

STORM AND FLOOD.

Many Lives Lost, and Miles of Railroads Washed Away.

At least 15 lives were lost by the flood at Johnstown, N. Y., Tuesday night.

That number of persons were carried down Cayuta creek, and next morning four bodies were recovered.

The heavy rains choked the streams and flooded the entire districts. Schriver's large mill was carried away. Twenty people were on the Ferry street bridge when the arch fell into the rushing torrent which was filled with wreckage and humanity. Their cries for help alarmed the residents, and Chief McDonald, President Northrup, Police Justice Anderson and others organized a searching expedition.

One man was seen splashing in the water near the Johnstown, Fonda and Gloversville Railroad bridge, one-quarter of a mile down stream. As he floated past those on the shore, he cried: "For God's sake, help me!" He was swept by the current, so close to the shore that a man who was in a boat secured to a pile of wreckage got hold of him, but owing to the swift current was unable to hold him and he was swept under the floating driftwood. Two other persons came down a moment later clinging to a plank and shouting for help, but were swept out of sight below the railroad bridge.

The body of Bert Speedwell, 15 years of age, was recovered from the debris at Johnstown. An hour later Albert Cokely was pulled out from under the driftwood that had lodged back of Evans' mill. Soon after the body of a man named Treadwell was found in the same place. At 9 o'clock the body of Charles Frear, 55 years of age, a carpenter, was uncovered from under the wreck at Evans' mill.

During the heaviest part of the storm Main and Blecker streets, in Gloversville, were flooded with water. A number of residences in the upper part of the town are entirely surrounded by water. The two iron bridges on the Central and the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad at Fonda are gone. The pecuniary loss will not be so very great. The railroad and State street bridges in Johnstown were large, first class structures.

The Ferry street bridge consisted of an arch spanning the entire width of the stream. It was upon one of the plank walks that the people were standing when the arch was carried away. Schriver's large mill is entirely wrecked, and will entail a loss of \$10,000. There are several small buildings in the village which are partially ruined, their foundations being undermined. Many of the bridges on country roads along the valley are gone. Some of the fields of grain are partially covered with water.

The loss to property at Gloversville will probably be covered by \$5,000. It is quite likely that, including the loss of the bridges in the Mohawk valley at Fonda, \$20,000 will cover the damage wrought by the storm.

The water poured down the gullies, streams and small creeks leading to Johnstown, uprooting trees, spoiling all crops, and destroying farm houses, barns, &c.

A baran was carried through Putnam's creek, one of the swollen streams, to an arch bridge, over which the New York Central railroad, at Tribes Hill runs, and acted as a dam over which the running waters rushed; washing out all four tracks of the Central for a distance of 1,000 feet and laying waste valuable farm land on the south side of the tracks.

The damage to the Central Railroad Company alone at this point will reach \$25,000. The Utica and Little Falls wrecking crews returning from the wreck at Hoffman's yesterday morning arrived at the wash-out in the evening, after experiencing some difficulty in passing a slight wash-out about one mile from Tribes Hill. At the latter point the water coming through a branch of Putnam's creek, which flows through the lands of Aaron Pepper, and the work of destruction at this place reminded one of the destruction at the Johnstown, Pa., calamity.

Mr. Putnam's crops were entirely destroyed. His loss will be \$10,000. The total damage in this vicinity is placed at \$100,000. It will be at least 10 days before all the tracks of the Central Railroad Company are cleared, and about 30 hours before any train can pass this point.

CLOUDS BURST.

A cloud-burst occurred on the Santa Fe Railroad, a few miles above Albuquerque, N. M., and all trains from the North, South and West are side-tracked at Wallace. The tracks for several miles are washed away and two high bridges are gone. It was the most violent cloud-burst that has ever occurred in New Mexico. Even steel rails were twisted into all kinds of shapes and several were snapped in two. Just before the burst occurred a violent storm raged in the mountains, angry black clouds overhanging the low lands, and rain descended in torrents. The storm subsided when the cloud-burst occurred, but miles of track were washed away.

A washout, caused by a cloud-burst, wrecked a northbound passenger train on the Central Vermont Railroad near Brandon, Vt. There were about 200 passengers on the train, including some 60 children sent out by the Fresh Air Fund. Most of the passengers were transferred and proceeded to their destinations. The train was running about 10 miles an hour at the time. The injured are: John M. Reardon, Island Point, Vt.; Baggage Master McCleskey, Montreal; J. E. Creed, S. P. K. Peck and Wallace Ross, of Rutland.

A disastrous storm passed over the northern end of Westmoreland county, Pa., and the crops in many instances are almost entirely destroyed. Half in great quantities fell and the corn is terribly cut. The bridges along Crabtree and Thorn creeks have all been washed away, and over 300 feet of the Crabtree Branch Railroad was washed away. The damage is enormous to the farmers all along the course of the streams from Crabtree to Salisbury.

The scepter of an Egyptian King has been examined chemically by Prof. Berniolot, and proves to be nearly pure copper, with only traces of lead. It is supposed to be about 6,000 years old.

MRS. TYLER DEAD.

THE WIDOW OF THE TENTH PRESIDENT PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. ex-President John Tyler died at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., Wednesday evening from a congestive chill. Mrs. Tyler had only been at the hotel since Sunday evening, having come from a visit to her son, Lyon C. Tyler, at Williamsburg, Virginia, and was to have left Richmond Monday on a visit to another son, on the James river, but feeling unwell she kept her room. Tuesday at 11 o'clock she was taken with a chill. Medical skill proved of no avail. Mrs. Tyler leaves four children—Lyon C. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Va.; Gardner C. Tyler, who lives in Charles City County, Va.; Dr. Lacklan Tyler, of Washington City, and William Ellis, of Montgomery County.

Julia Gardiner Tyler, second wife of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, was born on Gardner's Island, near East Hampton, N. Y., in 1820. She was educated at the Chegary Institute, New York City, and after a short time spent in travel through Europe, she came to Washington with her father in 1844.

A few weeks after their arrival they accepted an invitation from President Tyler to attend a pleasure excursion down the river on the steamer Princeton. The festivities on this occasion were sadly marred by the explosion of a gun on the vessel, causing loss of life. Among those killed was Miss Gardner's father. His body was taken to the White House, and Miss Gardner was thrown a great deal into the society of the President. President Tyler's first wife had died shortly after he entered the White House, and the President paid Miss Gardner marked attention, which resulted in their marriage in New York city, June 25, 1844.

For the succeeding eight months of President Tyler's term she presided over the White House with tact, grace and dignity. After the 4th of March, 1845, Mrs. Tyler retired with her husband to the seclusion of their country place 'Sherwood Forest,' on the banks of the James river, Virginia. She remained in Virginia until after the civil war, her husband having died about the beginning of the strife, and then went to reside at her mother's residence on Castle on Hill, Staten Island. After several years residence there she removed to Richmond, Va., where she died. Mrs. Tyler was a Roman Catholic in religion.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

NEW MEN ATTACKED AND CHASED OUT OF TOWN.

When the 8:45 a. m. train arrived at Homestead, Pa., from Pittsburg, Thursday, there were gathered 500 men who had heard that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. intended to put new men into the mill. Their suspicions that these men would arrive on the train above mentioned were fully confirmed. On the train were thirty-four men of all nationalities, who had been hired in Pittsburg by August Geisler, to go to work in the Homestead mill. When they were noticed in the cars a yell went up from the crowd that started those in the car, and many of them made a rush for the door to get out. They were disappointed, however, as the doors were locked. This only served to intensify the excitement of the men in the car, and so great was their fear that four of them opened windows and jumped out into the arms of the strikers. One man left his coat in the train, and says he had \$14 in money in it. The coat was telegraphed for but it is doubtful if he will ever see his money. After the four men got out the train moved on and stopped directly in front of the works. Here the doors of the car were unlocked and the men let out. Some of the more excited strikers began firing stones at the windows of the passenger car in which the men were. Seven lights of glass were broken. One man was hit above the eye. He received an ugly wound. The strikers deplored the action of their men in stoning the car. They fear this may induce the railroad company to work against them in the strike. The new arrivals had scarcely reached the ground until they were in the hands of the strikers who insisted that they should not go into the works. After the train pulled out the men were marched down the railroad through the town and warned not to return. All of them walked back to Pittsburg.

CONTRACT LABOR.—The provisions of the United States statutes against the importation of contract laborers are tolerably well understood throughout Europe by this time, and circulars have been dispatched by the steamship lines to emigration agents in the interior, to instruct prospective passengers as to the answers they must make to important questions propounded by the U. S. authorities on their arrival at American ports. It is safe to say that the law will be successfully evaded henceforth. The lines running to Canadian ports anticipate a largely increased business in the future, and many who were refused a landing at New York and Boston have taken this indirect route to the States. The principal increase to their traffic will, however, come from assisted emigration, which is assuming serious proportions. The undesirable classes sent away from Ireland and England by poor law guardians and the societies formed for that purpose are directed to Quebec, and thence across the line, thus evading any injury as to their status.

KILLED BY A DEPUTY.—The Hatfield-McCoy feud has claimed another victim. Frank Phillips, the Kentucky deputy sheriff who led the McCoy raids into West Virginia, was in a wild part of Tazewell County Wednesday, and became involved in a quarrel with Wm. Keyser, a relative of the Hatfields. He ended by Phillips shooting Keyser dead. Phillips has killed no less than three men with his own hand during the McCoy raids. One of his victims was lying helpless on the ground, when he blew his brains out. Phillips has fled to the mountains, and it is not probable that he will be captured.

GOT HIS DESERTS.

Elizabeth Ellen Gross shot and killed James E. Coates at Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Gross states that Coates was beating his wife and she (Gross) told him he should be ashamed. Coates said he would kill her. Shortly after Coates whipped out a razor and used threatening language to her, when she took her pistol out of her pocket and shot him dead.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

The Facts Related Without Unnecessary Words.

Thirty-seven more bodies have been taken from the coal mine at St. Etienne, France, where the explosion occurred last week.

Patrick Doyle, a one-armed poddler, choked Henry McNulty, who had lost both arms, to death in a Buffalo saloon Monday night.

The Pope has been asked to orate on Christopher Columbus, on the anniversary of the discovery of America, by a number of bishops and others.

Patrick Packenham, James Nolan and John Lewis, the latter colored, all women slayers, were yesterday resentenced to be hung on August 23, at New York.

At Salem, O., a Hungarian by the name of George Matthews, who is employed by the Salem Organ-Works in the glue room, took a piece of board and went to the circular saw to saw it. The board split, a part of it running into his stomach, killing him instantly. He was a single man and with a number of other Hungarians kept house on the flats.

Jack Cummings, the man who was charged with the assassination of Joseph B. Smith, of Roanoke county, W. Va., has confessed, implicating Granville Ramsey, a prominent and wealthy farmer, as an accomplice. Ramsey has been arrested. He furnished the weapon with which Smith was killed.

A decided impression now exists that the President has determined to call an extra session of Congress, to begin prior to the first of November. Upon several occasions lately the President has taken the opportunity to discuss with Senators and members who have called upon him the reasons and necessities for an extra session, indicating that his inclinations were turning in that direction.

The Treasury Department has affirmed the decision of the Collector of Customs at New York, in assessing an additional duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on certain imported silk and cotton velvets. The importation consisted of two classes of silk and cotton goods—silk and cotton satins and silk and cotton velvets.

James Anderson, of Springfield, Ohio, a bachelor, aged 76 years, and worth \$100,000, married Annie Nevis, aged 17 years. Anderson boarded with the girl's family. His own relatives are indignant.

Wm. Vaas, an aged musician of Wheeling was found dead under the Baltimore & Ohio Railway bridge. He had leaped 60 feet to his death, suicide being induced by melancholy.

N. Walters and W. A. Grimes were buried under about three feet of earth by a cave-in of a sewer at Canton, O. Both were badly injured and Walters will probably die.

The Ohio River railroad passenger train last night ran over and crushed to death an unknown man who was walking on the tracks about four miles from Parkersburg, W. Va.

A company has been organized at Beaver Falls for the construction of a cable road from Col. Hill, at the extreme upper limit of the town, into and through New Brighton and eventually to Rochester.

The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, O., has sold its works to an English company for \$200,000, but the present management will continue for a time. The American Wire Works are not included in the sale.

Postmaster Cowden, of Wheeling, W. Va., will bring suits against a number of leading business men of that city for violating the postal laws in sending out first-class matter in newspapers and at newspaper rates.

Zebulon Ruddy, of Foughkeepsie, N. Y., cashier of the First National Bank, has been forced to resign his position on account of selling securities and pocketing the commissions which the President of the bank held should accrete to the bank.

The Yarans again defeated the Valkyrie in the Royal English regatta.

Dr. W. P. White, of Boston, killed his wife with a knife and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

John Danne and John Grace, detectives, are under arrest at New York, charged with enticing men to commit burglaries and then arresting them.

The Australian steamship Caledonia, from Singapore, is at Marselles, with cholera on board, many of her 117 passengers being prostrated with that disease.

A cloudburst occurred at Soldier Creek Valley, Neb., in which four persons are known to have been drowned. Some of the waves were six feet high.

Thomas Jefferson, colored, was hanged at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of William Ragland, a blackman, last October. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

The Sterling Steel Company, of McKeesport, Pa., increased its capital from \$30,000 to \$250,000, and will at once proceed to double the capacity of its works.

H. K. Taylor, an attorney of Youngstown, Ohio, was appointed receiver of Brown, Bonnell & Co., by the court on the application of stockholders to dissolve the corporation.

The Supreme Court of Texas has affirmed the finding of the lower court in the case of the Milino National Bank, of Laredo, Texas, in its suit against Jay Gould to recover \$32,214 for work done for the Southwest Construction Company, organized by Gould.

Commander-in-Chief Warner, of the Grand Army of the Republic, telegraphs to the Grand Army of the Republic headquarters that he will not discourage a large attendance of comrades at the Milwaukee encampment, notwithstanding the refusal of the railroad to grant the 1 cent a mile rate.

A German electrical syndicate has just been organized with the object of utilizing the Schaaflhausen Falls, the Rhine, by developing and distributing the power for industrial purposes. The power will be stored in the shape of electricity and conveyed as required to points many miles distant by means of cable.

The territory around Los Olivos and several other places in California has been shaken by earthquakes during the past few days and in one day there were six distinct shocks. The people are greatly alarmed.

Secretary Proctor's health is said to be improving every day at his home in Rutland, Vt.

The Anglo-American provision warehouse, Chicago, was damaged to the extent of \$40,000 by fire.

The general elections for members of the French Chamber of Deputies will be held in August, instead of September.

The Germans, according to a Zanzibar dispatch, have bombarded and occupied Tanga, only meeting with slight resistance.

The Grand Army people have abandoned the idea of a Grand Encampment of the Society at Milwaukee this fall, because the railroads refused to make a reasonable rate for the delegates.

According to a new law, all Frenchmen are liable to personal military service, which includes three years in active service in the army seven years in the reserves, six years in the territorial army and nine years in the territorial reserves, making a total of 28 years.

Evictions continue on the Claricarde estate in Galway, battering rams being used freely for the demolition of the homes of resisting tenants.

Through a collision between a passenger and a freight train, near Galinita, in Roumania, 15 people were killed and many others injured.

The river Indus has overflowed its banks at many points and 10 feet of water covers the country for miles on either side. Many people are reported drowned.

The Paris police have definitely put a stop to the bull fights at the Exposition grounds, many protests having been made against the shocking cruelties perpetrated by the fighters.

The gubernatorial contest in West Virginia will cost that State \$75,000.

The Mackay-Bennett Cable Company and the French Cable Companies have been consolidated.

Michael Sullivan, John L.'s affectionate father, sent him congratulations, as also his mother, with the advice to 'come straight home, and don't drink until you get here.'

The census year began June 1, 1890, and will end May 31, 1891. The census enumerator will make his house to house visit during the month of June, 1890. We urge our farmer friends to respond to the Superintendent's appeal for statistics, and to begin now and keep accurate accounts of their business for the census year, and be ready to furnish correct figures to the census enumerator next June. And it will be an immense advantage to them to keep on doing so for themselves year after year.

Judge Bain decided to hold Burke for extradition on the charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, and, seeing the evidence against him, it is a question now whether or not Burke will think it worth while to exercise his right to appeal to a higher court.

The police of Cincinnati have been instructed by the Mayor to close the groceries, tobacconists, ice cream and soda water stands, &c., next Sunday. Street cars and newspapers will be allowed to run.

Austria is said to have persuaded the Pope to remain at Rome, lest he embarrass Italy by his removal.

The Government has totally suppressed the Lutheran Church in Russia. This is a blow at the German population in the Baltic provinces, which is composed almost entirely of German Lutherans.

J. William Kissinger, of Rocky Point, W. Va., was swept away and drowned while crossing the New river, near Charleston.

Alfred Vaughn, the 8-year-old son of James Vaughn, of Ronceverte, W. Va., was crushed to death by a rolling log.

A woman has just been indicted in Hudson county, N. Y., as a common scold, under an old and almost forgotten law. The punishment provided for such an offense is to be ducked in a pond.

Two of the burglars who robbed the Hendersonville postoffice and afterward stole a lot of wool, were arrested near Orangeville and taken to Meron, Pa.

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

FORMS FOR A PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED.

The convention assembled at Helena, Mont. The following resolution was offered by Hershfield as a preamble to the constitution:

"We, the people of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings and a more independent and perfect government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Montana."

Delegate Joy offered the following: "We, the people of the State of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for affording us an opportunity so to do, hereby ordain and establish this constitution."

Both were referred to the Committee on Preamble. A motion for the appointment of additional committee on irrigation were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Member Goddar, from Yellowstone, offered resolution in relation to county officers, that they may hold office and draw salary until the end of the term for which they were elected, and that their bond be in full force for the same period. Properly referred. This is an important question, as the terms of the present officers do not expire until 1-90.

A resolution was introduced by Watson in regard to trusts and combinations that may raise or control the prices of necessities of life, that laws be enacted that may keep these trusts or combinations under State control.

MORA LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.—An order was made by Commissioner Sparks March 10, 1885, suspending all land entries in Wyoming made within townships from 25 to 50 inclusive, and east of range 100 on a supposition that oil existed. This territory involves over 2,000,000 acres and has since remained in this state of suspension. Acting Land Commissioner Stone after consultation with Secretary Noble, made an order relieving this suspension and directing the examination of all entries with a view to patent.

INTERESTING POINTS.

THE VALUE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—THE EFFECT OF RAISING THE AVERAGE.

The fifth annual report of the Civil Service Commission was transmitted to Congress by President Cleveland on the 21 of March, but as that was the day before the close of the session the pressure and the confusion of business prevented the publication of many of its most interesting features.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit is that showing the kind of education of successful and unsuccessful applicants. It appears from this that the graduates of the public schools are just about as successful, and in some cases more successful, than the graduates of colleges. Taking the year ending June 30, 1888, the total number of persons examined who had public school education only was 9,336, of whom 5,005 passed and 3,700, or 40 3-10 per cent. failed. This showing is slightly, but not very much in favor of the college educated. The figures for the first year of the system showed, however, an opposite state of facts, the per cent of failures among the public schools graduates being 33 5-10 and among the college graduates 36 2-10. In the departmental service here at Washington the greatest proportion of failures is almost uniformly among the college bred.

Mr. Lyman comments thus upon these statistics: "Those who have had but a few months' or a few years' schooling at a country district school, as well as those who have been through all the grades of the best city schools, are alike classed as having received a common school education. The larger per cent of failures among competitors of this class does not, therefore, prove anything of value concerning the quality of what may be called a full common school education nor concerning the character or difficulty of the examinations of the Commission. What is shown is that a very large per cent. of all those claiming to have received a common school education are able to pass the examinations creditably and, when appointed, to do public work satisfactorily, proving that the average common school education is adequate for intelligent and useful citizenship."

SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

When the northbound Louisville and Nashville train pulled into Nashville at 10:35 Thursday morning a crowd of people surged around the car to see John L. Sullivan, who was known to be on board. A rumor soon obtained circulation that a requisition was in the hands of the police, several of whom had boarded the car.

Some discussion and finally a struggle was seen in the car, and an officer reached over with handcuffs in his hands and, seizing the slugger's arm, pulled him out into the aisle of the car. Sullivan resisted.

After a brief struggle Sullivan was taken from the car and hustled to a carriage. In the scuffle he drew back to knock down a policeman, when Chief Clark stuck a pistol in his face and told him if he struck he (Clark) would kill him. The officers next grabbed Charley Johnson, of Brooklyn, Sullivan's backer, who resisted furiously, but finally began to cry with pain.

During all this scrimmage Muldoon sat quietly by and was undisturbed. Mike Cleary, Sullivan's other second, hid in the excitement and another man, named Lynch jumped off the train. Only Johnson and Sullivan were detained, though the others were wanted.

The arrest was made by authority of a telegram from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, to the Nashville Chief of Police. Sullivan has retained ex-Attorney General Washington, who says the officers went beyond their authority and cannot hold their men.

Counsel discussed at length, and finally Judge McAllister rendered his decision. He was very emphatic in his opinion that to hold Sullivan longer would be a most arbitrary act on the part of the court; that the officers had arrested him without warrant or authority of law; that misdemeanors were not extraditable by the rulings of Tennessee courts and by precedents of Governor Taylor. He therefore ordered Sullivan released.

FATAL WRECK.

A BROKEN WHEEL CAUSED THE LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES.

The second section of No. 13, east-bound freight train, was wrecked at Walls station, on the P. R. R., through a broken wheel. Thirteen freight cars loaded with general merchandize were smashed up, caught fire and burned up. A westbound train, bringing to Pittsburg fire engines back from Johnstown, arrived at the scene of the wreck about midnight, but found difficulty in getting a water supply.

Two were killed outright while six others, badly injured, were taken to the West Penn Hospital. It is supposed that a number of tramp laborers on their way to Johnstown for a job are buried and burned in the debris. None of the crew of the train were injured.

Traffic was totally stopped and passengers were transferred. The track was badly torn up for several hundred feet.

Two of the persons injured are boys, named Hyde and Kennedy, whose homes are in Pittsburgh. It is thought they are fatally burned.

Ten other persons were supposed at last accounts to be imprisoned in the burning wreck. They were all tramps and were stealing a ride in a car half-filled with lumber, in front of which was a car loaded with whisky. When engine 1317 broke her axle and precipitated the wreck, the whisky caught fire, exploded and set on fire the other cars which were piled up on it.

CROP REPORTS.

Crop reports received by the Wheeling Register from the counties of West Virginia, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania say the hay crop is unusually fine throughout the State. Oats are injured by the rust in a few sections. Wheat is more promising than it has been for years. The continued wet weather has retarded the corn in many counties, and it will be only a fair average crop. The potato crop will be very large. Berries have been plentiful, and peaches and apples will be abundant in a few counties, but the crop will average lower than last year.

A DISTURBANCE EXPECTED.

EFFECT OF THE HONESTED STOCK OF 1890.

R. G. Durr & Co.'s weekly review is substantially all the news this week: The outlook favorable to business prospects. The official crop report for July 1 was not only a wonderful report of large yield, but evidence that the reported injuries to wheat, cotton and corn had not been as serious as many believed. Gold exports were stopped by a slackening of the foreign demand, and a decided improvement is noted here in the offerings of commercial bills. The treasury paid out money more freely, and our demand from the interior was met without change of rates here. The railroads made gains in progress, apparently, toward the settlement of their controversies, and the stock market took an upward turn.

Pork products have been weaker and lower. A rise of nearly a cent on oil was explained by the official report that exports for the past year have been the largest ever recorded. The average of all prices of commodities has moved upward 14 per cent. during the week. At Chicago banks have been so prudent, with an eye to probable commercial demands in the near future, that brokers are circulating the rumor that a banking trust had been formed, though outside money does not appear to be obtainable at better than 5 per cent. The indications point to some monetary pressure this fall, unless the treasury succeeds in disposing freely.

The iron industries are, on the whole, in better shape, though some signs of danger are discoverable. Some Southern iron is sold in the market at \$10.48, has been sold at \$17. Rails are in better demand, with rumored sales amounting to 24,000 tons, and \$28 a ton is now the bottom price. But the great strike at the Carnegie mills, accompanied with violence at the very extensive lead to rather extended disturbance in the industry. Wool is unchanged in price at Eastern markets, but the persistent conservatism of manufacturers, who are buying only for immediate necessity and running only part force, begins to have effect, and a weakening among Ohio holders is reported.

The average of prices in the stock exchange is a fraction higher than a week ago, not including the trust stocks, which have caused another sensation by the disclosure of the amounts outstanding. The information of the \$30,000,000 of lead trust stock, \$50,000,000 of sugar, \$42,000,000 of cotton oil, \$31,000,000 of whisky and \$13,000,000 of cattle trust was outstanding caused a break in lead and was selling in the others.

BIG WINNERS AND LOSERS.

MEN WHO STAKED THEIR SCRIP ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.

There has been a lot of money lost and won on the big fight. The fight was for a purse of \$20,000, each side putting up \$10,000. Sullivan's backers carried \$2,500 of the receipts, but have to deduct \$1,000 for expenses. The champion, John L. Sullivan, is about \$21,000 ahead. Charlie Johnson and Jimmie Wakely had up all the money they could raise, and probably each won \$15,000. Arthur Lantry, of the "Illustrated News," is a winner to the tune of \$5,000. Ed. Rolley, the Omaha sport, drew \$10,000. Jack Cusack, Sullivan's lifelong friend, pockets \$2,500. Pat Killean, the St. Paul sport, wins \$2,000. John Kelly is a winner of \$1,000. Larry Kilran, of the 'Hub,' captured \$2,000. Ed. Moran, appointing man of Bridgeport, quits a winner of \$2,000. Bob Wheeler pockets \$18,000. Kilran himself will get a little money out of it. There are plenty of losers. Richard K. Fitz leads the list with \$25,000. "Bully" Edwards lost \$15,000 which he had placed for a number of his friends. "Gus" Tuttle, one of the strongest admirers of Kilran, lost \$7,000. "Al" Smith sinks nearly \$10,000. There are plenty more losers, but they are lying low.

Sullivan is under contract with "Big" Muldoon and others to give exhibitions of sparring for eight months. For this he will get \$100,000, or twice the yearly income of President Harrison.

WANTED TO BE NO. NINE.

Mrs. Mollie Corvin, whose matrimonial experiences have made her notorious, after having been married and divorced eight times, now lies at her home in Shelbyville, Ind., dangerously wounded, the wounds having been inflicted by Charles Suttles, because she refused to make him her ninth husband.

Suttles has been a suitor for her hand for the past two years, and she got a divorce from her seventh husband to marry him, but, having a quarrel with Suttles, she married another man. They afterward made up, and she secured another divorce and Suttles renewed his suit.

Another quarrel arose between them and Suttles secured an entrance into her room Tuesday night and asked her to marry him. Upon her refusal he drew a hatchet from under his coat and cut three terrible gashes in her head, severing one ear from her head, chopping her right hand to pieces, and slitting the blade in her right shoulder.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A nest of counterfeiters doing business in Juarez, Mex., has been broken up. A man named Allen approached Charles Jones, a young stockman in El Paso, and volunteered to show Jones how to make \$10,000. He (Jones) would give him 5 per cent. of it. Jones agreed, and Allen was informed that a man in Juarez named Martin was making counterfeit gold pieces that could not be distinguished from the genuine stuff, and that he would give \$10,000 of it for \$2,500 in currency. Jones reported the matter to the police, and the gang was arrested in El Paso and Martin was arrested in his den in Juarez while in the act of casting money. He tried to destroy the dies.

LYCHEN.—An armed mob of 150 white and colored rode into Lafayette, La., and broke open the Parish jail and took therefrom Felix Keys, colored, who in a previous fit murdered his wife, cutting her throat with a knife and then knocking her to the head with an axe. He was taken to the scene of his crime and executed by the mob.