Capital, Labor and Industrial.

The Vandalia (Ind.) Railroad has made a new scale for telegraph operators. The minimum has been fixed at $45 per month and all salaries have been advanced about $10 per month, making the average about $65.

The coal miners who have been out on a strike for the past eight weeks at Boggs Run, Wellsburg, Moundsville and Elm Grove, W. Va., asking 50 cents a ton for the run of the mines, are beginning to weaken. The ranks are being broken by some of their number returning to work at the operators' prices.

The plumbers of Memphis, Tenn., went on a strike. Two years ago they struck for shorter hours, and after a long fight succeeded in effecting a compromise. This time they have one grievance, and if they succeed the foreman will be a man of elegant leisure. The plumbers demand that the foreman do no work, interfere in no way with the tools, but merely superintend affairs.

The Excelsior Furnace at Ishpeming, Mich., has gone out of blast, throwing out of employment 75 men. This is the last of the five Marquette county furnaces to close on account of depression in the iron trade.

STRIKERS' WIVES STARVING.—In the mail that reached the Baltimore (Md.) Mayor's office the other morning was a letter from the wives of the striking coat-makers, who have now been out of employment for six weeks. The communication states that they are starving and suffering from neglect. The mayor is asked to send home the walking delegate from Brooklyn, named Reichers, who is charged by the women with the cause of their trouble. The mayor replied that he could do nothing in the matter.

Two hundred miners of the Pocock mine, near Massillon, O., have gone on strike against the checkweighman employed by the company.

Five hundred hod carriers and as many brick-layers are on a strike at Anderson, Ind., and work on 500 houses has ceased. The strike is caused by a difference between the carriers and brick-layers as to whether work shall begin at 6:30 or 5 o'clock A. M.

MUST LEAVE LABOR UNIONS.—There is considerable excitement among railroad employes at Wilkesbarre, Pa., over the order of President McLeod, to the effect that all employes of the Lehigh Valley and Central railroad of New Jersey must sever conections with all labor unions. There is considerable talk of striking.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Two Italian girls, aged 5 and 7, were run over and killed by a Philadelphia cable car. The parents and their friends tried to lynch the gripman.

Three girls at New Brunswick, N. J., amused themselves by rocking a boat. Lizzie Burgundy and Sadie White never got out of the water alive.

A wild steer broke loose in St. Louis' streets and gored a woman to death.

Five persons were killed and 18 injured by a train leaving the rails on a bridge between Beziers and Cessenon, France.

Prof. William Daniel, 80 years of age, was accidently burned to death while taking a sweat bath at his home in Milwaukee. The blanket covering him caught fire from a lamp.

Three powder mills at Gainesville, Tex., blew up after a stroke of lightning. Houses a mile away were ruined, thousands of windows were smashed, a number of cattle were killed, and many persons were injured, but no human lives were lost. Damage, $15,000.

In Madison county, Georgia, a woman named Nelson went to a spring, carrying her baby, and while there hearing screams from the three children left at the house, dropped the child and hastened back, only to find two of her children dead, and the other dying, from the bite of a rattlesnake, which they had disturbed under the house. Upon returning to the spring she found the baby had crawled into the water and been drowned.

Crops.

Chili has ratified the arbitration agreement with the United States.

Good harvests are promised all over Canada.

Illinois corn has been slightly injured by the drought.

It has been raining hard over the agricultural district of Texas for many days past. Although not specially needed, it will probably help the late corn, submulate cotton, replenish streams and do good in assuring a larger section crop of hay than the first. This will long be remembered as a phenomenal year for crops in Texas.

The New England hop crop is in a critical condition and the supply of the old is about exhausted.

Two weeks more of favorable weather will place Dakota grain crops beyond danger of early frosts.

The wool industry in Northwestern Pennsylvania is growing. One Mercer firm has purchased 400,000 pounds of wool this season.

Russian winter crops in all the provinces except 16 are in satisfactory condition. The condition of the summer crop is unsatisfactory in 19 provinces.

Matrimonial.

At Trenton, N. J.., Vice Chancellor Bird filed a decision ordering a decree of alimony in the suit for support and maintenance brought by Mrs. Annie B. Shinn against her husband, Howard Shinn, a railroad baggage-master, whose home is in Bordentown. The decision involved the question as to the kind of a house a husband is bound to provide for his wife. The Vice Chancellor decided that a husband must furnish a house in keeping with his circumstances and conditions and over which the wife shall be permitted to preside. A boarding house over which another presides, the decision stated, is not such a home. A building called a house, the opinion continued, does not fulfil all the conditions necessary in providing a home, and Shinn's course was shallow mockery.

Iron Hall in Hands of Receiver.

At Indianapolis Judge Taylor, of the Superior Court, appointed James F. Failey, a prominent capitalist of that city, receiver for the Order of Iron Hall. His bond was fixed at $1,000,000. Somerdy is reported to have left the city. He declined to tell where he was going when he started from his hotel by carriage. He drove to a suburban station and probably went north. Baker went with him. The office and effects of the order have been looted as far as possible, but thousands of dollars were saved by the court's order prohibiting further removals. Suits against the order have been entered in other cities, and at Baltimore, Md., receivers were appointed by the court.

Crime and Penalties.

A fight occurred near Kennedy, Tex., between John Pace and Ambrose Collins, in which Collins was instantly killed. Another fight occurred near Komes City between Felix Burris and Sam Henton and Burris was shot through the bowels and will die. Henton was instantly killed.

J. F. Rives, an ex-Judge of White county, Ark., and a popular politician, shot himself to death at Searcy, Ark. He had been drinking heavily lately.

At Dallas, Texas, Joe Hayes, a well-known negro politician, shot and killed Rev. Peyton Hooker, also colored, and head cook at the St. George hotel.

Fires.

At Chenoa, Ill., several business houses were burned, including the store of Jacob Balbach. His loss is $20,000; insured. Total loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

The Northern Michigan Lumber Company's factory as Fanderage, Mich., burned down. Loss, $15,000, with little insurance. One hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The South City markets were destroyed by fire at Dublin. The loss is £100,000.

Personal.

Advices received at the White House from Loon Lake state that Mrs. Harrison is steadily improving. Her recovery is gradual but each day shows some gratifying change.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, is able to attend to his duties again, and will at once take up the matter of the mining riots, the trial of the prisoners coming up in a few days.

Miscellaneous.

John Hitz, of Mexico, Mo., drowned himself because he regretted having sold his farm.

Near Fairburry, Ill., Andrew Miller and Charles Mote fought on a straw stack, Miller fell off and brock his neck. Mote surrendered.

Political.

General Weaver, after visiting at his former home for a few hours; started South. He will speak in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Virginia. He will return to Iowa early in October, and devote the balance of his time to the Northwestern States. He is in good health and is very sanguine.

Religious.

Two hundred San Francisco business houses closed Friday on account of a religious revival.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Severe weather in the south of Ireland has caused great damage to the crops. The hay crop has been destroyed and the potato blight has appeared. The potato crop had promised to be the best in years.

The terrible heat now prevalent in Germany has dried up grapes in Rhenish, Austrian and Baden vineyards.

A Russian ukase has been issued annulling the prohibition against the exportation from Russia of rye, rye meal and all kinds of bran.

Several Welsh tin plate manufacturers closed their works. Sixty works are now closed and 10,000 hands are idle. Many sailed Saturday to find employment in America.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, Dr. Obermueller, body physician of the Czar, died at the age of 55. It is said he died of Asiatic cholera.

Two Serious Railroad Wrecks.

Near Elbow Lake, Minn., two crowded passenger cars on train No. 65 of the Soo road went through a trestle. Four men were killed outright and about 30 others injured. The dead are: Gust Bergquist, of Hoffman, Minn., James Lannia, of Byprass, Minn., Edward Smith, of Dunbar, Wis., and Michael Crockett, of Ironwood, Mich. The passengers were principally harvest hands on their way to the Dakota harvest fields.

At Washington, Mo., two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific road collided owing to a confounding of orders by the train dispatcher. John Siebold, fireman of the eastbound train, was buried under his engine and instantly killed. Engineer Condon, Brakeman Wm. Roper and James W. Goodwin of Atlanta, Ga., were seriously injured. Fifty-six cars were wrecked and piled in a heap 30 feet high. The company's loss is $50,000. The train dispatcher is said to have disappeared.

ONLY 41 MINERS SURVIVE.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE ENTOMBED IN THE PARK SLIP MINE ESCAPE DEATH.

A London dispatch states that 43 of the men imprisoned by the explosion in the Park Slip mine at Aberkenfig were found to be alive. Thirty-five of them have been taken out. The other eight were too weak to be moved and are still below. Of these two have since died. For the remaining 100 there is no hope.

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	27	10	0	.736
Philadelphia	21	16	0	.568
Boston	20	16	0	.556
Brooklyn	20	17	0	.541
New York	18	16	1	.529
Cincinnati	19	18	0	.514
Pittsburgh	18	18	0	.500
Louisville	18	18	1	.500
Chicago	17	19	0	.472
Baltimore	16	20	1	.444
St. Louis	13	25	0	.342
Washington	12	26	1	.316

THE HOMESTEAD SITUATION.

ABOUT 2,200 MEN AT WORK.

The Troops to Remain. Cost to The State This Far $200,000.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY HIS FRIEND.

The forty-fourth day of the existence of Camp Black at Homestead was fated to be the one in which the first accident of any kind among the troops was to occur, and as a result the deepest gloom has settled upon the encampment. Thursday morning while lying asleep in his tent, Jeremiah Benninghoff, of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, was accidently shot by Private Ford Smith, of the same company, and died an hour later. Benninghoff had been on duty Tuesday night, and was resting in his tent, which adjoined that of Smith. The latter, with a friend, was in his own tent getting instructions how to handle a revolver. While thus engaged the revolver was accidently discharged. The ball passed through the canvas of both tents and struck Benninghoff in the left breast, taking a slanting course and penetrating the left lung and the kidneys. Benninghoff staggered out of his tent holding his hand to his breast. He cried: "I've been shot," and managed to return to his tent. He was removed to the hospital tent.

The wounded militiaman realized this fact as fully as the attending surgeons and tears stood in his eyes as he lay waiting for his last moments upon earth. When bespoke he did so in a calm voice. He said: "It's hard to die. Tell my mother that my dying request was that she should forgive me for going contrary to her wishes in joining the militia." These were the last words the young soldier spoke. He died, just one hour after being shot.

Benninghoff and Smith come from Greenville, and have always been bosom friends. Smith's grief was heartrending when he learned the result of his accidental shot: Smith was fully exonerated, and no restraint was placed upon him. During the afternoon his demeanor became such as to create the belief that he contemplated doing himself harm, and a close watch was was kept upon his movements.

General Wylie no sooner heard of the shooting than he issued an order that all privates be divested of revolvers. The captains of the various companies carried out the order at once. In speaking of the sad affair, General Wylie said he could never see the reason why a man should carry a gun and a revolver, and yesterday's fatality settled the matter in his mind. He spoke very regretfully of the shooting, and was greatly grieved that the first accident had been of a fatal character.

SOLDIERS WANT TO STAY.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, through their officers, asked to be kept at Homestead as long as there is any evidence of trouble. According to Colonel Kreps the request will likely be granted. The boys have been here ever since the strike begun and say they would like to stay until the trouble is adjusted. The militiamen think that if Homestead had remained under martial law the disorder that accompained the removal of Nicholis Rattigan's household goods would not have occurred.

HOMESTEAD MEN ATTACKED.

The bitter feeling existing against persons who are directly or indirectly connected with the Carnegie works at Homestead manifested itself the other day in a very pronounced manner. During the afternoon Captain Windsor, of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, doing duty opposite Homestead, sent his cook across the river on an errand. When the cook reached Homestead he was set upon and brutally beaten. His head was cut open in several places, and he was otherwise badly used up.

This affair had not ceased to be talked about before another was reported. Edward Smith, weighman in the 33-inch mill, lives at Braddock. He had been in the habit of visiting his home every other evening. As he was boarding a train at Braddock, he was accosted by four men, pulled from the car step and beaten in a terrible manner. His assailants escaped. Smith could hardly walk, but managed to reach the steamer Little Bill, which was lying near Braddock, and was taken to Homestead. Some time will elapse before he can resume work.

A number of non-union men were leaving the mill when a boy about 18 years of age set up a vigorous "bahing." The youth kept it up until a couple of deputy sheriffs came along and took him in charge. He was escorted to military headquarters, and it is safe to say no boy was ever more thoroughly frightened. He was kept under guard a short time, after which he was given some wholesome advice and discharged.

An hour or two later three non-union men passed through the gate near Munhall station. No sooner had they reached the street than they were halted by several union men. One of the non-unionists, a strapping big fellow, denied anybody's right to interfere with him and emphasized his objections to such interference by knocking down one of the strikers, whereupon the companions of the latter took to their heels, while the non-union men proceeded to their boarding house without further molestation.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Four locked-out men presented themselves at Superintendent Potter's office, and asked to be given employment. Two of the men were given their old positions.

EMIGRATING WORKMEN.

The emigration of Homestead workmen continues unabated. Large numbers of the men leave on every train bound for other points where they have procured positions.

Monday ended the second month of the lock-out at the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, and it finds the company claiming that the strike has been broken beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the old employes asserting with confidence that the end is not yet, and that victory will eventually perch upon their banner. The company claims to have sufficient non-union men to operate its plant successfully, and in proof of the assertion point to the amount of material being turned out, and the acceptability of its quality. On the other hand, the strikers contend that satisfactory work is not being done by the new men, and that a quantity of armor plate for Government cruisers has been rejected. The strikers also claim that their ranks are still intact, though the company asserts that it has reinstated a number of old employes who asked for work. On the heels of the claims of each side comes the story that 300 of the locked-out men have obtained employment in the new steel works at New Castle, and are making preparations to leave Homestead. Just how much truth there is in these stories time will develope. In the meantime the State troops and the deputy sheriffs will hold the fort, with no immediate prospect of their withdrawal.

TWO SHOTS FIRED.

Saturday did not pass without contributing to the almost daily accounts of assaults upon non-union men. A large number of the latter came to Pittsburg Saturday evening and returned on the 10:50 train on the Baltimore & Ohio road. The men left the train at City Farm station. No sooner had they reached the platform than two shots were fired at them from the rear car of the train. There were about 50 persons standing on the platform at the time, but no one was hurt. Deputy McElhaney and a number of soldiers were on duty at that place, but could not ascertain who fired the shots. The deputy asked a brakeman to stop the train in case any more shots were fired. The brakeman told the deputy to go to hades. The matter was reported to Colonel Gray, who informed Superintendent Potter of the affair. The latter will lay the matter before the Baltimore and Ohio officials.

William Welsh, a non-union laborer in the 23-inch mill, visited Pitrsburg Saturday night, returning on the late train. He got off at Munhall station, where he was made prisoner by three men, presumably strikers and escorted into the dark recesses of Munhall hollow. Here he was assaulted by three men and beaten and kicked into insensibility. He was left lying where he fell, and was not discovered until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when some persons saw the prostrated form of Welsh, his head and face covered with blood, and notified Colonel Gray, who had the man removed to the mill hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

An antagonistic spirit exists between the militia and the deputies at Homestead, and it has made itself apparent on several occasions.

Three Pinkerton detectives started on a still hunt for Winchester rifles Saturday, but they failed to locate any of the guns. The search will be continued this week, and some lively times are expected.

THE TROOPS TO REMAIN.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE HAS THUS FAR COST THE STATE $200,000.

Adjutant General W. W. Greenland visited Camp Black at Homestead Saturday. He said the troops would not be withdrawn until the condition of affairs at that place justified such a move. When General Wiley thinks the time has come when the soldiers can safely be withdrawn he will communicate with the Adjutant General, and together they will decide the matter. The troops will therefore remain at Homestead indefinitely. Thus far it has cost the State $200,000 for the use of its citizen soldiers at Homestead. Adjutant General Greenland does not think the grand total will exceed $300,000, his original estimate. He inspected the camp and said that he had never before seen such cleanliness and good order in any encampment.

NEW MEN FOR THE MILL.

Sixty-five new men were received at the works Saturday, according to Superintendent Potter. The new beam mill was started up on single turn, and the blooming mill will be started at once. Everything is running along smoothly, and Superintendent Potter hopes to have every department running on double-turn by the middle of next week. There are about 2,200 men at work now, and the only addition to this number will be 25 or 30 laborers. It was thought that there were enough laborers already employed, but Superintendent Potter says the out-put has increased to such an extent that stock has commenced to pile up in the yard, and more laborers are required to aid in shipping.

QUIET AT COAL CREEK.

The Convict Miners Returned. 90 Miners Arrested.

QUIET PREVAILS AT COAL CREEK.

The latest news from Coal Creek is that quiet prevails. Supplies and clothing are being rushed forward from this city to the soldiers, as their stay is indefinite, and especially since the indications are that the convicts will be returned to the mines in a few days. General Carnes, in the examination of the dispatches in the telegraph office at Coal Creek, has found many dispatches of an incriminating nature and throwing much light upon the conspiracy.

Assistant Commissioner of Labor Alleman left for Nashville, it is understood in obedience to a request from General Carnes that he was "wanted." Alleman says he will be able to show in any court that he has had no part in inciting the riot and attacks.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN.

The Fourth Regiment of Volunteers was organized at Nashville, Colonel Baxter Smith commanding, and will ask to be sworn in at once, subject to the call of the Governor. No further trouble is feared before Labor Day, September 5, or unless the troops are removed from the valley.

A special to the Memphis *Commercial* from Coal Creek says a mountaineer arrived there bringing information of the discovery of a hospital in the mountains, a few miles from Coal Creek, which the miners have improvised in a cave. He says he saw 21 dead bodies there and a large number of wounded.

THE CONVICT MINERS RETURNED.

The 600 convicts recently sent back to Nashville from Oliver Springs, Tracy City and Inman by rioters, were formally ordered returned to these branch prisons. They will be protected by numerous guards.

A squad of soldiers from Coal Creek, under command of Lieutenant Patterson, suddenly appeared at Oliver Springs, Tenn., and began making arrests. They returned with ninety prisoners to Coal Creek, having succeeded in arresting every man they wanted. In and around Oliver Springs the insurrection is a thing of the past.

Peace prevails and the majority of the miners claim they were driven into insurrection by miners who came to Coal Creek and overawed them.

A MINERS' UPRISING IN GEORGIA.

The Tennessee Miners Threaten an Invasion of Georgia—The Adjutant General Orders Soldiers to the Front.

A messenger from Whiteside, Tenn., says that it is rumored that miners from Whiteside will attack the Coal City, Georgia, stockade. Georgia's Adjutant-General has ordered troops to be in readiness to move to the front.

The invasion of Georgia by Tennessee miners will provoke a serious row. Georgia can put 4,000 men in the field on short notice, being the best Southern State with respect to militia. Superintendent Cannon, at Cole City, has asked Georgia for military aid.

RUSSIA'S AWFUL DEATH LIST

Estimated That Over 87,000 People Have Already Died of the Cholera. Hamburg's Alarming Death Rate.

A special cablegram to the N. Y. *Times* from London says: Insuperable difficulties attend the task of trying to get at the mortality statistics of this year's visitation of cholera. Since the Russian Government has admitted the existence of cholera in the European part of the empire, and has begun to furnish official bulletins, its figures have shown in round numbers 75,000 deaths.

Those who know Russia best disagree as to whether this should be taken to represent a fourth or a third or two-fifths of the actual number of deaths. Taking it even at the last would give a total of 87,500. This is probably under rather than over the mark, because less than one-third of the centers of Russian rural population are connected by the telegraphic system, and big places like Kischeneff are known to have been ravaged for weeks with the pest, yet are never mentioned in official returns.

Up to the present there have been something over 600 deaths in Northern France—a sixth in Paris and the rest in the suburbs or at Havre. Death in Hamburg and Altona combined are officially put at 1,200, and the evening bulletins show an alarming spread of a very virulent kind of epidemic. There was never known before such a high ratio of mortality to cases as the Hamburg reports indicate.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

ADVANCE TO AMERICA FEARED.

Difficult to Obtain Men to Bury the Cholera Victims. Hospitals Filled With Dead and Dying.

One hundred and sixty-nine bodies of cholera victims are awaiting burial in Hamburg. So great is the terror that it difficult to get men for the work of burying the dead, and many assistants of undertakers have deserted their places. Business is prostrate, and shipping is going to other ports. So serious is the panic that Russian immigrants, now in the city, find it difficult to procure food, as everybody tries to avoid them.

At Altona the army surgeons have been ordered by their Superiors to assist the civilian doctors in caring for cholera victims.

There is little doubt that the disease was brought to Antwerp by Eastern vessels. The first victims were dock laborers. The first one died almost immediately after entering the hospital, and the appearance of the body showed the disease to be Asiatic cholera. About one-fourth of all the cholera patients removed to the hospital have died. The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. Every vessel from German, French and Russian ports is detained for examination and are thoroughly inspected.

The German authorities on the frontier have been admonished to redouble their precautions against the admission of persons or articles suspected of infection, and everywhere the local sanitary officials are displaying the utmost vigilance.

At London it was announced that all the steamship lines proposed to suspend emigration traffic until danger from cholera is over. A vigilant watch for symptoms of the disease in boarding houses occupied by emigrants will be kept.

BAGGAGE DISINFECTED.

The steamer Italia arrived at New York with 82 passengers, all of whom were well, having been under observation for 14 days before embarkation. The baggage of all passengers were subjected to a thorough disinfection by live steam, followed by a combustion of sulphur.

The officers in New York of the Hamburg-American Packet Company received the following message from the company in Hamburg:

"As danger of infection may come from emigrant passengers booked together with first and second class passengers, we have decided to separate emigrant traffic from first and second class entirely, forwarding emigrants on seperate ships exclusively."

RUSSIA'S DEATH RATE INCREASING.

The official Russian cholera report shows that there were 174 new cases in excess of those reported the day previous, while the deaths were 84 in excess of those reported on the same day. Totals, according to the official figures were, 5,679 new cases and 2,743 deaths.

WILL DISINFECT THE VESSELS.

Hereafter all vessels arriving at Philadelphia from cholera infected districts will be detained and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, at the quarantine station, before being permitted to pass up the Delaware river.

PREPAID TICKETS CUT OFF.

The general agent of the White Star line at New York has issued the following circular to agents: "No prepaid tickets must be issued from Antwerp, Amsterdam, Breman, Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Paris, Oderburg or other continental points without further notice."

35,000 DEAD IN PERSIA THUS FAR.

The Vice Consul at Teheran telegraphs that the estimated deaths in Persia from cholera are 35,000; 5,000 in Meschad, 12,000 in Tabriz, 8,000 in Teheran and 10,000 in other places.

THE CHOLERA DEATH RATE RISING.

According to the Russian official returns, there were 6,322 new cases of cholera, against 5,670 on Wednesday. Thursday there were 2,977 deaths reported, against 2,743 for Wednesday. In St. Petersburg there were reported 103 new cases and 24 deaths.

ONE FRENCH CITY'S DEATH LIST.

The official figures show that on Wednesday there were 18 new cases of cholera and nine deaths from the disease at Havre. Thursday there were 48 new cases and 21 deaths.

MANY NEW CASES AT HAMBURG.

Eight hundred fresh cases of cholera were recorded at Hamburg on Saturday, many of the victims having been seized but a few hours before they perished. The total number of deaths was 140. Prof Koch has telegraphed to Berlin that the plague is increasing in Hamburg.

The German Government has ordered the suspension of all the traffic on the Russian frontier, except at Eydtkumen and Prostken. A multitude of intending emigrants have been stopped at points on the frontier and driven back to Russia. In the two stations named travelers and baggage undergo rigid inspection and disinfection.

THE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The Asiatic cholera has arrived in England. The steamer Gemma, from Hamburg, has entered at Gravesend, bringing several cases of the plague. Two women on the steamer have died from the cholera, another victim, a man, is improving. The news has caused great consternation at Gravesend, and excitement in London.

The steamer Laura, which arrived at Lynn-Regis, from Hamburg, had two persons sick on board, suspected of cholera. The health officers of Lynn refused to allow the steamer to enter port, and compelled it to put back to sea.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED.

An Explosion in a Colliery in Wales Entraps 143 Men. All the Exits Blocked Up With Wreckage.

At Aberkenfig, near Bridgend, in the County of Glamorgan, Wales, 143 miners are entrapped in a coal pit, owing to an explosion which shattered the galleries by which they could have made exit.

When the explosion took place women and children rushed to the mouth of the pit crying and waiting for the fathers, husbands and brothers below. The scenes at the pit mouth were most distressing. The explosion may have destroyed every life in the mine.

The managers have called on men from neighboring collieries to assist in the work of rescue, and the most strenuous exertions are being made to open a way to the unfortunates below. In several instances women have gone frantic over the suspense, and some of them have insisted in taking part in the work.

Six bodies were recovered Saturday from the pit. The work of rescue, owing to the difficulties with the ventilating apparatus, proceeds slowly.

The Revolution Ended.

News of the revolution in Honduras being ended was brought to New York by the steamship City of Dallas. The leaders of the revolutionists, Nuilla and Bonilla, have fled the country and most of the great forces has been disbanded. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent a fresh outbreak. If any of the leaders are found they will be shot.

A Cloud Burst at Roanoke, Va.

A cloudburst visited Roanoke, Va., Wednesday night and over $100,000 worth of damage was done and one life, if not more, lost.

FOR RETALIATION.

Canada Having delayed Too Long Must Pay Freight Through the Soo Canal.

In accordance with provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 20, 1892, entitled "An act to enforce reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada and for other purposes," the president has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll, amounting to about 20 cents per ton, on all freight passing through the Welland canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20 cent toll at the Welland canal on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal, or some port east of Montreal, for export, and that if transhipped at any intermediate point such transhipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on such products when shipped to a port of the United States, or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipment within the United States; and

"Whereas, The government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland canal in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871; and,

"Whereas, Said Welland canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable:

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that on and after September 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port in the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and in that event I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes in transit to Canadian ports."

On the first day of August the secretary of state informed Mr. Herbert, in charge of the British legation, that such action would be taken if satisfaction were not given. On August 15 Richard G. Lay, consul general at Ottawa, telegraphed the state department that the Canadian ministers had determined to abolish rebate on canal tolls at the end of the season. The decision, added Mr. Lay, continued the rebate as now till the end of the season of navigation. The secretary gave a further warning, and yesterday, no action of the dominion cabinet having been taken, the president sent forth his proclamation.

CANADA BACKS DOWN.

THE GOVERNMENT WON'T RETALIATE, AND WILL PAY THE CANAL CHARGES.

It has been decided that the Canadian Government will reimburse shippers for this season for any loss they may sustain through the imposition of tolls on freight going to a Canadian port through the St. Mary's Canal.

A meeting of the Canadian Cabinet has been held to discuss the outlook and the probable effect of President Harrison's proclamation on Canadian lake shipping.

A member of the Cabinet stated that no attempt at retaliation would be made in the direction of imposing discriminatory tolls on American vessels passing through the Welland Canal, as had been suggested by some of the Government papers.

It was further decided to carry to the notice of the British Government the absurdity of continuing the Washington treaty in force, in view of the fact that it has been denuded of every clause by which any special privileges were conceded to Canadian citizens, and urge the abrogation of the treaty at the earliest possible moment.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

Almost All Branches of Trade Show A Decided Increase.

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

In all respects the business situation appears more favorable than a week ago. There has been a general though moderate improvement in distribution; manufactures are more fully employed; several great labor controversies have ended, and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. A little more gold has gone abroad, and imports of merchandise are still enormous; for three weeks at New York 48½ per cent, larger than for the same weeks last year, while in exports from New York the increase for three weeks is only about 4½ per cent, but the shipments last year were phenomenal, and it is encouraging that they are not diminished. The excess of imports over exports continues later in the season than usual, but money markets are so well supplied that some outgo of gold causes no disturbance or apprehension.

Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices. Wheat receipts at the West in four days of this week have been 5,525,593 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,473,608 bushels.

Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused heavy unloading of pork, which has fallen $1 per barrel, and hogs are a quarter and lard a fraction lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to seven and one-eighth cents by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and the better reports of the coming crop. But while in other speculative markets sales have been small for the week, those of cotton reached 505,000 bales.

At Pittsburg raw iron is slightly weaker, though some of the works have not yet finished repairs and the window glass works will not all be in operation until the end of September. Trade at Cleveland is good, with better demand for money, and at Cincinnati the hardware trade is at present better than a year ago and in paper and paper bags much better, with general trade fair and collections good. Business at Detroit is in some lines larger and in all equal to last year's, with collections very fair.

Chicago reports trade better than a year ago, with favoring crop reports; an increase of 20 per cent. in receipts of cattle, 25 in oats, 33 in cured meats and 66 per cent. in flour, compared with last year, but some decrease in other articles. Needed rains have greatly helped crops in Wisconsin, and manufacturers at Milwaukee are all busy.

Some improvement is noted at all Southern cities reporting, and trade at Nashville is very fair; increasing, with brighter prospects at Memphis, and in all lines gaining at New Orleans, with a better demand for money.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered for the United States 165, for Canada 15, a total of 180 as compared with 197 last week, and 189 the week previous to the last, and 226 for the corresponding week last year.

Hiccoughed To Death.

After hiccoughing continuously for seven days, Lewis Schaum died at Royersford, Pa., in a spasm.