

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the presidential candidate of the Prohibitionists, and George W. Carroll, the vice presidential candidate, were officially notified in Tomlinson's Hall, Indianapolis.

Rudolph Wetter, a Salmon River miner, shot and instantly killed L. D. Long and Chris Wain and wounded the former's 14-year old boy at a camp in the Warren Mining Country, Idaho.

A passenger train from Louisville to St. Louis collided with a freight standing in the yards at North Vernon, Ind. Fireman William Keowan was killed and four passengers were injured.

The Visger Company's excursion steamer Castanet, with 150 passengers on board, took fire near Kingston, Ont. All the passengers were saved.

President Baer announced that the Philadelphia and Reading sinking trust will be dissolved by the payment of the September dividend.

The State Department considers the \$25,000 indemnity paid by China for the death of Louis Eitel, killed by Chinese soldiers, is fair.

Ten dollars per fish was the fine imposed at Rockwood, Pa., upon three men who had violated the fish laws.

Three Italians were arrested at Allentown, Pa., on the charge of passing counterfeit coin.

Herbert Johnson, singer and composer, died in Boston.

Frank Pierce shot and killed his wife at her home in Canton, Ill.

Mrs. George, widow of Henry George, died at her home in Monticello, N. Y.

Blaine W. Taylor, of West Virginia, resigned as chief clerk of the Postoffice Department.

Nicholas Glasener, who murdered Margaret Hall, his sweetheart, was hanged in Pittsburg.

Robert Clayton shot and killed his wife and wounded his mother-in-law in Princeton, N. J.

The State Bank at East Moline, Ill., was entered by robbers who blew open the vault and escaped.

Ninety-seven thousand persons have thus far registered for homesteads on the Rosebud Reservation.

The survivors of the Danish steamer Norge were brought to New York on the American Association.

The Missouri Democratic Convention nominated Joseph W. Folk for governor and adopted a vigorous anti-boodle plank.

A freight train collided with an automobile at Coney Island. Two men were injured and two others seriously hurt.

A number of unionists are being arrested at Victor, Col., on the charge of conspiring to embarrass operations at the Portland Mine.

The British ship Creedomore was burned off the coast and the captain and crew, who were taken off, were taken to Woods Hole, Mass.

J. Marbourg Kennedy, formerly of Hagerstown, Md., was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Panama Canal zone.

Twenty persons were injured in a crash between a work car and a trolley car near Hempstead, L. I.

Judge Upton Muir, of Louisville, Ky., who resided in a cottage at Cape May, was drowned in the surf.

The buildings of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association, on Wissahickon Heights, were burned.

Officials of the Pennsylvania deny that there will be a strike among the trainmen at Altoona.

The Farrow Mining Company has sued F. A. Hazine and others to recover \$2,200,000.

Five men were injured in a powder explosion at Barton, O.

Chief John Long Dog, of the Madin Sioux, is dead.

A long-standing claim of the San Domingo Improvement Company against the government of San Domingo has been brought to a successful arbitration.

Adah, perhaps the oldest city in the world, has been discovered by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition in Babylonia.

Five deaths occurred from heat in Greater New York, and there were many prostrations.

The Western Federation of Miners has appealed to the Red Cross Society to take charge of the relief of the deported miners.

The Immigration Bureau has issued a statement showing the number of inmates in the penal and reformatory institutions.

General Miles says he withdrew from the Congo because he did not want to cause dissension among the Prohibitionists.

The State Department has begun a study of precedents relative to the stoppage of neutral ships by belligerents.

Foreign.

Emil Dupont, president of the French section of the St. Louis Exposition, has charged that the assumption of power by M. Trouillot, the minister of commerce, to revise the lists of French jurors at St. Louis is unjustifiable.

The state's attorney in the trial of Socialists at Koenigsberg for using Germany as a base for alleged treasonable acts against Russia dropped the charge of lese majeste against the czar.

The offer of French co-operation in the organization of the police of Tangier has been accepted by the Moroccan authorities.

Captain Gloroff, commander of a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, lost his life while saving another.

Count Devinci, the Italian minister to Mexico, has been appointed minister to Japan.

The Russian government has accepted the proposition of the United States to exclude American poachers from the waters around the Kommander Islands.

Peru and Brazil have agreed on a modus vivendi pending the settlement of the Acre controversy by diplomacy or arbitration.

Eleven million dollars has been allocated by the Russian government for immediate improvements on the Siberian Railway.

The British expedition in Tibet forced a passage of the ice-clad Karola and is now within 92 miles of Lhasa.

King Peter of Serbia had the blood-stained furniture and wardrobe of King Alexander and Queen Draga burned in a bonfire on the palace grounds.

Count Gress, governor of Trieste, gave a dinner to the officers of the American battleship and European squadrons.

King Edward has conferred the Cross of the Victorian Order upon Captain Mackenzie of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Eric.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Many More Thousands of Men Will Quit Work.

CLIMAX IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Chicago Packers and Those at the Other Great Meat Centers Preparing for a Long Fight—Trains Filled with New Employees Arrive at the Chicago Yards—Stockades Erected for the Protection Nonunion Men.

Chicago, (Special).—Determined on a fight to a finish to enforce the demands of the striking butchers, a sympathetic strike of all the union workmen employed in the meat-packing industry throughout the country, with the exception of the teamsters, was declared Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Sunday night the indications are that the teamsters will join the other unions on Tuesday in order to bring the packers to terms. The teamsters employed in the Chicago plants at a meeting Sunday declared in favor of a sympathetic strike, but the joint council of the Teamsters' Union at a meeting refused to sanction their decision and, instead, appointed a committee to communicate with the packers in an effort to open peace negotiations. The sympathetic strike of the other unions employed at the yards will be called on schedule time despite the action of the teamsters.

No conferences were held Sunday either by the packers or the labor leaders, or jointly, in an effort to reach an adjustment of the controversy. Both sides rested, apparently waiting for developments. Whether or not the packers would make any concessions to the demands of the labor leaders in order to prevent a general walkout of the trade at the stockyards would not be discussed by any of the packing-house representatives today, but from the preparations going on at the different plants during the day it was plainly evident that the packers intended to fight for their independence.

All the labor leaders declared that they would await Monday's developments before considering further negotiations, and that the packers would have to make the request for a resumption of peace negotiations, as the unions had no intention at the present time of doing so.

New Men Arrive.

Preparations for the struggle are being made at the different packing plants all during the day and far into the night. Dozens of representatives of the packing-houses are scattered about the country in search of men to fill the places of the strikers. Four train loads of new employees were taken to the yards before darkness set in, to join the nonunion men already established inside the plants. Clerks were being initiated into new duties and employed on times to be promoted from trades were returned to their former work to take the places of the regular workers who are expected to quit work. Stockades have been erected at all the different plants to protect men whose work expose them to trouble from times to violence.

All through the stock yards there were not only evidences of preparation for a long and bitter struggle, but superintendents of the packing establishments, police officers and union leaders gave expression to anticipation of trouble of some times to violence. "No one knows what will happen. The opportunity is here for one of the greatest labor contests in the country, and apparently there is no hope for averting it. The police will be able to handle the situation, however, without outside assistance, no matter what happens."

500 PEOPLE IN PERIL.

Excursion Train Topples on Edge of Embankment.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—Five hundred passengers, most of them from Grafton and Fairmont, had an almost miraculous escape from death or serious injury on the Baltimore and Ohio excursion train bound for Wheeling at Wire Crossing, near Littleton, the engine and tender and three coaches left the rails. The locomotive turned over on its side and the coaches toppled on the edge of an embankment, but did not go over.

Engineer W. H. Johnson was caught under his cab and was badly scalded by escaping steam, but will recover. Mail Clerk C. B. Collins was severely bruised and otherwise injured, and was taken back to Grafton. Many of the passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

Baseball Kills Girl.

Elizabeth N. J., (Special).—Gertrude Jager, 9 years old, was killed on a field at Elizabethtown by being struck over the heart by a baseball. She was watching a game of baseball at the time. The batsman knocked a foul tip, which hit the girl, who was standing a short distance behind the catcher.

Yellow Fever Leaving Mexico.

Mexico City, (Special).—There are only eight cases of yellow fever in this country, confined to Vera Cruz and Merida. The Superior Board of Health believes it will stamp out the yellow fever in this country. Canadian residents have organized a club to promote direct trade between Mexico and the Dominion.

Jealousy and Murder.

Berlin, N. H., (Special).—John Green, aged 34, a farmer of good reputation, surrendered himself to the police here stating that he had shot and instantly killed Mrs. Spurgeon Lockhart, aged 30, on the outskirts of West Milan. This was the first knowledge the police had of the shooting. Green explained that he killed the woman in a fit of jealousy and while under the influence of a drug, which he said Mrs. Lockhart had been accustomed to give him.

Struck Carrié Nallon.

Elizabethtown, Ky., (Special).—Carrie Nation has cause to remember Elizabethtown. She arrived here and billed the city for a lecture. While en route to the lecture hall she was ordered out of a saloon. Upon returning from the lecture she again stopped in front of the saloon and remarked: "You are engaged in a dirty business." Whereupon the owner, it is alleged, picked up a chair and struck her twice with it, once over the head and once over the shoulder. She fled freely from the wound upon her head.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Pressure on Turkey.

President Roosevelt's patience has been tried so severely by Turkey that the opinion prevails in naval and diplomatic circles that the South Atlantic Squadron will be ordered to Turkish waters early in August to back up the demand of the United States that the same rights be extended to American citizens which British, German, Austrian and Italian subjects enjoy in the land of the Sultan.

Through diplomatic correspondence made public by the State Department the perplexing nature of Oriental diplomacy is revealed. The department published the letters which have passed between Secretary Hay and United States Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, relating to two demands which President Roosevelt made on the Sultan. These demands are that both American citizens and institutions be placed in the same class with the people and institutions of European nations, and that the American Protestant Medical College, at Beirut, be granted the same privileges accorded the French Medical School. Minister Leishman states in messages and letters that he has endeavored repeatedly to bring these requests to the personal attention of the Sultan, but has not been able to get an audience with him without first being pledged to say nothing concerning business matters. The American Minister at Constantinople is reported to talk with him about the weather and other commonplaces, but pleads that he has no time to discuss the rights of American citizens. At one time Mr. Leishman was kept waiting for five hours. He says, however, that he is not a patient sufferer, as many European ambassadors have been forced to wait as long.

In one dispatch Mr. Leishman said that existing conditions had ceased to furnish an excuse for prolonged delay in settling pending questions; that he had arranged to meet the Sultan and had ventured pretty close to a threat that, unless the matters were settled without further delay, something unpleasant might happen. Later he informed the department that the Sultan had taken a strong stand against compliance with the demands of this Government relative to schools, resting under the impression that no forcible measures could be taken without Congressional action.

It is also stated that, pending the arrival at Beirut of the American squadron, which was sent at the time of the attempt to seize the life of the American consular officer, the Sultan appeared to treat the expected arrival of the American warships as a friendly visit. Later the State Department advised Minister Leishman that the Turkish minister had informed the Secretary of State that the Turkish Government considered the presence of the American squadron in Turkish waters at that time a cause for excitement, and asked its withdrawal.

The Turkish Minister was informed that the State Department did not share that view, that the entire country body regarded it as a protection of the canal which the Sultan considered that its representations had not received the friendly attention it had a right to expect, and that the country was protesting in withdrawal, leaving all pending questions unsettled and interests unprotected, would have an unfortunate effect on the relations of the two countries. Leishman stated that the policy of the State Department had been to make light of the visit of the warships.

A Unique Mission to Portugal.

Columbia is again to come into full diplomatic relations with the United States, and the secession of Panama was a closed incident between the two republics. The State Department received a cordial letter from the Columbian Minister for Foreign Affairs announcing that Dr. Thomas Herran had been given full letters of credit as Columbian envoy at Washington. Dr. Herran is a physician who has been in the United States since the outbreak of the revolution here, and after the hurried exit of Minister Concha was charged d'affaires until the legation was closed last winter as a result of the Panama affair. He signed with Mr. Hay the Hay-Herran treaty for the construction of the canal which the United States Congress rejected. Dr. Herran enjoys the most cordial relations with the Secretary of State and other officials of the Government.

Considerable interest is felt here in Columbian affairs at this time, as the Congress is assembling under the leadership of Gen. Rafael Reyes, whom Columbia sent here last year as a peace envoy.

Shot Down by Officials.

The following telegram has been received by Acting Secretary Loomis from Luis Kaiser, the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

Two Americans were shot down in their office at Aguas Calientes, in this State, by officials. I have wired the Governor requesting prompt investigation. Report follows: The State Department has wired the Consul to supply at once the names of the Americans who were shot and other important details of the affair without waiting for a mail report. The scene of the murder is in the State of Sinaloa.

Panama Adopts Gold Standard.

The Panama Canal Commission received official notification from the government of Panama of the ratification of the monetary system of the new government in accordance with the agreement reached by the joint commission of the United States and Panama is now a gold standard country.

Occupations of Americans.

The Census Bureau has completed a volume dealing with the occupations of the people of the United States. It shows that in 303 specified occupations there are employed in the United States 29,073,233 persons, of which number 10,381,765 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1,258,538 in professional service, 5,580,657 in domestic and personal service, 4,706,064 in trade and transportation and 7,085,909 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Dr. Herran to Return.

Charles Miller, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, left Washington for Lisbon, Portugal, on a unique mission. He has been loaned by the United States Government to install an up-to-date printing plant for the Portuguese Government. The plant has been ordered in this country, and will be used to print Portuguese paper money.

BIG BATTLE ON CHI RIVER

Reported Russian Losses 1,000 and the Japs' Loss 424.

JAPS ATTACK MADE AT MIDNIGHT.

Under a Terrible Fire Their Infantry Lost Heavily in Scaling the Fortified Heights Above the River—After a Battle Lasting Nearly Two Days the Japs Drive Russians From Their Positions.

Tokyo, (By Cable).—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiaoting on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly.

In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Moatien pass and east of Anping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th.

The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The Russians seemed to be retiring to the northward, when suddenly two battalions, with eight guns, turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers.

Russian Position Developed.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Russian position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed their attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center; a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had thirty-two guns in action and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward, a leading party had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

Retreat Turned to Rout.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy went in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward.

The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 31 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimate the Russian losses at 1000. The Japanese lost one officer and fifty-four men killed and eighteen officers and 351 men wounded.

On July 19, Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and 1000 cavalry, who occupied Chechiato, to the northward of Shaotientsz. After four hours fighting the Russians retreated across the Tatsien river. In this engagement the Japanese had seventeen men wounded.

Russians' New Position.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, July 20 (via Fusan, Korea, July 22).—The Russians are fortifying new positions before Motien pass. There were many Russians killed in the fighting of Sunday, July 17, than can be buried, and the Japanese are now engaged in cremating the bodies.

General Kuroki III.

London, (By Cable).—The Liaoning correspondent of the Central News wires that General Kuroki, in charge of the Japanese troops operating in the vicinity of Liaoyang, is ill and has to be carried about on a stretcher.

Heavy Fighting Expected.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Special Messenger prints the following special dispatch from Liaoyang, under date of July 20: "Our left flank withstood a powerful onslaught of the enemy. Reinforcements were sent out, but we were unable to hold the position. The Caucasian mounted brigade left Liaoyang in the morning."

The above evidently refers to the Japanese advance reported from Tachekiao on the northern Saimatzu-Liaoyang road.

If the advance on Mukden is continuing heavy fighting is imminent and a general battle may be precipitated.

National Cancer Hospital Planned.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Plans for the founding in this city of a cancer hospital of national scope were formulated at a meeting of physicians and philanthropic citizens held in this city. The proposed institution is to be known as the American Oncologic Hospital. The hospital is to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of tumors and cancerous affections and scientific research into the causes underlying the increase in the prevalence of cancer.

Largest Tree in the World.

San Francisco, (Special).—The biggest tree in the world so far discovered has just been located in Esham Valley, Tulare county, by W. T. Hart, a mill man in that section. Mr. Hart was in this city with information concerning this giant of the forest. He says that four feet from the ground and in spite of a burned spot that decreases the size of the tree 173 feet in circumference, it extends a distance of 46 feet, and that it towers to the amazing height of 400 feet.

RUSSIA LETS THE MALACCA GO.

The Pacific Mail Company is Approve—Appeal to Washington.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Spencer Eddy, the American chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg, has called the State Department that the British Embassy there had been officially notified that the steamer Malacca has been released and that in consequence the existing tension has been relieved.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has communicated to the State Department its apprehension as to the safety of some of its cargoes in ships plying between the Pacific Coast and Chinese and Japanese ports on account of the seizure of the Malacca and the condemnation of the crew of the British steamship Allentown.

The company's agents ask what they may expect and for a definition of contraband of war liable to seizure. No answer has as yet been returned because the whole subject is under careful investigation by the legal officers of the department, and its commercial importance may demand the issue of a formal notice from the government to American mariners of their rights and privileges and of the limitations imposed by the war upon their trade operations.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—The officials of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company have expressed some anxiety regarding the steamer Gaelic, which sailed from this city July 16, for Japanese ports.

The Gaelic, which flies the British flag, has in her cargo a large amount of foodstuffs and machinery, both of which are contraband of war and are liable to seizure. She is due at Yokohama in about eight days and the officials of the company here say it would be an easy matter for the Russian Vladivostok Squadron to intercept the Gaelic before she reaches Yokohama.

FLEET TO CEASE OPERATIONS.

No More Merchants to Be Seized and Auxiliary Cruisers May Leave Red Sea.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Orders have been sent to the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk to refrain from interference with foreign shipping.

It is expected these steamers will eventually join the Baltic fleet and be replaced by ordinary warships.

Grand Duke Alexis presided at the council, which Count Lamsdorff, the foreign secretary, and Vice-Admiral Avellan, chief of the admiralty department, and other high naval officers attended.

The result of the conference removes all doubts concerning the present attitude of Russia with regards to the volunteer fleet. The validity of the view expressed in the British note regarding the irregularity of the position of the vessels was so far admitted that the council agreed to waive the right of search.

After a long discussion, in which Count Lamsdorff took a leading part, it was decided that the present status of the volunteer fleet was not sufficiently well defined, according to international law to render further searches and seizures advisable, and that therefore Russia, in the interests of friendly relations with the powers, should withdraw the authority given the volunteer fleet in this respect.

British Steamer Sunk.

Yokohama, (By Cable).—The Vladivostok squadron sunk the British steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off the Province of Izu, after transferring the crew to the steamer Tsinan.

The Knight Commander sailed from New York May 6, for Singapore. Last week she was reported at Shanghai.

The steamer and her commander, Captain Durant, are well known in Baltimore.

Struck by Lightning.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—The Mexican National Pavilion was struck by lightning during a severe storm at the World's Fair grounds. The bolt of lightning which struck the pavilion, but the building did not catch fire. There was considerable excitement among those in the building, but the visitors' fears were quickly allayed by those in charge of the building.

Tortured an Aged Couple.

New York, (Special).—Salvatore D'Amico and Raffello Leto, Sicilians, were arrested here, charged with robbing and torturing Patrick McGurk and wife, an aged couple, living in Deer Park, N. J., on the night of July 6. After the couple had retired two men entered their home and demanded money, enforcing their demand by torturing them until they pointed out the hiding-place of their money.

FINANCIAL.

That bull pit last week on Norfolk and Western has turned out pretty well. Rock Island has placed on order with the United States Steel Company for 9000 tons of rails.

Mexican Central's floating debt is nearly \$10,000,000 and the insiders are trying to arrange a plan to fund it.

Last Winter it was a question of how big Sully's profits were. Now it is a fairly discussion how little his creditors will accept.

Dry goods imported at New York this week amounted to \$1,000,000, against \$2,722,000 for the same week last year. The sum marketed was \$1,802,000, this week, compared with \$2,400,000 last year.

The two biggest gas concerns in the United States are the United Gas Improvement, of Philadelphia, and the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York. The latter is a Rockefeller institution. A combination of these two has been suggested, but that contingency is so remote that it may be regarded as impossible.

Street reports that J. P. Morgan is buying large lots of United States Steel common are very thin tissues.

The Bell Telephone Company, of Philadelphia, has now 72,762 instruments in operation of which 762 were installed last month. The United States Steel 5 per cent. bonds were down not so long ago to 65. Now they are up to 70. That is a big rise for a bond, but some dealers say they are still much too low. Harriman's temporary victory over Morgan and Hill in the courts helps the Rockefeller-Harriman stock. It is a question if a permanent victory would not hurt prices.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK

Bad Smashup on the Southern Railroad, Near Franklin.

PASSENGER TRAIN STRIKES CAR DOOR.

Had Fallen Across Track From a Preceding Freight, Derailing the Engine and Tender—Engineer Killed and Baggage-master McClannahan Killed and Baggage-master Burke Injured.

Greensboro, N. C., (Special).—Train No. 9 on the Southern Railroad, near Franklin, Va., while running about 30 miles per hour, struck a car door which was lying on the track across both rails, derailing the engine and tender.

C. E. Hall, engineer; W. A. Milloway, fireman and Ed McClannahan, a flagman riding on the engine, were killed. Baggage-master George Burke was slightly injured. No passengers were hurt.

The car door had been dropped from the preceding local freight. The main line was blocked for a short time; passengers on through trains being transferred without much delay.

MRS. MAYBRICK SET FREE.

Famous American Convict Leaves the Soil of England.

Truro, Cornwall, England, (By Cable).—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the noted American convict, is free at last. She left here at 11:43 on her way to France.

Her imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow-prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Aylesbury prison, where she spent almost 15 years of her life. It closed before the arched doorway of the white convent of the Sisterhood of Epiphany in this little town, where she had been sent on probation, the black-robed Sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future.

With two companions, Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Staunton, a small station 14 miles away, where, after exchanging good-bys with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperatively necessary in the settlement of the lawsuit about her estates.

WONT ENLIST ALIENS.

Plans Making for the Americanizing of the Navy.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—In accordance with the Navy Department policy of americanizing the United States Navy, Captain Pillsbury, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other officials of the Navy Department are considering further restrictions on naval enlistments. A tentative regulation which has been prepared for the action of the Secretary of the Navy, and is likely to be adopted, reads as follows: "Hereafter no aliens will be enlisted in the navy of the United States except those who may be entitled to re-enlist under the provisions of law relating to continuous service, and except, also, Asiatics on the Asiatic Station who may be enlisted on the mesanin branch to fill vacancies, but not to serve elsewhere than on that station."

Woman Killed to Expel a Demon.

Madrid, (By Cable).—Eight Catalan women have been put on trial at the assizes at Burgos for the murder of another woman under horrible circumstances. Their victim, Carlotta Fuente, had suffered from hysteria, which eventually took the form of strange delusions. She at last gave up that she was the Virgin Mary, and her neighbors, declaring her possessed of an evil spirit, tore her clothes off her and fastened her in a cask of quicklime, into which they poured water until the unfortunate woman expired in terrible agony. Their defense is that they sought to drive out the demon which possessed her.

A Far-reaching Injunction.

Chicago, (Special).—What is said to be the most stringent labor injunction ever issued by the Cook