

THE HONOR OF ITALY DEFENDED.

FOUGHT A DUEL.

Representative of two European Nations Engage in a Hand to Hand Encounter.

The Count of Turin, of Italy, and Prince Henri of Orleans, a pretender to the throne of France, fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, in the Bois de Marechaux, Versailles, Paris. M. Leontieff acted as umpire. The fighting was most determined and lasted twenty-six minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres, and received medical attendance.

It appears that Prince Henri's sword was bent by a button of the Count's trousers. But for this chance it seems there is little doubt that the Count would have been run through, or at least dangerously wounded.

The doctors and the second thought that had happened. When Prince Henri received the wound in his abdomen he sank back to his seat, supported by Leontieff. He then rolled upon the ground, exclaiming that he could do no more. The doctors thought that the wound may be complicated by peritonitis, and there is need of extreme care for a few days.

The Count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henri of Orleans to the Paris "Figaro" offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6, demanding a retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henri in France. The Prince replied to the Count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experience.

The news of the result of the duel has been received at Rome with the greatest enthusiasm. Crowds fill the streets, cheering for the Count of Turin and the army and calling upon the bands in the public square to play the royal hymn. Many of the houses are decorated with flags in honor of the result, and all the newspapers have issued special editions giving the details of the encounter.

Extra guards have been mounted at the French embassy and consulate. Congratulatory telegrams are showered upon the members of the royal family from all parts of Italy, and many have been received from abroad. The general belief is that King Humbert must have acquiesced in the Count's action. It is unlikely that any diplomatic complications will ensue. Emperor William has telegraphed the Count his warmest congratulations. At the principal cafes champagne flows freely in toast to the Count of Turin, whose popularity is now boundless.

A dispatch from Rome gives a new phase to the consequence that will follow the duel between Prince Henri and Victor. Reports are in circulation in Rome, according to the dispatch, that the pope will excommunicate both of the principals, as dueling is forbidden by the Catholic church.

MORE MINERS OUT.

Two Thousand Workers Quit the Mines in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Twenty-five hundred miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries, in the Honeybrook district, Pa., went on strike Monday, and at a meeting resolved in a body to stand together. This is the first defection among the miners of Eastern Pennsylvania. Apart from the wage question, the men demand the discharge of transfer of Superintendent Jones, and the feeling against him is so strong that he moves about with an armed escort, and his house is guarded day and night.

The injunction proceedings against the miners were considered in the court Monday at Pittsburgh. A more modified injunction against the miners will probably be issued, granting them all march and camp privileges, but restraining them from intimidating workmen.

Frank Anderson, of Pittsburgh, who was acting as chief deputy sheriff at the Plum Creek mines, shot Robert Kerr, another deputy, Monday, inflicting a wound that doctors say is pronounced fatal. The killing was the result of a personal quarrel between the men, caused by the alleged bad treatment of Kerr by Anderson.

The striking miners have been enjoined from marching at Pittsburgh by the courts. Their wives will now march about the mines and endeavor to influence those miners to quit who still remain at work.

The coal operators at Plum Creek, near Pittsburgh, have begun to evict the striking miners. The first eviction was made Saturday. The miners are very indignant and trouble may ensue. Thousands of people attended a meeting held by the miners at Plum Creek Sunday at Pittsburgh. The strike may continue for several weeks.

It is stated at Wheeling as a fact that men who have gone on strike in Ohio are now pouring into the southern West Virginia fields and taking the places of men on strike. This is a feature of the strike that is most discouraging to the leaders.

Emma Hass, of Plum Creek, near Pittsburgh, was crowned as the Joan of Arc of the Pennsylvania miners by Mrs. Mary Jones, of Chicago. The coronation took place at Camp Isolation, and the services were quite impressive. Miss Hass came into prominence about a week ago, when she succeeded in getting her father to quit working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Thirty thousand of Weyler's Soldiers Sick in Cuban Hospitals.

The ravages made around the principal towns near Havana by the insurgent Colonel Raoul Arango, his continual raids upon the towns and the many challenges sent by him to Gen. Weyler and all the other commanders of Spanish troops in Havana province, led to a combined attack upon him by the Spanish forces of Gen. Morote and Col. Argueltos Aguilera. Arango was fortified with 500 men in the hills of El Grillo near Madruga and repulsed three attacks of the Spaniards. The Spanish loss, it is said, was very heavy. Arango's loss during the three fights was almost insignificant because of his excellent system of trenches. In Matanzas province the Spanish Battalion of Guadalupe is also said to have incurred considerable loss in an engagement with the Cubans near Bolondron. The Spanish soldiers now sick in the different hospitals of the island number over 30,000 men.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

The town of Ostrow, in the province of Seldice, Russia, has been destroyed by fire. Four hundred houses have been burned down and 4,000 people are homeless.

THREE TELEGRAMS.

It is said reciprocal duties with France may be arranged.

Dr. Julius Guettner, a well known German newspaper man of Pittsburgh, is dead.

The saw and planing mills of the Turin Lumber Co., of Baltimore, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, \$500,000.

An attempt to arrest a negro charged with murder resulted in a riot in which three men were killed at Little Rock, Ark.

Saying that he would swim ashore, Fred Nord, of Pittsburgh, jumped from a boat in Ashabula Harbor the other day and was drowned.

For 26 days Elsie Dick, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Thomas Dick, of Louisville, Ky., has been asleep, a consequence of an attack of typhoid fever.

In the presence of ten thousand people, who were unable to rescue him, Thomas C. Lawwell, of Princeton, Ind., lost his life at Atlantic City Sunday while bathing.

The price of oil continues to decline in the West, the best quality now selling at the tanks for 60 cents, with a prospect of a further drop to 50 cents in the near future.

Albert Kneeland, traveling artist and alleged bigamist, according to letters received at St. Joseph, Mo., has ten wives, nearly all of them living. He was first married at Columbus, O.

The Stockholm "Aftonbladet" announces that Herr Andree, who went to the North Pole in a balloon, has passed 82 degrees, and thus far had a good journey.

Anarchist Angiolillo, the assassin of Premier Canovas of Spain, turned deathly pale when the death sentence was pronounced by the court at Madrid Sunday. He will be garroted within the prison.

The latest reports received at San Francisco from the salmon canneries of Alaska indicate that the run of fish there has been meager. The Columbia river catch is said not to exceed 400,000 cases.

Henry F. Marcy, President of the Fitchburg Railroad, was found dead in the bathroom at his home in Belmont, Mass., Tuesday. Death was due to apoplexy. He had been in falling health for some time.

President Seth Low, of Columbia college, has practically decided to accept the nomination of the citizen league for Mayor of Greater New York, whether he is asked to support the republican organization or not.

Governor Jones and E. H. Brady were hung in effigy Sunday at Harrison, Ark., because of the pardon of Brady by the governor. On August 6 Brady was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for perjury.

Frank Stutgen shot and instantly killed an unknown burglar, whom he found in his Ocean avenue saloon at Jersey City the other day. Stutgen ordered the man to surrender, and when he did not, fired. Stutgen gave himself up to the police.

William McLean, a collector for the Grand Trunk railway, at Detroit, has begun suit against Joseph M. Bresler, former chief consul of the Michigan L. A. W., for \$50,000 for alleged slander of Mrs. McLean's affection. Bresler was arrested and gave \$10,000 bail.

Joseph Ladue, the owner of Dawson City, in the Klondyke, the land of which cost him but a few nuggets, announced that he had sold all his possessions in Dawson City and the Alaskan gold fields to a New York syndicate for \$5,000,000. Ladue went to Alaska a poor man.

In the shadow of the Logan monument in Chicago, a crowd of 1,000 wheelmen and pedestrians hurrying down Michigan avenue, Adolph Stein, a financial agent, fired a bullet into his brain a few days ago. He died without leaving a clue to the motive of his suicide.

Another body of rich gold ore has been uncovered in the famous Ragged Top at Deadwood, S. D. The ore will keep the prospectors busy at work for many months, and that it is one of the richest things ever struck on the hills no one who has examined it for a moment doubts.

Congressman Ashley B. Wright, of Massachusetts, was found dead in the sitting room at his home, on Summer street, by his wife. Mrs. Wright found her husband's body lying on the floor. Physicians were summoned, but could render no aid. Death resulted from apoplexy.

Prof. Lincoln, of the State University of Wisconsin, is suffering from the effects of an explosion, which occurred while he was at work in the chemical laboratory last week. He was thrown against the room by an explosion, and when found by the janitor two hours later was still unconscious. He will be disfigured by the accident.

The Christian Herald, of New York, has received a cable dispatch from Calcutta saying that the cargo of corn that was shipped from San Francisco June 12 to the famine sufferers of India was in good condition, and arrangements for distributing it were perfected. Thousands of persons throughout the union contributed to send the corn.

Forty chests of adulterated tea, which had been condemned by Inspectors Tobey, at San Francisco, have been burned in a large furnace in the basement of the Appraisers' building, the importer having to either appeal from the Inspector's finding or export the stuff at his own expense. This is the first destruction of tea under the provisions of the new law.

With elaborate and solemn ceremonies the new chimneys of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, were blessed Sunday by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by a number of priests and two score acolytes, in the presence of 50,000 persons. The chimneys, which are 19 in number, were made in Savoy, and in weight vary from 300 to 700 pounds. They cost \$50,000, and are said to be the finest in the United States.

Thirty men took John H. Maxwell, of Boyman, Ga., into the street and tied him to a tree, where they flogged him with stripes of leather harness until he was unconscious. His wife carried him home after the mob had completed their punishment and released him. The mob then returned and hustled the two on board a train, warning them to leave their town at once. Maxwell was reported to be a "Peeping Tom." He left considerable property behind him, and the villagers are speculating as to whether he will return to lay claim to it.

While the steam yacht Enquirer was entering the harbor at Buffalo a few days ago a small cannon on the upper deck broke its fastenings. Edward Smith, a sailor, took hold of it in such a manner as to bring his stomach directly in front and pressed against the muzzle. In some manner the spring which operated the lock was broken, and the cannon was discharged. Smith was instantly killed.

The assassination of Premier Canovas has led to much talk regarding a concerted movement by the powers to ward the suppression of anarchy by force.

MURDEROUS ANARCHIST WOUNDED.

CUTS FIVE OFFICERS.

Bloody Frenzies Follow to Cripple Pittsburgh's Police Force With a Razor.

Five officers were slashed with a razor at Pittsburgh Sunday. Anarchist James Elbert, of Austria, would no doubt have continued his devilish work had not the bullet of an officer disabled his murderous arm.

The fiend came to Allegheny six months ago, and by pleading and begging secured work in Armstrong's cork factory. Here he was obliged to work, and, imagining himself abused and imposed upon, he began making charges to the superintendent concerning the discriminating foreman.

He became abusive to such an extent that he was Saturday locked up for being a nuisance. Elbert had been carefully searched when brought to the station. He had, however, concealed a razor in his clothes somehow. Just as Officer McIntyre was about to shove Elbert into the cell, Elbert turned and, with a quick motion, drew the razor across his throat. The wound was deep, and at the left ear and run around through Adam's apple. The blade just missed the jugular vein.

As McIntyre staggered and fell, Elbert darted down the steps to the floor of the cell room. At the foot of the steps he was met by Officer George Cole, who struck him on the head with his hand. The blow produced no effect on Elbert, and he slashed at Cole with the razor. The keen blade of the weapon caught Cole on the right forearm and cut a gash running from the elbow to the wrist and going into the bone. Elbert then made a break for the door leading from the prison into the court room. Officer McEvoy was at the door and Elbert made a lunge at him. The blade of the razor passed across McEvoy's hand, inflicting a wound that rendered his hand useless for the time.

Elbert then ran up the stairs into the matron's department, taking a slash at Officer William Kinney in passing. Kinney got back quickly and only lost part of the sleeve of his coat. A dozen officers started in pursuit, headed by W. E. Corless. Corless fired as he ran, and a bullet struck Elbert on the forearm and passing down lodged in the wrist.

Elbert sickened his pace when the bullet hit him, and Officer Corless knocked him down with his mace. Elbert was then disarmed and taken back to the police station. He was afterwards removed to the jail. All of the wounded officers will recover.

FORGAVE THE ASSASSIN.

For the Sake of Her Husband, Senora Canovas Made a Great Sacrifice.

The funeral at Madrid, of Senora Canovas del Castillo Friday was a most touching and solemn ceremony. All the troops of the garrison lined the route along which the cortege moved; the flags were lowered and the public buildings, embassies, consulates and clubs were heavily draped with crepe.

A poignant scene ensued as the duke of Sotomayor, Marshal Martinez Campos, and the other pallbearers lifted the coffin. Senora Canovas, in a clear tone, said: "I desire that all should know that I forgive the assassin. It is the greatest sacrifice I can make; but I make it for the sake of what I know of my husband's real heart."

All the shops in the city were closed and a very large proportion of the populace that thronged the streets appeared in mourning garb. The entire garrison marched past the coffin and the service lasted from 4 until 7.30 p. m. The remains of Senora Canovas were interred in the family vault in the St. Isidro cemetery and the tolling of the bells and the tolling of all the bells of the city.

FUND EXHAUSTED.

Aid Given to Destitute Americans in Cuba by Consul Lee.

Consul-General Lee, in a report to the State Department, says that the \$10,000 placed to the credit of the relief fund on May 22 last was equivalent to \$10,975 Spanish dollars. This fund, which he says was expended with the greatest care and economy, is nearly exhausted. With it about 1,400 destitute Americans have been fed, and provided with necessary medicine. It cost 2 1/2 cents United States money for each person per day, or even less for transportation is taken from the relief fund. One hundred and eleven persons have had transportation purchased for them to various points in the United States. About 95 per cent of the 1,400 destitute persons are naturalized American citizens, but who have resided in Cuba for a long time, and whose business is there. Many of them, the report says, do not speak English. A large number have never been in the United States, being the wives and children of naturalized citizens.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

Gold to be Scooped From the Yukon by a Large Dredge.

Chicago prospectors will dredge the Yukon river for gold. Arrangements have been perfected to make a select party of ten to the Klondyke region, special machinery has been constructed, and as soon as a few minor details can be arranged the novel expedition will depart for the Northwest Territory. A dredge costing \$65,000 has been constructed especially for the above purpose in Chicago. It was tested as to its feasibility, to win the four-mile crib and proved satisfactory in every particular. The machinery will be shipped as soon as possible. When the Yukon is reached scows will be built by the carpenters, after which the actual work of dredging the bed of the great river for gold will commence.

Troublesome Redskins.

Telephone reports from Homer, Neb., tell of trouble with Indians on the Winnebago reservation near there. The agent telephoned Sheriff Horopok of Dakota county, to write the United States marshal at Omaha to come at once with a force of deputies. The Indians commenced a few days ago to celebrate the sale of their wheat crop by a spree, a war dance around the agency buildings, volleys from their firearms and bloody threats against the reservation authorities. Unless help arrives it is feared they may carry out their threats. About 100 are in arms.

Desperate Attempt to Escape.

Ernest Willis, brother of Herbert E. Willis, the Taunton murderer, confined in the Charlestown, Mass., state's prison, called on his brother at the prison. As he was leaving he handed Herbert a revolver and they both began shooting at Officer Abbott, who was alone. Officer Darling came to the rescue and the general shooting began. Officer Darling was shot twice. Officer Abbott was slightly hurt. The Willis brothers were both shot through the head and will die.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Heavy Exports of Grain and a Rise in Stock and Wheat Features of the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade reports:

Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade, and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is evidenced by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and more forcibly yet, by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking.

The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush of 1879.

At the principal clearing houses throughout the country payments in July were for the first time slightly larger than in 1882, and 11 per cent. larger than last year; in the first week in August 7.7 per cent. larger than in 1882 and 28.4 per cent. larger than last year, and in this second week of August they are 17.9 per cent. larger than in 1882 and 38.1 per cent. larger than last year.

The great crops and the haste of foreigners to buy and ship wheat, in view of the shortage elsewhere, have made the week memorable. Taking of profits by a pool lowered the price 3 cents on Saturday, but it has since risen 5 cents.

Western receipts show in July, have in two weeks been 7,397,715 bushels, against 6,722,362 last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, have been in the same two weeks 6,114,031 bushels, against 3,384,333 last year. Even the demand for corn, by greatly exceeding last year's, shows that foreign anxieties are serious, for 5,510,135 bushels have been exported in two weeks from Atlantic ports, against 2,514,428 last year. The price has advanced 1.12 cents, notwithstanding enormous stocks being brought over. The urgency of French buying of wheat, reports that Russia will stop exports in order to keep supplies for itself, and continued shipments from the Pacific to countries usually having a surplus, make even the largest estimates of a probably supply not too great for the possible demand.

In the iron and steel branch, starting of many works after settlement of wages, keeps prices low, and even depresses some, but the fact that the United States has been able to supply purchases of iron ore, 200,000 tons at Cleveland in a week, and of billets, 40,000 tons, while concessions recently reported in pig iron have ceased. The output of furnaces August 1 was 165,378 tons, against 164,064 July 1, and decrease in known stocks unsold indicates a consumption for two months past averaging 181,000 tons weekly, which is more than in the same months of 1882, though below the greatly increased capacity of works now.

Failures for the week have been 239 in the United States, against 298 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 36 last year.

FEW IMMIGRANTS.

Large Falling Off in the Number of Foreign Arrivals.

The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. The number of all arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics, during the last fiscal year, was 230,832, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1885, when the number from all countries was 279,948. The year of heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1882, when arrivals numbered 788,992. During the entire period of federal supervision 7,432,016 have entered the United States. The arrivals of Russian Jews for the past year numbered 22,750, as against 45,137 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Italy furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 54,422, a decrease of 8,629 from last year. The cause of the heavy Italian immigration of 1896 was assigned to the famine in Abyssinia, but the figures for the last year are not abnormal, having been exceeded by several years of the period. Since 1882 there has been a large and steady decrease in German immigration; in 1882, 250,630 entered the United States from that country, while in 1896 only 22,536 arrived. It will be seen that the number of German immigrants during the first year of government supervision exceeded the immigration from all countries during the last year. Immigrations from Austria-Hungary decreased from 55,103 in 1886, to 9,974 in 1897; Sweden, 21,137 to 13,144; Norway, 8,155 to 5,842; and Ireland, 49,262 to 28,421.

Wife Murderer Punished.

Frank Conroy, the Ogdensburg wife murderer was executed by electricity at Clinton Prison Dannemara, N. Y., Tuesday. Conroy was pronounced dead four and one-half minutes after the first shock. He walked between Father Belamy and Conroy, unsupported, to the chair, his eyes upon the crucifix and praying. He met his fate calmly. On the morning of May 20, 1896, Conroy returned to his home in Ogdensburg from Montreal and accused his wife of unfaithfulness. Angered at her denials, he pushed up a carving knife and hacked her head and throat until she was dead. Conroy gave himself up at once, saying he was satisfied to take his punishment.

The Minister of Course Knew.

During harvest James Hall, a prosperous farmer living near Great Bend, Kan., stacked wheat one Sunday to avoid its destruction by his winds. Last week the stacks were destroyed by lightning. On Sunday a minister the country referred to the incident as an exhibition of divine wrath. Many other farmers were obliged to do as Hall did, and the feeling over the sermon is growing very bitter on both sides, the Hall faction threatening to leave the church unless the minister resigned.

Assassins Barred Out.

Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly has requested the treasury department to cable the United States consuls in Europe, and principally in Spain, France, Italy and Germany, requesting them to keep a sharp lookout for anarchist emigrants to America and to notify him by cable when any one of them embarks for the United States. They will be deported as fast as they arrive if the law will permit.

Wanted the Insurance Money.

Fire destroyed four buildings at Ironwood, Mich., and the family of John Ramota narrowly escaped with their lives. Henry Lenson was suspected of starting the fire and while the police were taking him to jail the crowd made a rush and attempted to throw him into the burning buildings. The Lenson family turned the hose on them and Lenson was placed in jail. He has confessed that he was hired by Charles Ross, who owned the buildings, to set them on fire in order to secure the insurance money.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS HIS OUTING.

GAINS IN WEIGHT.

Many Odd Requests Made by Mail—Does not Mind the Camera.

Although absent from the seat of government at Washington, President McKinley devotes a portion of each day to the transaction of important public business, while he is enjoying his vacation at Bluff Point, N. Y.

He has reviewed numbers of companies of State troops and bicycle parades, and accepted many invitations to nearby points to view the various attractions which those places afforded.

The President has increased in weight, and card playing and reading constitute his chief relaxation. McKinley is no poker player, however, knowing nothing of the game.

The guests of the hotel at Bluff Point have been most considerate during the President's stay—amazingly so, indeed. His approach does not seem to be the signal for a grand general rush, nor do the guests make a practice of standing around and staring, as the free-born Americans have been known to do upon occasion. Only very recent arrivals seem to find the annex a peculiarly attractive place, and after the first few days the most curious seem to become accustomed to the "Presidential proximity. This is significant as showing that one may become hardened even to the sight of Presidents.

The camera fiends are the most irrepressible. Nothing seems to daunt them. Luckily, "having his picture taken" does not annoy the President. He takes it philosophically.

The vacation mail of the President increases daily. When he first arrived at Bluff Point it was comparatively small, the vast horde of irresponsible crank communications continuing to go to Washington; but as his whereabouts became more generally known the letters began to pile in here. By far the greater part of these are most irrational. They range all the way from confidence as to love affairs to inquiries concerning mosquito bite cures.

The page of the hotel register showing the words, "William McKinley and wife, Canton, O.," is pretty well thumbed by this time. Every arrival seeks to look over the thing, and there are always two for the head bending over it. But this form of curiosity is even more harmless than the camera, and interferes not a whit with the business of the President's vacation.

August Crop Report.

The August report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the following average crop conditions on August 1: Corn, 84.2; spring wheat, 86.7; spring oats, 89.8; barley, 87.5; buckwheat, 94.9; tobacco, 78.7; Irish potatoes, 77.9. The condition of corn, 84.2, is 1.3 points higher than last month, 11.8 points lower than on August 1, 1896, and 3 points lower than the August average for the last 19 years. The condition of spring wheat, 86.7, is 4.5 points lower than last month, but 7.8 points higher than on August 1, 1896, and 4.5 points higher than the August average for the last 19 years. There is a decline of 8 points in Minnesota, 11 in South Dakota, 5 in North Dakota and 1 in Nebraska.

Damages Claimed.

The William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia brought suit against the United States Government in the Court of Claims to recover damages alleged to have been incurred by the company in building the battleships Massachusetts, Iowa and Indiana and the cruisers New York, Brooklyn and Columbia. The complainants cite delays and defaults of the United States in furnishing the armor plate and plans under the contracts as the basis of the proceedings. The amounts claimed in the several suits aggregate \$1,736,149.

CAPITAL CLEANINGS.

H. C. Hansbrough, senator from South Dakota, will marry Miss Chapman, of New York, on the 16th of this month. Ethan A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, has been offered and has accepted the ambassadorship to Russia, and will be appointed immediately.

Consul-General Osborne, of London, says the invoices of exports from his office since the new United States tariff became a law have decreased 50 per cent.

The appointment of Baron von Thielmann, the retiring German ambassador to the United States, as secretary of the imperial treasury, in succession to Count Posadowsky-Wehner, is gazetted.

The State Department has received through one of the United States Consuls in Honduras the claim of an American, James F. Belden, of Louisville, against the Honduran Government for \$20,000. Belden was an engineer on a railroad and was several times placed in danger of summary execution because he could not obey immediate orders from one of the commanders of some troops engaged in repressing a revolution last spring.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Indications point to Senor Sagasta to be the new Spanish premier. Ex-King Milan of Serbia is so seriously ill that some anxiety is felt by his friends as to his eventual recovery. A large number of British troops have been ordered to get ready to embark for the east. Their destination is supposed to be Egypt, but the war office refuses to furnish any information on the subject.

Rt. Rev. William Halstead How, D. D., bishop of Wakefield, died in Ireland the other day. He was born in 1823 and consecrated bishop in 1880. Bishop How was the author of a jubilee hymn, which was widely published shortly before the queen's diamond jubilee, in June.

In pursuance of the British admiral's policy of strengthening the torpedo boat and torpedo destroyer flotillas abroad, the Virago and Thresher have been commissioned for the Pacific station, and the Quail and Sparrowhawk have been commissioned for the North American station. These small vessels will be conveyed to their stations by cruisers.

Captain Mortensen of the bark Anagar, bound from Dublin to Orona, at the mouth of the Onega river, on the White Sea, reports that on July 13, when about two days' sail east of North Cape, the northernmost point of Europe, then being in Arctic waters, he saw a collapsed balloon, which he believed to be Herr Andree's.

It is officially announced at Lisbon that the Portuguese troops surprised and routed the rebellious Mapulapones on Tuesday last, killing twenty-three chiefs and 293 of their followers, in addition to wounding many of the rebels. The Portuguese had two killed and four wounded.

NUMBERS INJURED.

Moderns, Woodmen, Use Ancient Methods to Kill Inhabitants in Illinois.

The long standing fight between Fulton and Rock Island, Ill., for location of the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America, culminated Friday in a hand-to-hand fight between scores of partisans of the respective towns, in which a number of persons were seriously injured.

The contest between the two towns dates back several years. A time recent convention of the order held at Dubuque, Ia., it was decided to have a series of books of head Haves at Rock Island. Then was a lull, but the factions were means reconciled. The courts asked for a restraining order by the people of Fulton, and a temporary injunction was granted.

Friday the injunction was dissolved to the delight of the Rock Island people, and a train was chartered by them, consisting of 3 coaches, a baggage car and 2 box cars, and a crowd was soon on the way to Fulton to take the official records back. The inhabitants of the latter town were forewarned, however. A fire alarm was sounded and lines of horse laid to the points where it was thought the Rock Islanders would be most likely to disembark. The arrival of the special train was the signal for hostilities to begin. There was in fact a feeling on both sides, and a great variety of weapons, this combination resulting seriously for fifteen of the combatants.

A score of others were more or less bruised and cut. The fight lasted for an hour or more, rocks, clubs and missiles of every description being wielded industriously by the opponents. The Fultonites finally got the better of the fight and Deputy Sheriff Horney effected the arrest of Head Atorney John W. Johnson, of Modern Woodmen, one of the Rock Island party, and a number of his companions.

The railroad track on each side of the cars that brought the Rock Islanders was torn up by the Fultonites. The latter evidently aimed to cut off the scene of the fighting from every event of the liveliest warfare, and as the number of fire arms in both parties is a wonder the affair did not heat more seriously than it did.

At the door of the head office the village marshal, William Bennett, stood with drawn revolver. A brick from the crowd struck him in the head. The Rock Islanders then made a rush into the office and captured the records. At the depot, which is a half a block distant, the fight was renewed, and there it took the nature of a riot, during which 150 of the Rock Island people were placed under arrest. It was at this time a large number of both sides were injured.

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