# MISSION FIELDS STATUS NORMAL

## REPORT OF OFFICIALS.

### American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Finances Make Good Showing.

The ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began its sessions at Oberlin, O., Tuesday, President Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., of Boston, presiding. The report of the Home Department was presented by Secretary Charles H. Davids, D. D., of Boston. The report states that during the year 37 new missionaries were sent out to the various fields. The large number of workers who left China on account of the uprising have returned to the Far East and normal conditions have been resumed. The twentieth century fund, which it is proposed shall reach $250,000, now amounts to $115,796.52. The total receipts from all sources last year amounted to $845,105.85. The so-called regular donations unconditioned by the donors, from individuals, churches and societies, were $504,935.36, a loss from last year of $4,262.52. Of this sum the several woman's boards contributed $124,710.61, an increase over the previous year of $16,054.99. The contributions to the distinctive work of the American board have decreased by a little over $20,000, as compared with one year ago. As compared with last year the legacies show an increase of $49,810.03. In special gifts $42,717.42 was received. The expenses of the year were larger than the previous year by $24,222.23, the total expenditures being $741,303.35. The financial prospects for the ensuing year are said to be as good as in any year of the board's history. A summary of the report of the treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin, was presented as follows: Expenditures—Cost of missions, $685,465.54; cost of agencies, $18,486.54; cost of publications, $9,782.48; cost of administration, $27,568.79; balance for which the board was in debt September 1, 1901, $102,341.38; total, $845,105.85. Receipts—Donations, $651,304.24. legacies, $174,437.58; interest on general permanent fund, $19,364.03; total, $845,105,885.

## WESTERN MARYLAND FUNDS.

### Stockholders Meeting Issues Call for $15,000,000.

The first stockholders' meeting of the Western Maryland Railroad company, since control passed to the Gould interests was held in Baltimore. The annual report was delayed owing to the large amount of detail work in connection with the transfer of the property. The directors elected were Winslow S. Pierce, A. H. Calef, H. C. Deming, F. S. Landstreet, John W. Gates, Edwin Gould, George J. Gould, Lawrence Greer, Henry B. Henson, W. H. McIntyre, of New York; John M. Hood, Charles W. Slagle, S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore. A call was issued to the underwriters of the $25,000,000 of bonds that are to be sold immediately, to pay 60 per cent. of to their subscription. The proceeds will be applied to the extension plans of the company.

### Passenger Trains Collide.

A fast west-bound passenger train and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis accommodation train, on the Vandalia, collided at Reelsville, Ind., killing Fred H. Hemson, mail clerk, and seriously injuring three others. The wreck was due to the failure of the agent at Harmony to deliver an order.

### What Peary Discovered.

At a meeting in New York of the Peary Arctic club a letter from Peary was read, in which he expressed regret at his failure to attain the pole and pointed out that among the discoveries made was unquestionably the most northerly land on the globe.

## AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Lieut. Col. Randlett, in charge of the Klowa Indian reservation in Oklahoma, in his annual report vigorously assails the Indian Rights association and the government board of Indian commissioners.

Secretary of the Treasury Shay favors the ship subsidy scheme, saying its drain on the treasury would be infinitesimal.

Commissioner W. E. Sewell has been appointed naval governor of Guam, Philippine Islands, relieving Commander Seaton Schroeder.

A dispatch from Minister Bowen, dated at Caracas, Venezuela, says: "Fighting continues at La Victoria. No communication is to be had with Velencia."

Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the United States Military academy, in his annual report, says that the discipline of the cadets has been very satisfactory throughout the year.

The conditional acceptance by President Mitchell of the amended offer of the anthracite operators to arbitrate the questions at issue was made public at the White House Thursday.

The Supply sailed from New York for Guam, to remain as a station ship. Commander William E. Sewell, a passenger, has been assigned as naval governor of Guam, relieving Commander Seaton Schroeder.

Secretary Root will recommend in his forthcoming annual report to Congress that the United States purchase arms and equipment sufficient for a force of 250,000 men. He believes this number of troops will be necessary to resist invasion by a foreign army in time of war.

These changes in the diplomatic corps have been announced: Henry L. Wilson, now minister to Chile, to be minister to Greece, in place of Charles S. Francis, resigned; John B. Jackson, now first secretary at Berlin, to be minister to Chile; H. Percival Dodge, now second secretary at Berlin, to take the place of Mr. Jackson; R. F. Reynolds Hitt, now secretary at Paris, to take place of Mr. Dodge.

## FRIEND OF UNIONS.

### President Mitchell Denies That J. Pierpont Morgan Was Forced to Favor Strike Settlement.

President Mitchell was asked what he knew of the report cabled from New York to England that J. Pierpont Morgan was forced to intervene in the coal strike and in reply he said: "To my personal knowledge Mr. Morgan has been trying to settle the coal strike ever since he came back from Europe two months ago. If others had been as fair and reasonable as Mr. Morgan was, the strike would have been settled a long time ago. I know nothing about Mr. Morgan's financial interests compelling him to seek settlement of the strike, but I am informed that he has keenly felt his responsibility to the public in connection with the fuel famine, and has done his best to bring about the end. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, were working for a settlement when President Roosevelt made his last and successful move. Mr. Morgan could not very well have been forced to do something which he had been trying to achieve for several weeks. I make this statement in justice to Mr. Morgan. We have had no quarrel with him, and we wish none. We do not fear him, but prefer his friendship if he is willing to give it to us. I am credibly informed that he is friendly to organized labor. As an organizer of capital he concedes the right of labor to organize also, and when labor organizations are fair and conservative he believes in dealing directly with them for the advantage of both employer and employe. It is this relationship which the United Mine Workers seek in the anthracite field, and we invite Mr. Morgan to cooperate with us in securing a permanent and scientific solution of the labor problem in this region." Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the arbitration commission, appointed by the President to consider the differences between the mine operators and the miners, spent a half hour at the White House Saturday discussing in a general way with President Roosevelt the work of the commission and the existing condition of affairs. E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was chosen as one of the arbitrators of the miners' strike disputes, said he would certainly accept if for no other reason than to avoid the complication and delay that might result from one of the commissioners declining. District Attorney McLaughlin, at Pottsville, Pa., decided to institute habeas corpus proceedings to secure the custody of Private Walter Wadsworth, of the Eighteenth regiment. Wadsworth shot William Durham, a striker, on October 9, and a warrant is out for his arrest on the charge of murder, but the military authorities refuse to surrender him.

## EVILS OF MONOPOLIES.

### How the Trust Problem Appears to Attorney General Knox.

In an address delivered before the chamber of commerce, Pittsburg, Attorney General P. C. Knox made the following deductions: If trusts, so-called, are being illegally conducted Congress, has the power to enact laws, the enforcement of which will effectually eradicate the evils. A law which would cover contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, as defined by the common law, would exclude all hurtful combinations and conspiracies. Congress can, if it sees fit, adopt that law. I challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government, to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests. Public sentiment is sufficiently aroused and the situation sufficiently grave to call for the efforts the President is making to secure an authoritative exposition of existing laws and suggesting additional ones. Every constitutional question is an open one until it is decided by the supreme court. May not Congress, under the commerce clause, effectively amend and extend the law to deal with the trust question? Who shall say that the power of Congress does not extend so far? I think it does. I am quite sure no one can now say it does not.

## MASONS WILL CELEBRATE.

### Lodge to Observe 150th Anniversary of Washington's Initiation.

Invitations have been issued for the celebration by the grand lodge of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia of the sesqui-centennial of the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic fraternity, which took place in Fredericksburg, Va., on November 4, 1752. President Roosevelt, who is a member of Oyster Bay lodge, is expected to make an address. General Stewart L. Woodford, minister to Spain, will deliver an oration on "Washington as a Citiden,' and James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, Pa., one on "Washington as a Free Mason."

### Revolver Instead of Check.

When pressed for settlement, William C. Turner, formerly president of the Climax Bottle Manufacturing Company, of New York, shot and instantly killed Albert Hamilton, of Pittsburg, and W. J. Mallard, of New York city. He then put a bullet through his own brain, and the three men died together in a little room not more than 10 by 15 feet in area.

### Admiral Selfridge Dead.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., U. S. N., retired, died at the McLean asylum in Waverly, Mass. He was the oldest admiral in the world, and his son, Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., is a retired rear admiral in the navy.

### Convicted on Old Murder Charge.

Albert Brown, a negro, was convicted at Evergreen, Ala., of killing Levi Brown in 1871 and sentenced to prison for life.

# END OF VENEZUELAN WAR IN SIGHT

## CASTRO'S ARMY DEFEATED.

### Government Forces Compelled to Retreat After Desperate Fighting and Heavy Losses.

News has been received from Caracas that the battle near La Victoria, Venezuela, between forces of President Castro, numbering 4,100 men, with 15 guns, and the Venezuelan revolutionists,, has so far been without definite result. General Matos, leader of the revolution, and General Mendoza were not present. The only rebel Generals engaged were Guevara, Torres, Crespo and Antonio Fernandez, who had with them about 3,100 men, representing the advance guard of the revolutionists. President Castro twice led a charge in person and showed great courage and coolness. His Lieutenant, General Alcantara, who was at one time at the West Point Military Academy, was mortally wounded. The Government forces had 247 men killed, while the revolutionists lost 310 men. Among the latter was General Guevara. The arrival at the scene of battle at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon of Vice President Gomez with 800 men and a large amount of ammunition saved the situation for the Government. At that time the odds were greatly against President Castro, but the arrival of reinforcements improved his position. Monday night the revolutionists still retained their positions. The fight started again Tuesday, and at 10 o'clock in the morning Castro retired to La Victoria. At 1 o'clock the fighting ceased on both sides. News of the engagement having reached Generals Matos and Mendoza, they hastened to the scene and arrived at a point near La Victoria with the rest of the revolutionary army, which now numbers about 8,000 men. The reinforcements under Matos and Mendoza intended to take part in the renewal of hostilities. Those who were wounded in the fighting are still without medical assistance or care. They lie on the battlefield as they fell, and the scene there is one of great horror.

## MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

### President Roosevelt Names a Commission of Six.

After a consultation with President Mitchell at the temporary White House at Washington, Wednesday, President Roosevelt named the following commission, who are to determine the points at issue between the mine operators and United Mine Workers' Union: Brigadier General John M. Wilson, United States army retired; late chief of engineers. E. W. Parker, Washington, as an expert mining expert engineer; chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of United States court. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal. Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The President has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, is appointed recorder of the commission." The naming of this commission is the result of a mutual agreement on the terms of compromise between the Union and the operators.

## THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

### Tariff Schedule of Cuba Favors the United States.

It is reported in Havana that the proposed treaty with the United States is based on tariffs that were prepared by Col. Bliss, ex-collector of customs According to these the United States will give Cuba concessions amounting to 20 per cent. The United States will pay about the same duties as at present, but the duties for imports from other nations will be increased from about 20 to 70 per cent. It is said that this excludes the trade of all nations but the United States.

## UNITED STATES LEADS IN COAL

### Enormous Output in 1901 Exceeds That of British Empire.

The United States Geological Survey estimates the world's production of coal in 1901 at 866,165,540 short tons. The three great coal producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain and Germany Prior to 1899 Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1899, 1901 the United States has made such remarkable increases due to the activity in the metal trades, that it now stands far in the lead, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 47,965,938 short tons. Up to the close of 1900 the coal production of Great Britain and her colonies, if taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, but the output of the mines of this country last year exceeded by about 26,000,000 short tons, the entire output of Great Britain and her dependencies, including India and the Transvaal. Of the output of coal in 1901, the United States produced 33.86 per cent, Great Britain and her dependencies, 30.86 per cent, and Germany, 19.42 per cent, or combined 84.14 per cent of the total production.

### Richest Nation on Earth

The Osage Indians of Oklahoma, are said to have $8,000,000 cash on deposit in Washington and to own 1,500,000 acres of land, worth another $8,000,000. Their realty holdings give a per capita wealth of $4,000 for every brave, squaw and papoose in the tribe.

### Telegraph Operators Organize.

There was organized in New York city a lodge of the International Union of Commercial Operators.

## LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Two men were killed by accident to an airship in France.

Coal cars are being bunched in storage yards ready to rush coal to market.

Father Pic Mayer, a German, has been elected general of the Carmelite order.

The Vermont Legislature re-elected W. P. Dillingham United States senator.

The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been officially declared infected with yellow fever.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton was elected president of Princeton Theological seminary.

The town of Klamartron, Cal., was nearly wiped out by fire, which caused a loss of $350,000.

Cholera is spreading fast in Palestine and at Gaza the daily death record is from 30 to 40.

Winslow S. Pierce has been elected president of the Westerland Maryland railroads.

Archbishop Chapelle has reached Genoa from the United States and proceeded to Rome.

A dispatch from Tangler, Morocco, declares that all Europeans have been expelled from Fez.

The seven days' battle in Venezuela is without permanent result, according to Minister Bowen.

Gilman, Son & Co., bankers and dealers in Western mortgages in New York, have failed for $200,000.

There were two inches of snow at Cadillac and a two hours' snowstorm at Marquette, Michigan, Tuesday.

Consular reports show that Russia produces more petroleum than the United States, but the grade is inferior.

Mrs. W. A. Kierl, 17 years years old, was placed under arrest at Syracuse, N. Y., charged with poisoning her husband.

The sailing of two ocean steamships from New York was delayed through the late arrival of their supplies of coal.

Motorman and conductor were held responsible for death of President Roosevelt's bodyguard, William Craig, at Pittsfield, Mass.

The Grand hotel at Point Chautauqua, N. Y., owned by a Beaver Falls and Buffalo syndicate, was destoyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

The Tillamook stage was held up by three masked men five miles from North Yamhill, Ore. The robbers secured $200 and escaped.

It is announced in Rome that the emperor and empress of Russia will come to Italy next December, escorted by a Russian squadron.

Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the American cup, sent by the Royal Ulster Yacht club, was made public by the New York Yacht club.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Chas. S. Fairchild was painfully but not dangerously hurt by being knocked down by a trolley car in New York.

The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers, in session in Washington, resolved to endeavor to induce Congress to reduce the tax on whisky.

A box containing bank notes valued at $50,000 in gold was stolen from the treasure room of the steamer Zafiro on her voyage from Hong Kong to Manila.

The crown prince of Siam devoted the greater portion of one day inspecting Cramps' shipyard and the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia.

The Golden Eagle Knights, at Portland, Me., elected Jenkin Hill, Reading, Pa., supreme chief, and F. A. Williams, Youngstown, O., supreme first guardsman.

Governor Hunn refuses to call an extra session of the Delaware Legislature to elect two United States senators before the regular session soon to convene.

Russell Sage, the New York financier, makes two of his clerks trustees so that in case of his death collateral for loans may not be tied up in estate settlement.

President Roosevelt issued an order endorsing the opinion of Attorney General Knox incorporated therein, touching the soliciting of political moneys from government officials and by them.

Andrew Carnegie will be installed as rector of St. Andrew's University, England, October 22, and Ambassadors White and Choate will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Simon Yondes, of Indianapolis, has given $12,000 to the Presbyterian home mission board, which makes $87,000 that he has contributed to the missionary work within six months.

A strong effort is being made in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas to organize every sawmill firm of importance into the Hardware Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

The immediate acceptance of the President Roosevelt commission by the anthracite operators and by President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, caused a big drop in the wholesale prices on both hard and soft coal in New York.

Prof. Adolph Lorenz, the Vienna, Austrian surgeon who made a special trip to operate upon the daughter of J. Ogden Armour, was cited before the state board of health on the charge of practicing without a license. He took out a license.

A petition will be forwarded to Rome for a coadjutor in the Cincinnati archdiocese for Archbishop William Henry Elder. He has been in the priesthood 56 years and is the oldest member of the American hierarchy.

Ida C. Craddock, known as priestess and pastor of the Church of Yoga, who was to have been sentenced in the United States court in New York for sending objectionable literature through the mails, was found dead in her room.

Tuesday was the first registration day of the coming election in Porto Rico. Few serious conflicts have thus far been reported.

# FIERY VIOLENCE AT SOUFRIERE.

## A TERIFFIC ERUPTION.

### Matter Thrown Forth Sparkles in Dark Air—Incessant Roar Accompanies Outbreak.

A terrific eruption of the Soufriere volcano at St. Vincent, commenced again Wednesday. During the preceding day earth tremors, apparently too slight to be considered important, were experienced in the central and northern parts of the island. At 8 o'clock Wednesday night there were indubitable indications of an eruption. Rumbling noises were heard, and they increased until 9 o'clock, when the roaring volcanic giant belched out its deadly contents. This eruption was followed by a brief lull. Then, from 10 o'clock until 4 o'cock Thursday morning the upheaval continued. The outbreak was accompanied by an incessant and confused canonading. There were incandescent clouds and sparkling matter was ejected. After 4 o'clock the disturbance gradually decreased, but the noise of the boiing caldron was still audible in the districts near the volcano. Both craters of the Soufriere were apparently active. Sand fell heavily everywhere from 1:30 until 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning. At Southern points the sand was half an inch deep, the depth gradually increasing toward the volcanic cone, where there were showers of large stones, pebbles and cinders. Kingstown and other southern points of the island have not been damaged. This eruption caused darkness at Bridgetown, Island of Barbados. There was a fall of volcanic dust there. The sand ejected during this eruption has a stronger sulphurous odor than any previously thrown out, and one superficial square foot of it weighs exactly one pound. The public meeting held at Kingstown to discuss alleged maladministration of relief funds was enthusiastic and orderly. Thousands of persons of all classes, including Carib Indians and other sufferers from the recent volcanic eruptions were present. A resolution was adopted asking Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to recall Governor Llewellyn. It charges diversion of supplies contributed by the United States, and that Llewellyn falsely announced that no land was left and that sufferers must emigrate to Jamaica.

## DEFENDS GEN. SMITH.

### Gen. Grant Says That He Is Not So Bad as Painted.

General Jacob H. Smith is not so bad as he is painted. This is the opinion which General Frederick Grant expressed when he arrived in Chicago from the Philippines. "General Smith is a man who does a good deal of talking, but I do not believe he is as violent as he seems to make the public believe," said General Grant. "I succeeded him in command of the district where he was supposed to have done so much burning and killing. But I could not find that he had destroyed so vastly as I had supposed. The buildings which General Smith did burn were those shelters which stood a half mile or so from the towns, and which offered cover for the people who came down from the mountains and rushed in at night to attack the American soldiers who were stationed in the towns. He ordered all of these buildings burned, which was just as it should have been."

## RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

### Hulk of the British Ship Jersey Found at Brooklyn.

After lying buried for over a century the English prison ship Jersey, in which several hundred Americans were martyred while the British held New York in the Revolution, has been discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard by the workmen putting up the launching stays for the battleship Connecticut. Historical associations have been searching for the Jersey for 50 years. The half-buried hull of the ship is lying under 12 or 14 feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

## ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

### Officers of Correspondence School Taken Into Custody.

Postoffice Inspector Hugh J. Gorman caused the arrest of the four principal officers of the Alt F. Clark Company, of Scranton, Pa., which conducts what is known as the Correspondence Institute of America. The men arrested are Alt F. Clark, president; Conrad Lotz, vice president and treasurer; Louis Conrad, secretary, and William M. Bingham, general manager. The warrant charges them with using the mails for the purpose of defrauding.

### Fifteen Hurt in a Wreck.

A passenger train on the Northern Pacific road collided with an engine six miles west of Brainerd, Minn., and Engineer Carlson, Fireman Leonard and Baggagemaster Jones and a dozen passengers were injured.

### United States Consul Lost.

Vice Consul J. F. Kimball, at Neuvo Laredo, Tex., reports that a message had been received from the United States Consul General at Monterey, Mexico, stating that no news had been heard of United States Consul Garrett, who went into the Sierra Madre range, on a hunting expedition September 9.

### Labor Organizer Sent to Jail.

Edward Gurrant, a labor organizer from Indianapolis, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment by the Federal court at Abingdon, Va., for contempt in disregarding the order of the court not to trespass on the lands of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company while they were in a receiver's hands.

## ALABAMA RACE RIOT.

### Three White Men and Eight Negroes Fall in a Fierce Fight Near Birmingham.

A terrific race riot broke out at Littleton, 22 miles west of Birmingham, Ala. Three white men and eight negroes are dead. The negroes in the place outnumber the whites ten to one, and are in complete possession of the town. The negroes have captured a powder magazine belonging to a coal company. A reign of terror existed Sunday. The operators at Littleton at 10 o'clock p. m. Sunday wired Birmingham that 40 armed white men were in his office waiting for a sheriff's posse, and if the officers were not there before morning there was going to be very serious trouble in the place. The riot started in the afternoon, when a white woman was shoved off a trestle by a negro man and woman. The woman told her friends and five white men went after the negroes. A pitched battle followed, and the white men were worsted. The white men were forced to retire, but succor soon arrived and the negroes were put to flight. Reinforcements for them arrived also. Shooting continued all night. James Thompson, white, is shot in the abdomen and will die. Another man shot and killed instantly worked for the Sloss-Sheffield Company. His name is not known. One white man is missing. The reports from Littleton say there is great excitement and everybody is armed. Sheriff Burgin and 10 deputies left Birmingham for the scene of the riot.

## THE WORLD'S COFFEE SUPPLY.

### Three-Fourths of All That Is Used Comes From Brazil.

Coffee was originally indigenous to Abyssinia, from whence it was introduced in Ceylon and Java, but since its introduction into the West Indies and South America its original habitat has almost been forgotten. Its cultivation in its native home has been completely neglected. Brazil is now the most important coffee producing country of the world, producing, according to the "Government Crop Reporter," almost three-fourths of the annual crop. Brazil's position with reference to the coffee market is much like that which this country occupies as regards corn. Similarly, while Chicago is the chief corn mart of the world, Santos, in the State of San Paulo, Brazil, is the chief coffee mart. From this point about one-third of the world's coffee commerce originates.

### Strikers Ordered Back.

The Chicago Federation of Labor by an almost unanimous vote ordered the striking members of the Wholesale Grocers' Employes' Union to return to work pending the settlement of their troubles by arbitration. Five large establishments had been tied up and two more were threatened.

## CABLE FLASHES.

Rear Admiral Charles Beresford has been promoted to the rank of vice admiral in the British navy.

The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to the renewal of the literary copyright treaty between the United States and Spain.

Rachel Elizabeth Hurd, the American woman accused in London of complicity with Henry Conrad in attempting to obtain a wax impression of a postoffice box, was discharged.

General Zinzar Marovics has formed a new cabinet in Servia in succession to the ministry, which resigned October 13. It is composed of Independent Radicals, with himself as premier.

The Hague tribunal awarded the payment of $1,420,000 to the United States by Mexico as the adjudicated amount due in the Pious fund, and further an annual payment of $43,050 in Mexican currency. The decision was unanimous.

Gen. Perdomo, minister of state and commander of the Columbian army, has been invested with presidential power, on his arrival at Panama. A guard of American marines presented arms, and he was escorted to the center of the city by Columbian troops amid wild cheering.

Pope Leo paid $500,000 for the library of Prince Barberini, founded by Urban VIII. It will be established in a special hall in the vatican at Rome, and open to the scientists of all countries.

The rolled steel syndicate at Berlin reduced prices in Germany by $1.25 a ton, as a concession to public opinion. There has been much agitation recently over the high domestic and low export prices.

The British punitive expedition under Colonel Swayne sent to Somaliland, Arabia, fought a heavy engagement with the forces of Mad Muliah. Major Phillips and Captain Angus were killed. Colonel Cobb wounded.

Word has been received confirming previous reports that the provisional government of Haiti has crushed the Firminist revolution, and adding that the election of Senoque Pierre to the presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees are expected at Kingston, Jamaica.

The new Chinese—Portuguese treaty authorizes a supplementary convention to fix the customs regulations for the new station to be established under the treaty, and making Lappa, opposite Macao, where a large traffic in opium is carried on, equivalent to a treaty port.

It is reported that during the recent visit of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to the Sultan of Turkey, a treaty was concluded. Under its terms the porte undertakes to exclude in time of war, all foreign warships from the Black Sea, while Russia agrees at Turkey's request, to furnish aid by land and sea forces.

At Fehrbellin, Brandenburg, Germany, a monument was unveiled in the presence of Emperor William to the memory of the great elector and his defeat of the Swedes there in 1675.