	Welsh tubs, firsts	2314@	25
	Weish tubs, seconds	22 @	23
	Western-Im. creamery, firsts	22 @	24
	W. Im. creamery, seconds.	19 @	20
	W. Im. creamery, thirds	17 @	18
	Western Factory, tubs, firsts.	19 @	1954
	W. Factory, seconds	185(@)	1834
	W. Factory and dairy, thirds	17 @	18
	CHEESE,		
	Cart. W		

CHEESE.			
State Factory-Fuil cream,		10	
white, fancy		(@	-
Full cream, colored, fancy.		40	-
Full cream, large, choice.	105	《師	10%
Part skims, choice	7	@	734
Part skims, fair to good	5	6	736 536
Part skims, common	21	(6)	4
Full skims		0	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn-Fresh	24	6	25
Western-Fresh, fancy	23	6	2334
Duck eggs	****	@	
	FRES	H.	
Apples-Inferior, ? bbl 1	00.1	0	1 50
Owner washatter 20 bbl .	TO THE	400	8 88

Appres-interior, # DDI	1.00	600	1 50	
Green varieties, 7 bbl	2 25	6	3 00	
Red varieties, fall, 2 bbl	2 50	6	3 50	
Pears, Bartlett, W bbl	3 00		6 00	
Pears, Bartlett, ₹ bbl Other kinds, ₹ bbl	2 50	6	4.00	
Grapes, Del., # tb	3	6	5	
Concord, ₩ tb	13	(6)		
Niagara, P B		60	3	
Peaches, Jersey. 7 basket	25		1 00	
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 3 bbl	4 00	6	5 00	
cranocrates, cape cou, p nor	2 00	· GE	3 00	
HOPS.				
State—1893, 7 fb	21	0	23	
1892, prime	20	0	21	
1892, common to good	18	6	1954	
Old odds	6	6	12	
		-		
LIVE POULTRY.				
Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.	11	100		
Western, 2 th	major	0	11	ı
Spring chickens, local, B B	91	600	10%	
Western, & th		60	10	
Roosters, old, ₽ tb	7	0	734	
Turkova W th	10	6	11	

	Western, ₹ tb	magar	6	11	1
1	Spring chickens, local, P B	91	400	1034	1
	Western, 7 tb		40	10	
	Roosters, old. ₽ tb	7	0	734	1
	Turkeys, # tb	10	6	11	1
	Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,				Ŧ
	P pair	55	6	80	1
	Western, # pair	50	6	65	1
8	Geese, Western, 7 pair	1 00	6	1 37	1
88	Pigeons, & pair	25	6	35	1
	DRESSED POULTRY-FREE	H KIL	LED		1
	Turkeys, # th	8	6	16	1
	Chickens, Phila, ₹ 15	-14		19	1
	Western, & th	4	6	13	1
	Fowls-St. and West. 2 th	123	-	13	1
	Ducks-Fair to fancy, # 15	-	6		1
	Eastern, ₹ tb	15	6	16	ŧ
	Spring, L. I., # 15		6	16	1
8	Geese-Eastern, 7 tb	_	6	15	1
6	Squabs-Dark # doz	1 50	0	1 73	1
	White, ≥ doz	2 50	0	2 75	1
	WEGHT LIVE WA		739		18

锡	Eastern, 7 tb 1	5 @	16	
儩	Spring, L. L. # th	- 6		1
Ø.	Geese-Eastern, & th	- 6		
굓	Squabs-Dark # doz 1 5	10 a		18
8	White, ¥ doz 2 5	0 6		10
			- 10	13
졣	VEGETABLES,			t t
蘯	Potatoes-State, 7 180 fbs 1 5		1 87	t
攌	Jersey, # bbl	5 @	2 00	e
	L. I., in bulk, # bbl 21		2 25	
88	Cabbage, L. I. 2 100 3 0	0 6	4 50	17
28	Onions-St. & West., 7 bbl. 16		1 75	t)
趨	Eastern, red, ? bbl 17		1.87	l e
题	Eastern, white, 7 bbl 2 5	0 6	3 25	
63	Cucumbers, L. I., 7 100 7	5 60	1 00	
	Lima beans, P bag 20		4 00	e ti
	Squash, marrow, 7 bbl 7	5 6	1 00	b
	Hubbard, # bbl 12	5 6	1 50	
		0 6		P
	Tuentos Bussis State.	-	100000000	
88	Turnips, Russie, 7 bbl 7		1 00	L
98		- 0	100	
	Celery. L. L. ? doz. bunches 1 2	5 @	1 50	P
33	Cauliflower, P bbl 10	0 @	3 00	2
8	GRAIN, ETC.			b
9	***	0 0	3.80	b
	Spring Potents		00000000	F
28	Spring Patents 42	0 @		P
98	Wheat, No. 2 Red	. 9	715	
	Rye-State	0 6	55	n 1
	Barley-Two-rowed State	- @	-	
103	Corn-October 4	8146	489	60 00

Corn—October. 45% 6 45%

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

ITS DESTRUCTIVE PATH IN LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

The Storm Began in New Orleans, Swept Down the River to the Gulf and Then on to Mobile—Many Lives Lost—Crops Ruined—Not an Orange Left on the Trees.

A terrible storm struck the Gulf coast district between New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., coming from the northeast, and raged there all night and part of the next day, sweeping to the south from New Orleans along the line of the Mississippi River, through the parish of Plaquemine to the Gulf. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited that part of the country, and, as far as could be learned on the day following, twenty-four or more persons were killed and probably three times as many wounded, some of them fatally.

The wind at New Orleans reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour at 8 o'clock p. m., when the anemometer of the weather bureau was destroyed, and it constantly increased in force until 2 a. m., when its velocity was estimated at sixty miles an hour.

The crash of sheds and buildings blown down, trees torn up and houses unrooted, caused intense alarm, and most of the population of the city remained up all night, expecting houses to be blown down.

pecting houses to be blown down.

Among the buildings destroyed was the Saraparu street market, which crushed several buildings in its fall. The Burdette Street Mission Church, the cotton yards of the Northeastern Ealiroad, Coleman's boiler shop, the Pythian Hall, and a number of other buildings were unroofed.

The Revetment Levee on Lake Ponchar-

The Revetment Levee on Lake Ponchartrain, which protects New Orleans from overflow on the rear, was washed away, the water sweeping over it fifteen feet or more. Many of the yachts there were sunken or injured. The track of the Louisville and Nashville was badly washed for fifteen miles.

Three deaths and one person wounded severely if not fatally, is the mortality record in New Orleans. Below the city it was far worse, especially in Plaquemine. Here the wind reached a velocity of 190 to 125 miles an hour, sweeping everything before it. The parish seat of justice, Pointe a la Hache, a town of 2000 people, was the worst sufferer. In that town not a single house escaped injury. The Court House and Catholic church, the principal buildings in the town, and some twenty other buildings, were destroyed, and the situation was so threatening that the greater part of the people, fearing destruction in their buildings, camped out in the street all night in a heavy rain.

the street all night in a heavy rain.

The air was filled with debris, and the wind blowing so flercely that many of them had to anchor themselves against trees to prevent being blown away. Four grown people were killed in Pointe a la Hache and several children. Among the killed were Mrs. Leon la Franche, wife of one of the leading merchants of the town, and Mrs. E. Levanders, wife of a well-known lawyer.

The crop was ripe upon the trees and about to be harvested. It was completely de-

stroyed in the storm, with a loss of \$360,000 or more on this one item.

The crop in the orange farms of Bradish Johnson, the largest in the South, had been sold to a fruit dealer of New Orleans, Mr. Oteri, for \$65,000. It is said that there is not an orange left on the trees, and it is the same all the way down the coast.

Skiffs were sent out in the swamps about Lake Pontchartrain, and 'forty persons were rescued.

The sugar district escaped the worst of the blow. There was much damage to rice and sugar cane.

At Mobile, the storm reached its height about 1 o'clock p. m., when the wind had attained a velocity of about seventy-five miles an hour. The rain fell in torrents the entire day, and at night the city was in darkness. There was not an electric light of any kind burning.

The bay steamer Crescent City dragged her anchor seven miles and went ashore on the beach between Arlington and Monroe Park. The Magnolia and Cooley's warehouses were blown down and two unknown colored men drawned in the cotton yard. Magnificent oaks all over the city were laid low, and the earth was covered with green leaves whipped from the trees by the winds. Houses all over the city were unroofed and fences blown down. The wind blew the water in from the Guk until the river reached Royal strangheight.

All the wholesale and a great part of the retail district of the city became four feet under water, and thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been damaged.

Later Details.

Later details from various parts impart the information that the loss of life, to say nothing of the destruction of property by the great storm is very great. From Bayou Cook, La., the great cyster field which leads to the Gulf, it was reported that the settlements of the fishermen had been completely demolished, and that the loss of life had reached the appalling figure of 230.

At Simpere Mill, Plaguagning parish, La

demoished, and that the loss of life had reached the appalling figure of 230.

At Simpere Mill, Plaquemine parish, La., three persons were killed. At Bohemia, La., where there are a hundred people, not a house was left standing. At Port Eads there was one death. John Casey, a pilot, drowned in the storm. The colored church at Freetown was blown down, and several halis were unroofed.

The big bridges at Bay St. Louis and Biloxi were badly weakened, and the Lake Catherine embankment is washed away. On the New Orleans river front a number of coal barges were sunk, and the steamers Grace Pitt, Harry Shannon and Jerome Hanly were wrecked. A number of vessels were torn from their moorings by the storm,

were torn from their moorings by the storm, carried down stream, and slightly injured.

The damage by the storm in New Orleans will amount to \$376,000. Outside of New Orleans the damage will be \$900,000, making the total losses something over a million and

As soon as daylight broke the storm abated and a special train was sent from Pointe a la Hache, which picked up the planters along the line and brought them to New Orleans. Ex-Governor Warmouth and James S. Wilkinson, a prominent lawyer, were among those who returned, and, from their reports, the little town is entirely obliterated from the face of the earth.

A) Grand Isle much damage is reported. The new ocean hotel was blown down and the island flooded. The jetties sustained considerable damage.

considerable damage.

Among the wrecked vessels are six schooners and forty bigger and other boats. All the cattle, horses, and mules, all the poultry below Pointe a la Hache were drowned. The people lost all their household effects. Dr. Herbert, owner of the Bohemia plantation, reports the loss on his place alone at \$15,000.

The following losses of life are reported: Pointe a la Hache, 4: Empire Mill, 3; Hingles, 2; Daisy Post Office, 5; Point Pleasant, 2 (colored men who sought refuge in a church, believing it a safe place, crushed by its fall); Fort St. Phillp, 1; Gaspar Smith, 1; Nicholis Post Office, 3; Fosterling, 4; Grand Bayou and Bayou Shute, 25; St. James, 1; Pignolis, 1; Grand Prairie, 4; Potash Store, 3; Hapsey

2: Daisy Post Office, 5: Point Pleasant, 2
(colored men who sought refuge in a church, believing it a safe place, crushed by its fall);
Fort St. Philip, 1; Gaspar Smith, 1; Nicholis Post Office, 3; Fosterling, 4; Grand Bayou and Bayou Shute, 25; St. James, 1; Piggolis, 1; Grand Prairie, 4; Potash Store, 3; Hapsey Jack, 1; Port Eads, 1; F. Gosses 6.

The damage done by the storm in Alabama will reach up into the millions. The steamer Crescent City was wrecked on the bay. In the Gardner's district across the river from Mobile dwelt twenty-three families, the homes of whom could be seen from any eminence in the city. Only one of these homes can now be seen standing. The home of Stephen Walter was swept away, and his entire family, consisting of himself, his wife Christiana, and his niece, Miss Carrie Wise, were drowned. At Grand Bay four churches were destroyed, while at Scranton five churches suffered a like fate. Houses have been scattered, crops ruined, and desolation appears on every hand.

Two Thousand Drowned.

A dispatch from New Orleans gives these fuller particulars: Nearly 2000 killed and \$5.000,000 of property destroyed is the result of the great Gulf storm in Louisiana. More than half the population in the region over which the hurricane swept is dead. Everything is wrecked. Probably one house in ten is standing and the surviving population is left in a destitute situation. They are without food. Most of them have no clothing, for they were asleep when their houses were crushed by the wind and the waves.

More than a dozen relief expeditions went down from New Orleans to distribute food among the survivors. The known death list is already above 1800, and only part of

were crushed by the wind and the waves.

More than a dozen relief expeditions went down from New Orleans to distribute food among the survivors. The known death list is already above 1800, and only part of the devastated country is heard from. It is a network of islands, bayous, lakes and swamps, and it will be weeks before the relief boats can traverse all the waterways and discover the full extent of the damage done. The loss of life in the parish of Plaque-

The loss of life in the parish of Plaquemine, lying on both sides of the Mississippi, has been heavy. The record there is 123 lives. But the great loss was in the interior settlements, on the Gulf coast, and the bayous leading to it. The country there is mainly sea marsh, almost destitute of trees. The highest point is only seven feet above the sea level, and the greater part is only three feet high. When, therefore, the storm piled the waves up fifteen feet they swept over the islands and ridges carrying everything before them.

The deaths are confined to two parishes, Plaquemine and Jefferson, and are more than one-fourth total white population. The seriously wounded are few in number. The severity of the storm was such that it required a man of the finest physique and in perfect condition of health to live through it all. The weak and injured were killed, and in the settlements where the storm was worst not a single child survived, and very few women. The survivors are the young men in the vigor of manhood. There is none of them but has a terrible story to tell, and every one of them is badly bruised. They escaped mainly on rafts or log, floating from twenty to forty hours in the water with the wind at 115 miles an hour. The deaths which are confirmed, are:

Chemie Caminada, 820; fishermen from the settlement at sea in their boats, 240; Bayou Challon, 40; Oyster Bayou, 28; Bayou Cook, 87; fishing settlements around Bayou Cook, 43; Bird Island, 45; Simon Island, 16; Roserio Island, 20; Bazor Island, 5; St. Malo, 25; Adams Bay, 290; fishing eamps around Daisy Postoffice, 20; Grand Bayou, 26; Tropical Bend, 10; Pass a l'Outre, 40 Pointe a la Hache, 4; Grand Prairie, 5; Barthelemy, 6; Fort St. Philip, 6; Hospital Bay, 6; Shell Beach, 12; Grand Bank, 8; Grande Isle, 10; Buras, 3; Point Pleasant, 5; Sixty-mile Point, 3; Devil's Flat, 1; Bolivar Point, 3; Happy Jack, 2; Nicholis P. O., 3; Faitulings, 3; Ft. Cosse's, 5; Stockfleths, 1; Quarantine, 2; Eadsport, 1; Pearl River, 1; near Point Pleasant, 2; Bay St. Louis, 2; Back Bay, 1; lost on Weber, 20; lost in the bogs or at sea, 45; Bayou Laford, 110; Bayou Andre, 49; Bayou Dufon, 10; Cabanag, 20; iugger General Vixe, 4.

iugger General Vixie, 4.

These towns and settlements extend along the Mississippi from Pointe a la Hache, forty-five miles below New Orleans, to the Gulf on Bayou Baratara and to the oyster reefs between there and the mouth of the Mississippi, also on the islands stretching from the Mississippi to the mainland at Chemie Caminada. Bay St. Louis and Pearl River are in Mississippi. The majority of the residents in the places are whites and not more than 100 are colored. At Chemie Caminada there was a large Chinese colony engaged in preparing and exporting shrimp to China. St. Malo was settled by Malays or Manilamen, all fishermen. A majority of the population in the fishing towns are creoles, Italians, Spuniards and so-called Austrians or Dalmatians. A large proportion of them were engaged in fishing and owned boats.

At the time the storm visited Chemie Caminada 120 fishing vesseis were in the Guif fishing. Not a word has since been heard from them or their occupants. The loss of the crop of Plaquemine Paris?

The loss of the crop of Plaquemine Paris, is estimated at twenty-five per cent. The loss in oranges is seventy-five per cent. About twenty per cent, of the orange trees vere killed or blown down. The oyster and fishing fleet were almost completely destroyed and the fevees badly washed and will have to be rebuilt. The shipping suffered severely, but principally the smaller vessels.

The entire Gulf coast of Mississippi and Louisiana west of the Atchafalaya is strewn with wreckage. Of the railroads, the Louisville and Nashville is the heaviest sufferer, and the damage inflicted on it will run from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

At Fort St. Philip the guns were dismounted. Fort Livingston, in Barataria, one of the most neavily constructed forts in the South, is completely destroyed. Nothing is left but the lighthouse.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-Senaron Dawes, of Massachusetts, to to deliver a course of lectures at Dartmouth. Rev. Benjamin Jowerr, one of the foremost classical scholars of Great Britain, is dead.

"TRUST in God and defend thyself bravely," is the motto on a sword presented by the German Emperor to his ten-year-old son.

Ex-Congressman Heflin, of Alabama.

boasts that he lived in Washington for \$30 a month, and saved \$9600 of his two years' salary.

Sin John Gladstone, nephewof the Grand

Sin John Gladstone, nephew of the Grand Old Man, is a tall, broad shouldered young glant, as ardent a Conservative as his uncle is the reverse, and one of the most extensive distillers in Scotland.

Mr. Balfour, who will, it is thought, be Premier of England some day, is also thought to be the most interesting bachelor in Engiand. He is forty-five years old, and an unmarried sister presides over his household. The Rev. P. M. Hitchcock, of Giens Falls,

N. Y., eighty-seven years old, preached on a recent Sunday in the Fifth Avenue Methodist Church, Troy, a sermon in rhyme. Mr. Hitchcock has preached for fifty years in the Troy Conference.

There has just died at Mietschisko one

THERE has just died at Mietschisko one Herr Wendt, in his 190th year. A born Pomeranian, he took part in the war of freedom against Napoleon, and had both eyes shot out. Herr Wendt bore his sorrow to the day of his death with fortitude and

Mrs. Frances R. Lybrard, of Ohio, has been on the examiners' corps in the civil engineering department of the Patent Office at Washington for about ten years. Railways are her specialty, and she has the annual task of passing upon about 8000 alleged inventions, of which a dozen may perhaps be practicable.

Practicable.

Practicable.

Practicable.

Practicable is a correspondent who recently visited him, is still erect and vigorous looking. His head is bald at the top and fringed with hair, which is now nearly white. His voice is somewhat husky and his broath short, but the face, as it is raised in some emphatic sentence, shows doggedness, determination and iron will.

Kine Leopold, of Belgium, is always looking out for the main chance and speculates beavily. It is hinted that if the true inwardness of the Panama speculation on the Paris bourse is brought to light, His Majesty will figure as one of the chief manipulators. He is not at all popular with his subjects, and is set down as a cold-blooded, insincere man? the world, who cares for nobody but himself.

A JEALOUS wife of Perpignan, France, soaked her dress with petroleum, looked the house door and then called her husband to her. Just as he approached she lit a match and set her clothes on fire. Then, seizing her husband in her arms, she held him tight till they were both enveloped in flames. The woman died and the man is crazy and likely to die.

Leading lumbermen of the Northwest have organized an insurance colorn patterned after the old English Lloyd's plan of insurance, which will operate over Wisconsin and a number of other States.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

THE TREASURY'S MONTHLY PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Unfavorable Showing of Fiscal Operations for September—The Nation's Liabilities Increased by the Trifle of \$120—Government Receipts and Expenditures.

The monthly public debt statement and statement of Government receipts and expenditures, presents an unfavorable showing of Government fiscal operations during the last month. The public debt during September increased about \$1,000,000, the gold reserve was lower about \$2,500,000, and receipts from all sources, compared with September a year ago, fell off fully \$7,000,000. Receipts, however, last month were about \$1,000,000 more than during the preceding month of August, due mainly to increased internal revenue receipts.

The interest-bearing debt during last month increased a trifle—\$150. The non-interest-bearing debt increased \$426,366, and the surplus cash in the Treasury fell from \$107,283,910 on September 1 to \$106,875,633, a decrease for the month amounting to \$408,-277, making in all an increase in debt and decrease in cash, or net increase in the public debt for the month amounting to \$834, 793.

The total debt, less the surplus cash in the Treasury, is \$854,511,141. Of this amount \$585,034,280 is interest-bearing debt, mainly four per cent, bonds.

four per cent, bonds.

Treasury gold assets aggregated \$173,338,991, against which there is \$79,756,819 in
gold certificates outstanding, leaving a gold
reserve of \$93,582,172, or \$2,426,951 leas than
a month ago.

a month ago.

Silver assets, including \$8,404,211 silver certificates and silver bullion Treasury notes in the cash, aggregate \$506,643,296, against which there is outstanding \$330,864,204 in silver certificates and \$151,319,040 in silver Treasury notes—issued under the so-called Sherman act—leaving a silver reserve of \$24,459,752, or about \$3,500,000 more than a month ago.

month ago.

The Treasury gold assets comprise \$101,926,648 in bars, \$72,183,123 in coin and \$129,220 in gold certificates. The silver assets
are made up of \$360,499,882 standard silver
dollars. \$124,242,787 in silver bullion and
\$8,404,211 in silver certificates and Sherman
act builion notes. The Treasury holds in
its cash \$14,452,109 greenbacks and \$7,815,480 National bank notes. National bank
deposits have changed but little during the
last month, and including disbursing officers' balances, aggregate \$17,213,278.

Government receipts during September aggregated \$24,582,756—in round figures \$12,500,000 from customs, \$11,500,000 from internal revenue and \$590,000 from miscellaneous sources. Expenditures aggregated \$25,478,010, against \$28,192,432 in September, 1892. Pension payments last month were \$10,786,864, against \$12,654,367 in September a year ago.

a year ago.

Government receipts during the last three months, or for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which closed September 30, aggregated \$79,379,417, or nearly \$20,000,000 less that the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, while expenditures were \$85,459,127, or nearly \$2,500,000 more than farthefirst quarter of the preceding fiscal year. The pension charge for the quarter just abosed was \$36,810,691, or about \$3,500,000 /ess than for the first quarter of the preceding year. About \$13,500,000 of the comparative loss in revenue for the quarter is also decreased customs receipts alone, and fully \$6,000,000 to a falling off in internal

revenue receipts.

The National bank notes outstanding on September 30 were \$208,592,172, an increase for the month of \$9,710,291, and since September 30, 1892, of \$35,911,254.

During the month the percentage of each kind of money received for customs at New York was as follows: Gold coin, 58.1; silver coin, 9.2; gold certificates, 1.7, silver certificates, 17.5; United States notes, 16.3; United States

THE LABOR WORLD.

It takes 1,500,000 men to work the world's

In Naples, Italy, compositors are paid as little as \$1.25 a week.

SEVERAL Pittsburg mills that were idle all summer have started up.

TEN THOUSAND people are employed as telephone operators in this country.

It is estimated that since July 1 800,-

000 employes have lost their situations.

In Chicago, according to an exact count, 79,364 wage workers are out of employment.

NEARLY 2,000,000 wageworkers are out of employment in England since the coal strike

A LABOR number of idle miners from the Michigan Upper Peninsula districts are leaving for the mines in Alaska.

A Law in England provides that no person under eighteen years shall be employed about a shop for longer than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one

The Chinese in California have a chance to go to a warmer climate. They are offered \$25 a head in British Guiana to hoe sugar cane and dig gold. The colony only wants 5000 of them.

THE north of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmen taken as a whole. They live eight years longer than the Cornish and nine years longer than the South Wales miners.

Brass grinders working by the piece are able to earn about \$40 a week, but their average life time is not quite thirty-five years. Most of them die from hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by particles of the brass inhaled by the men while at work.

All the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Shenandoah, Penn., have resumed operations under orders to work six days each week for two months, the miners to be paid at the rate of five per cent. abov; the \$2.50 basis.

five per cent. abov; the \$2.50 basis.

STATISTICS show that the entire agriculture of the world furnishes employment to 280,000,000 men and represents an invested capital of \$224,000,000,000. The annual product is worth over \$20,000,000,000. It is estimated that the civilized Nations pay annually for food \$13,700,000,000.

food \$13,700,000,000.

A Paris shop girl ordinarily begins at a salary of from \$5 to \$8 a month. Besides she invariably has a commission on her sales, varying from one half to one per cent. according to be success. Many receive as high as \$30 a month in salary and make much more in commissions.

The Government of Portugal has appropriated sufficient funds to establish labor exchanges, under the control of organized labor, in the larger cities and industrial centres of that country. There exchanges are under the supervision of the Department for Commerce and Industries.

Labon bureaus which were expected to solve the problem of the unemployed in London have proved a disheartening failure. At one office some 800 applicants in search of work of any kind registered, and only three employers applied for help; so that after three months' work the bureau found employment for only two men.

employment for only two men.

The shut-down of the Youngstown (Ohio) rolling-mills since July 1, the longest period of idleness in the history of the iron business in the Mahoning Valley, is causing much distress. Fully 10,000 men are idle, and the breadwinners, having had no income for three months, are, with their families, sufering for the actual necessaries of life.

SUPERIOR and Duluth produced 1,010,848 barrels of flour in Suptember. The production for September, 1892, was 588,930 barrels.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

43n Day.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition signed by Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, and many business firms of that city, asking Senstors to legislate so as to preserve the protective character of the tariff and the integrity of silver as a money metal.—Messrs. Harris and Morgan made speeches against the silver repeal bill, the latter making a severe attack upon the New York newspapers.—Executive session.

papers.—Executive session.

44 rn Day.—Two proposed amendments of
the Silver Purchase Repeal bill, by Messra.
Wolcott and Perkins, were sent to the Clerk's
desk and read.—The resolution heretofore
offered by Mr. Chandier as to the Fairchild
Custom House Commission was taken up for
consideration. In his speech Mr. Chandler
made an attack on the President.—The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was then taken up
and Mr. Camden addressed the Senate. Mr.
Peffer also continued his speech on the subject, and when he finished at 4.30 the Senate
adjourned.

457 Bay.—The House bill extending the time for concluding the work of the eleventh census from December 31, 1893, to June 30, 1894, and authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to perform the duties of Superintendent of the Census, was passed.—
The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Kyle rose to address the Senate, but yielded 40 Mr. Dubois. Other speeches were made by Messrs. McMillan, Teller and Dolph.

and bar.—After the routine business had been disposed of, an amendment to the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was offered by Mr. Morgan. It revives the coinage of 1837. Mr. Dolph then continued his speech against repeal. He was followed by Messrs. Power and Palmer.

47th Day.—Mr. Morgan reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the bill making appropriations to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act.—Then the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Speeches favoring compromise were made by Messrs. Blackburn and Call. 45th Day.—The open legislative session of the Senate lasted fifteen minutes. The remainder of the day was spent in executive

session.

49тн Day.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for a select committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country. Mr. Stewart spoke. —The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Blackburn sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an amendment to the Repeal bill. Messrs. Call, Butler and Teller spoke against repeal. —Mr. Morgan's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what provisions of the Free Coinage act of 1837 are still in force, was agreed to without discussion and without division.

The House.

42p Day.—After the transaction of some routine business the House resumed consideration of the bill repealing the Federal Election laws. Messrs, Lacey (Iowa), Gillette (Mass.) and Blair (N. H.) opposed the bill, and Messrs. McLaurin (S. C.) and Wheeler (Ala.) spoke in its favor.

43p Day.—Mr. Cooper introduced a resolu-

Wheeler (Ala.) spoke in its favor.

430 Dax.—Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution providing for the submission of the question of free silver coinage to a popular vote.—Mr. Sayers asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution extending until the 30th of June, 1894, the time for completing the work of the eleventh census. There was no objection, and the joint resolution was passed.—There was no result from the call of committees, and the House resumed the consideration of the Federal Election Repeal bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Patterson, McCall, McNagny, Warner and Elehards.

eration of the Federai Election Repeal bill.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Patterson,
McCall, McNagny, Narner and Bichards.

44TH DAY.—The debate on the Federal
Election Repeal bill was resumed, and the
House was addressed by Mr. Dinsmore in
support of the measure, Messrs. Benson,
Cooper, Clark and Wilson.

45TH DAY.—The House, without transacting any morning the singers, resumed the con-

ing any morning business, resumed the consideration of the Federal Election Repeal bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Northway, Kyle, Bowers and De Forest.

40TH DAY.—These bills were placed on the calendar The Oates Bankruptcy bill, the McCreary bill to amend the Geary Chinese Exclusion act.—The Federal Election Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Comp-

ton advocated the measure. Mr. Sweet opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Fitch offered a substitute for the Tucker bill.

477H DAY.—The bill placing the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of the Presidential succession was passed.——Speeches on the Federal Elections bill were made by Mr. Murray and Mr. Haines in the negative, and

by Mr. Bussell and Mr. Money in the affirmative.

48TH DAY.—The call of committees for reports was dispensed with, and the Federal Election bill was taken up. It was discussed by Messrs. Hainer, Hicks, Brookshire, Cummings, Tawney, Talbert and Geistenhainer.

TO LASSO NIAGARA.

Turbine Wheels \$1,5000 Horse Power to Be Placed in Position.

Three of the immense turbine water wheels, with their auxiliary mechanism, which were built in Philadelphia at a cost of \$205,000 each, for the purpose of utilizing the stupendous power of Niagara Falis for industrial purposes, will shortly be placed in position. Each wheel is expected to develop 5000 horse power.

The plant will be crected some distance above the Falis.

The Cat Came Back.

Mrs. John Paine of Elliottboro, Pa., has a cat which she tried to get rid of. It bit her the other day, and a caucus was held to devise some plan of killing. It was decided that the cat should be drowned. Mrs. Paine procured a sack, and in placing the cat in the bag it bit her the second time. On the way to the river she concluded it ought to be shot. She met a young man who had a revolver. and he fired three shots at it. The cat jumped into some brest on the river bank when the last shot was fired. Mrs. Paine returned home, thinking it was dead. Another trouble confronted her. She noticed that her hand was swelling, and when a physician was called in he said she was suffering from blood poisoning. While she was talking the cat came back. The cat is still living, and as yet it has not been decided what its fate will be.

"Soled out," he murmured to himself, as the father of his best girt gave him a lift at 2 o'clock in the morning.—Burlington Press.

Some persons of weak understanding are so sensible of that weakness as to be able to make good use of it. - Rocke-foucauld.

What is life? It is not to stalk about and draw fresh air or gaze upon the sun; it is to be free.—Addison.

A WARM - WEATHER VERSION.—
"Drink to me with thine ice."—Boston