

BRYAN SEWELL NOTIFIED.

A TREMENDOUS CRUSH.

The Police Compelled to Charge the Crowd to Bring It Into Order.

William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewell were formally notified Wednesday night of their nominations as President and Vice President of the United States in Madison Square Garden, New York city. When the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, a wild turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indescribable mob. Men tore each other's and their own clothes in their frantic endeavors to gain admission, and many of the women were hurled to the ground. A shriek after shriek came from the women in the struggling mass, and two or three of them fainted. Then the police rallied, and with a vigorous use of their clubs formed a line, and thereafter the crowd was recognized by order. From floor to roof the garden was crowded with human beings.

It was just at 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan entered. He had reached the garden in company with his wife and Mr. St. John, but did not remain below until they were seated. They were conveyed to the Twenty-seventh street entrance, from where the police had kept back the crowd, and the arrival of the candidate was not known to the struggling masses around the other doors. But when he stepped on the stand which was recognized by many in the audience a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come the cheering became louder and louder, and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes.

Elliott Danforth, of New York, was made chairman of the meeting. Gov. Stone, of Missouri, made the opening address in the absence of Senator White, of California, permanent chairman of the National convention.

Mr. Bryan arose and delivered his speech of acceptance, which was a very long one, containing about 12,000 words.

Talking from railroad trains had told plainly upon the cheering, and it could not begin to fill the hall until he was warmed up to his task. Unlike his Chicago speech, Mr. Bryan read this address from manuscript. He spoke slowly and was interrupted with volleys of cheer.

At the end of Mr. Bryan's speech Gov. Stone notified Mr. Sewell, who responded with a brief speech, in which he said that the gold standard is so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe, and so dwarfed in its development, and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation that financial and industrial paralysis has followed. Mr. Sewell concluded by endorsing the platform and accepting the nomination.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Cargo of Rifles Captured—Cholera in Cairo—Cuban Service.

An Italian man-of-war has captured off the coast of Erythraea, the Dutch steamer Doerlyk, laden with 34,000 rifles which are supposed to be of Belgian manufacture and which were destined for Abyssinia. The steamer and her cargo will be taken by the Italian warship to the prize court at Massawa.

Senor Moreno de Azaraga, minister of war, is considering a scheme to introduce conscription in order to facilitate the recruiting of the forces of the Spanish army for service in Cuba.

Cholera again shows an increase and anxiety is felt on account of the absence of reports from the camp of the Egyptian forces on the Nile. It is feared that a serious condition prevails there.

The attempts to cause riotous demonstrations against the Spanish government continue. Valencia is placarded with posters reading: "Long live the Republic," "Long live the social revolution," etc. The placards were removed by the police.

Serious floods have caused much damage on the Mosquito coast. Several villages have been destroyed, the telegraph lines to Greytown are down, and the Colombian schooner Pioneer, trading between Colon and Bluefields, has been lost.

Mrs. Clara Barton, president of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, has started on her return to the United States, her mission of distributing help having been accomplished.

KILLED BY HIS INVENTION.

Prof Lilienthal, the Aeronaut, Fall From His Flying Machine.

Prof Otto Lilienthal, the well-known inventor of Berlin, died Tuesday from the effects of a fall from his flying machine. The machine which is called a "double-decker," upset while it was at a sharp angle, the pressure of air being thus thrown upon the wings of the apparatus.

Lilienthal had planned an attachment for restoring the balance in such cases, and this was the last ascent he intended to make in the old machine. He believed there was no danger, as he thought that by leaning backward toward the tail of the apparatus he would counterbalance the weight of the front.

The aeronaut rose 15 meters from the mountain. Suddenly the machine stopped and Lilienthal threw himself toward the rear. The apparatus turned seaward, somersaulted and finally shot down like a rocket, Lilienthal striking the ground head first. He survived 24 hours, feeling no pain, his spine being broken. His last words were: "Mine is the true inventor's death. I am satisfied to die in the interest of science." He left a widow and four children.

A FUSION IS POSSIBLE.

Radical Silver Men Control Ohio's State Central Committee.

The Democratic state central committee at its meeting in Columbus, O., elected Daniel McConville, of Steubenville, chairman of the state executive committee and authorized him to select his colleagues on the committee, his selection to be approved by the central committee, which will meet September 1. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the members would not state what action was taken in regard to filling the two places on the state ticket, further than that they were not filled at this meeting. There is little doubt that a proposition for a fusion with the Populists was agreed upon, and as the radical free silver Democrats who are in control of the committee are in favor of this, and a committee has been appointed to study the matter before the Populist state convention, which meets at Springfield on the 26th. The conservative members of the committee are opposed to fusion.

Five Were Drowned.

Five persons were drowned Sunday in the Delaware river, opposite Bridesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, by the capsizing of a small row boat.

The victims are: Amelia Holman, Rose Bestinger, Mary Bestinger, all three of that city; Charles Minick, Cincinnati, O.; John T. Bexter, residence unknown.

These three women and two men started out about 7 o'clock for a row on the Delaware river, they had not gone far before a heavy rain storm came upon them. The men seeing the storm approaching endeavored to reach shore, but had not gone far before the boat was caught in the rapid and upset.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Brief Addresses Were Made at Many Cities and Towns.

The Bryan trip through the east was inaugurated Friday afternoon under decidedly favorable conditions and auspices. It was a day of terrible temperature, but long before the departure of the Bryan party the Black Island platform was crowded, and when the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove up a round of cheers went up from over 1,000 throats. From that time on until the train pulled out anxious people justied each other as they pressed among their honored fellow citizens and eagerly grasped his hand and clung to it long enough to breathe a fervent godspeed for himself and his mission. Children were carried along by the press of the crowd, and their could be heard above the uproar in familiar greeting, "Good-bye, Mr. Bryan."

Most of them were successful in reaching his hands before he boarded the train, which pulled out at 10 o'clock, and in the anticipation of the delay of the leave-taking.

After Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had entered the car there was a request for them to appear upon the platform, which they did. As Mr. Bryan appeared the applause continued, and persistent calls for a speech, Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In ordinary times I would have desired to have the notification take place at my home. But this is not an ordinary campaign, and I felt that the cause should arise above any personal desires we might have, and therefore expressed the wish to be notified in New York in order that our cause might be presented in the heart of what is now recognized as the enemy's country, but which we hope to our country before this campaign is over. (Great applause and cheering.)

"I appreciate the kindness which the neighbors have shown, and all that I can promise you is that whether you do me with your approval or not I shall do my duty as I see it and accept all consequences which may follow." (Enthusiastic cheering and applause.)

The train arrived in Omaha at 4 p. m., and remained at the depot fifty minutes.

The train stopped at Des Moines, Ia., and Mr. Bryan made a short speech, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan remained in Chicago over Sunday and attended church. They left Chicago Sunday night for Pittsburg stopping at several towns, including Canton, the home of Major McKinley.

A remarkable episode of the trip occurred at Canton. The Bryan reception committee from six towns, composed of 60 persons, Democrats of that city and headed by County Chairman Howley and Mr. Morrison Foster arrived in Canton shortly before noon, and finding that they had nearly two hours to wait before the Bryan train arrived, decided to hold a meeting at the home of Mr. Post, who acted as spokesman for the party on arriving at the governor's residence. He said that he believed that any candidate for the presidency was worthy of the greatest respect of every citizen, regardless of political affiliation. The members of this delegation had therefore called to pay their respects and make a friendly call as American citizens.

In response Gov. McKinley said "I am deeply grateful to receive this friendly visit from the Bryan reception committee. Although we are of different political belief, we are, as American citizens, proud of our country, and believe in common that we have now and will continue to have in the future the best government in the world.

"I sincerely thank you gentlemen, for this visit, and assure you that it gives me great pleasure."

At the conclusion of his brief address Maj. McKinley greeted each member of the delegation in person.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley a little later had two other distinguished callers—Hon. Richard P. and Mrs. Bland. They came with the committee from Pittsburg, which made the trip from the Iron City to meet the Bryan train. Mr. Bland is chairman of the Pittsburg, 20 miles east of Canton, ahead of the Bryan party, as it was part of the program to have a speech of some length at that place by Mr. Bryan. While there Mr. Bland was told that an address would be made at Canton, and he was prevailed upon by the Pittsburg committee to return to Canton. The time spent at the McKinley home by Mr. and Mrs. Bland was apparently very agreeable to both of them and to Major and Mrs. McKinley.

A large crowd, many from other towns, greeted Bryan at Canton. Mr. Allen Cook, the local Populist leader, escorted Mrs. Bryan to the flat car adjoining the Pullman car, followed by Mayor James E. Rice, of Canton, with Mr. Bryan.

After the apparatus had subsided when Mayor Rice had finished his presentation, Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I received notice a short time ago of the organization of a silver club in this city, I little imagined the tremendous sentiments which seem to be behind that club. I am glad in this city, the home of my distinguished opponent, to testify to his high character and personal worth. (Applause.) I am glad to be here, and I am glad to be in the presence of so many of the American people whether your distinguished townsman or myself as individuals occupy the chief executive position in the greatest nation upon earth. But it does matter for what purpose the people are gathered here. In this campaign persons are not slight of in the interest of the cause which persons represent.

Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to the crowds that filled the Grand Opera House at Avenue theatre at Pittsburg Monday evening.

The tour of Mr. Bryan through Ohio and Western Pennsylvania was, in a measure, a repetition of his journey from Lincoln to Chicago. There were big crowds at the depots in the big towns, and in the smaller towns, the depots in the little towns, and there were plenty of brass bands, and any amount of speeches.

HIS COMRADES IN ARMS.

Major McKinley's War Associates Greet Him in Peace.

About 100 of the surviving members of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, Major McKinley's old regiment, marched up to the house of the Republican candidate for the presidency Wednesday to assure him of their good will and support. The veterans stood on the sidewalk and the trees and the ground heads, while Major McKinley spoke to them eloquently and with deep feeling from the veranda. They chose as their spokesman Captain J. S. Elle, who, in the course of his remarks, pledged to Major McKinley the undivided support of his old comrades in arms. In response to Captain Elle's speech Major McKinley made a brief speech.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market here continues dull and featureless, and it is only small lots here and there that are being sold. The reports of salesmen who have visited the mills show that the manufacturers, as a rule, have little wool on hand, but no amount of persuasion can induce them to make a purchase. The price of wool is not materially different in any line as far as can be ascertained, but there is not enough selling of the different grades to establish a quotation. Fleeces wool continue dull without change. The market for Australian wools yet holds steady and buyers and in need of supplies are forced to pay the market rate.

British Victory.

Earl Grey, the administrator of the British South Africa Company, has telegraphed the government from Bulawayo that Colonel Anderson attacked on August 3 and carried at the point of the bayonet, Makone's kraal. He killed 200 rebels and captured a large quantity of cattle and sheep.

SIX HUNDRED VICTIMS OF HEAT.

A DAY OF FUNERALS.

A Lack of Hearses in New York Delays the Ceremonies.

There were 400 funerals in New York Sunday, and over 200 citizens of Brooklyn were buried. Undertakers said on Saturday the funerals of Sunday would be more numerous than those of any day of the last week, and that meant more numerous than on any day in the history of the city. They were right.

Of the 1,810 persons who died in this city last week, nearly 600 died Thursday night, Friday and Saturday. Because of the difficulty of securing caskets, hearses and carriages, or even undertakers' services beyond the simplest and most necessary, nearly all the funerals for that period were delayed, and many of the dead of previous days were retained in undertakers' rooms until Sunday so their friends might pay them the last honors.

Thirty-six hearses were borrowed from adjoining towns in New Jersey and 12 from Philadelphia, and several New York undertakers, whose rush was over, lent hearses to Brooklyn friends. Other hearses were added to Brooklyn's supply from Long Island towns, as friends there nearly on the week's 876 dead in that city still buried.

The orders up to that time equaled the supply, and that fact strangely affected the funerals. In ordinary times the average number of coaches for a funeral in a well-paid workman's family is 10. To-day the undertakers were compelled to reduce the number to three and four, and in many instances there were but two.

At the cemetery the crowds of visitors were so great that the tolling of the state bells continuous. So many graves had been called for that the force of nearly 300 men at Calvary had been increased by over 100 diggers, and the entire force worked night and day. At the Lutheran cemetery a number of diggers had nearly been drowned, even though the number of graves completed was less than were needed. In consequence many bodies were placed in receiving vaults.

All day Father Costello stood in the tiny chapel at Holy Cross and pronounced the benediction for the dead. The funeral train approached the chapel in double file, the hearses massed around the entrance where bearers walked with their burden and the weeping relatives until their turn to enter.

A case of an almost total annihilation of a whole family because of the heat last week is that of the Abbotts, of West Nineteenth St. The daughter, Mary, who has been dead Thursday because the heat had aggravated her malady. A week ago her brother, Edward, died of sunstroke. Their mother had been ill for some time and died Tuesday night. The other members of the family, Martin, another son, who died, but on the day of the funeral, he too, struck by the succession of death, was prostrated.

WANT A THIRD TICKET.

Democrats Who Are Opposed to Both Presidential Candidates.

The sound money Democrats of Pennsylvania have been called to meet in convention in Philadelphia, on August 25, to elect delegates to the national convention which will be held in Indianapolis on September 2. This decision was arrived at Wednesday during the meeting of the committee, of which John C. Bullitt is chairman, held at Mr. Bullitt's office. Of the committee there were present Mr. Bullitt, who presided, and Messrs. Singery, Baer, Sullivan and Morwitz. Henry D. Welsh and Emanuel Firth, the remaining members of the committee, were away from the city.

The conference of sound money Democrats held in Wheeling, was attended by nearly 100, most of whom have long been prominent in the Democratic ranks, and many of whom have in the past held high offices and places in the gift of the national party. They represented all sections of the State of West Virginia, and formally bolted the action of the Democratic convention at Chicago. An executive committee was appointed, which met at the home of the speaker, August 22, as the time and Wheeling as the place for holding a State convention, at which will be named delegates to the Indianapolis convention, September 2, and electors to serve on the ticket there nominated.

The cold Democracy of New York was informally launched in that state at the meeting in the law office of Edward M. Shepard in New York city. The meeting was attended by Mr. Shepard, Charles S. Fairbank, former secretary of the treasury, Gen. Charles C. Bullitt, the congressman, head of the organization Council Francis Scott, Laurence E. Sexton, John A. Beall, B. M. Widenmann, secretary of the Third party state committee, Robert G. Monroe and District Attorney Van Hook, who were present to support the Third party and to send delegates to the convention in Indianapolis. The feasibility of putting a full state ticket in the field on the Third party platform was discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The sound money Democrats of Alabama have called a state convention for Aug. 27. Until the governor of Louisiana makes his report no further action by Italy can be expected.

ITALY AGAIN OFFENDED.

Baron Fava Wants Information Regarding the Louisiana Lynching.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, who is summing at Bar Harbor, has telegraphed the State Department, in accordance with cabled instructions from his government, asking for official information regarding the lynching of three alleged Italian subjects in Louisiana. The State Department has called on the Governor of Louisiana for a full report of the occurrence in order that a suitable reply can be made to the ambassador. If it can be found that the Italians were naturalized American citizens, the inquiry will stop, as the Italian government can no longer take any interest in the matter, as in the case of similar lynchings of Italians in Louisiana and Colorado, the men are shown to be aliens to the United States, an indemnity will undoubtedly be demanded and Congress asked to appropriate for that purpose, as it did in former instances.

A Pot of Money.

Last Saturday, while rambling over Siding Hill, Pa., in search of some stray calves, George Dives accidentally stumbled over what appeared to be the handle of a kettle. Upon investigation he found a two-gallon iron kettle buried in the ground. The pot contained ten English sovereigns, or pounds, seven being paper and three gold, bearing the dates 1773 and 1774. When they were buried there is a mystery. However, there is a legend to the effect that Bradshaw, while on his way to Fort Duquesne, was haunted by a promise that his army would be cut to pieces and his money among the rocks and sand mounds of Siding Hill. The money was securely packed in a small bottle and then buried in the pot and the latter then filled with sand and buried in a mound.

Counterfeiting Dollars.

The secret service bureau at Washington has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Business Was Slack on Account of Prohibition.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: An extraordinary spell of hot weather has affected trade throughout the country and in the East speculative feeling was somewhat affected until Thursday by apprehension of the influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather there came also on Thursday perception that the meeting would not affect business unfavorably. But other conditions were not stimulating. According to the statement it is wise to remember that sustained serious injuries. Labor difficulties extend and the closing of establishments for want of work and the refusal of commercial loans by banks checked contracts in many branches of industry and trade. The stoppage of business as usual last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season. Measured by clearing-house exchanges it was 3.0 per cent smaller than last year and 15.2 per cent smaller than in the same week of 1892, the last year of full business at this season.

The government crop report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in prices had followed. It had been entirely credited. In fact, when the report was again declined, closing only a fraction higher for the week. Corn declined throughout the week closing over a cent lower. Cotton advanced a sixteenth because of continued reports of injury. It is wise to remember that government accounts were based on returns prior to the fearful spell of heat, and hence may be more nearly correct than they were when prepared. But official and unofficial estimates of great decrease in wheat yield are already in circulation. The stoppage of the farms of 3,560,741 bushels for the week, against 2,295,240 bushels last year, and it seems reasonable to believe that 20,700,000 bushels would have been marketed since July 1 this year, against 11,225,222 bushels last year, if the yield had been the smaller with the price lower than a year ago.

Iron production was reduced 20,764 tons weekly in July, and has been further reduced since August 1, while unsold stocks increased 20,152 tons. The stoppage of a large share of the Connellsville coke works and of many lake iron mines is a fair indication that the two combinations do not believe anything could be gained by reducing the prices of materials and many a difficulty is already in the narrow market. The demand for finished products, which is so small that most transactions are at some concessions even from the current low prices.

NEWS OF NANSEN.

The Famous Arctic Explorer Falls to Reach the North Pole.

A message from Malmö, Sweden, Aug. 13 says: The newspaper Dagens Nyheter has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Schottchen from the island of Vardö. These communications state they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice. The steamer Windward, carrying the supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, picked them up near the island of Vardö. The steamer Windward would eventually drift to the east coast of Greenland. Dr. Nansen failed to reach the north pole, but he touched a point 4 degrees nearer than any other explorer has done.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the Polar sea to a point 86 degrees, 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the new Siberia islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude or thence to Franz Joseph Land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber. Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardö or Burgen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons on board when Nansen left. The steamer Windward took letters for Nansen when it started to the relief of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced the Fram would return in the direction of Franz Joseph land.

TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Varying Successes of the Several Scientific Expeditions.

The London Times has a dispatch from a correspondent at Vadsoe, on Varanger fjord, near which point observations were taken by Mr. Downing, superintendent of the British nautical almanac, and a number of other English astronomers, including Sir Robert Ball, of the Royal Society, who is also present. The view from Dr. Common's observatory, he says, "extended for 60 miles up the rugged slopes of the mountains opposite. The deep purple shadow plumed the mountains in temporary obscurity. As it advanced across the feld the shadow enveloped the training squadron, the details of the rigging disappeared from view and the ship's lights gleamed forth brilliantly. Still the shadow pressed on with majestic speed, a mile in every two seconds. It moved as swiftly as a cannon ball until it reached totality of the eclipse.

"Complete darkness lasted for 100 seconds. The unwanted spectacle hushed everyone to silence. A few startled birds hurried past the camp.

"Although all visitors felt that the magnificent phenomena was worthy of remembrance, scientific results of all labors were hardly anything. The light around was not greater than that of a full moon, but in the distance the mountain tops were shining brightly. The manner in which the darkness fell was almost marvellous in its suddenness, but the sun was still hidden in clouds."

Dr. Andrew Ainslie Common, from whose observatory the above described scene was observed, is the treasurer of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a gold medalist for work in celestial photography.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

S. T. Platt, a prominent real estate agent in the boom days of Kansas City, committed suicide there on Monday.

The Republicans of Kansas met Tuesday and nominated a complete state ticket. Governor N. Horrell was renominated by acclamation.

A son was born to Russel B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, at Terre Haute, Ind., on Monday. He will be named William Henry Harrison.

Garland Travis and Will Way, aged 22 and 25, were drowned in the Kanawha river, at La Porte, Ind. Travis fell overboard and Way attempted to save him.

Letters received at Monroe, Ala., tell of a colony of negroes in Guatemala who were induced to go there last May to work on railroads. Four of the colony have been killed and the others are said to be in a condition worse than slavery.

The Thompson-Houston Electric company has secured a temporary injunction from the United States court at Trenton, N. J., restraining the Walker company and Charles N. King, of Jersey City and Cleveland, from making or using a certain improvement in suspended switches and traveling contact for electric railways.

CUBANS DYNAMITED A TRAIN.

WOUNDED MANY SOLDIERS.

Insurgents Wreck Engine and Coaches Carrying Troops.

The expected suspension of hostilities between the Cubans and the Spaniards has not materialized. The insurgents are keeping up the warfare with a vigor that apparently increases day by day, while the Spaniards continue to act upon the defensive or discreetly retreat when attacked. The Spanish bulletins, however, rarely concede the facts, and speak glowingly of great victories gained.

The insurgents on the 11th attacked a railroad train between Matanzas and Jaguey, in the province of Matanzas. The train, which was loaded with Spanish troops, was seriously damaged and derailed. Four dynamite bombs or cartridges were used, the engine was disabled, a number of cars were shattered, the engineer, fireman and two laborers were seriously injured and a sergeant of gendarmes, seventeen soldiers, the conductor and brakeman and a number of passengers were wounded.

Insurgents made an attack on the same day from the north and by the highway from San Cristobal upon the town of Candelaria in Pinar del Rio, entering the town from opposite sides at the same time. The official report states that they were repulsed after firing had been kept up for four hours. Information from the Cubans has been received to the effect that the Spanish loss was heavy.

General Godoy reports from Puerto Principe that while escorting an important convoy from Minas, destined for the Spanish garrisons at Ciego de Avila and Guaimar, he was twice attacked on route by Avellanosa, with 2,000 insurgents, cavalry and infantry. The first fight occurred near Maricao, after firing had been kept up for four hours. Information from the Cubans has been received to the effect that the Spanish loss was heavy.

The insurgents, on the following day, made a fresh attack near Guaimar. The firing lasted an hour and a half. Rosa's plans, Godoy says, were again frustrated. Cutting his way through the rebel lines, Godoy entered Guaimar at midnight. The Spanish column in both engagements lost four men killed, Godoy's adjutant, one captain, one lieutenant and 23 soldiers wounded, besides 20 horses and pack mules killed or wounded and abandoned on the road. The insurgents lost 19 killed and a great number wounded. On his return march today was also attacked at several points.

In New York city, in Brooklyn, and all the adjacent towns and throughout the states of New York and New Jersey Tuesday's reports of deaths and prostrations overshadowed the record of any other day in many years. In New York City alone the death list for 24 hours footed up at midnight contains more than 100 names. Brooklyn adds 20 to the list and the 'heats' victims in suburban town brings the total to 150.

Chicago's Awful Experience With the Heat Hears An End.

A dispatch from Chicago dated August 11, says: A good breeze tempered the heat to the suffering people of this city to-day, although the thermometer registered 92, being only one degree lower than yesterday. The deadly effects of the high temperature, however, continued and thirty fatal cases of sunstroke were already reported at midnight, with the list still incomplete. About fifty cases of prostration more or less serious have occurred. A shower at 7 o'clock sensibly cooled off the atmosphere but only for a short time. The weather may probably be cooler weather to-morrow and probably a permanent change.

The number of persons driven insane by the heat will probably never be known, but its effects in that direction may be estimated from the fact that during the week twenty-eight persons have been locked up in the detention hospital all of whom have been driven crazy by the heat.

There are about 800 dead horses still unmoved on the streets of this city being unable to secure sufficient assistance to cart as many away as daily succumb to the heat. The mayor has issued an order guaranteeing \$10 to any one who will remove one of the cadavers.

Many Buildings Unroofed—\$100,000 Damage.

A terrible destructive wind and electrical storm, swept over Saginaw, Mich., about 2 o'clock Monday morning, doing great damage. The spire of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church, 100 feet high, was struck by lightning and leveled to the ground, and a portion of the edifice was carried down. The works of the Bartlett Machine and Illuminating Company were unroofed, and the power house of the Union Street Railway Company suffered in like manner, causing the service to be suspended. Erd's piano factory, Wickes' broom factory, Melzo, Smar & Co.'s warehouse, Palmerton's woodwren works, the Saginaw basket factory and Blass & Van Aughton's saw mills were unroofed or otherwise badly damaged. Hundreds of chimneys were blown down, thousands of trees uprooted and lumber piles scattered. The Vincent hotel was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and John Peterson's residence was struck and destroyed. No casualties have been reported. The damage will reach \$100,000.

DISASTER IN SAGINAW.

Underfoot Caught Them.

Four persons met death by drowning, as "Double Decker" was capsized in Saginaw, Mich., Monday. They were Martin Manning, aged 20; James Buttrick, aged 21; Frank Yerring, aged 20, and William Maneko, who were staying at the Jeru hotel. The men were in bathing and two were caught by the undertow and carried beyond the depth. The others went to their rescue and lost their lives in the attempt.

Roar Heard Five Miles.

The report of the finding of a strong '88 of gas in Floyd county, Ky., is confirmed. It is at the mouth of Wilson's Fork of High Branch. The roar of escaping gas can be heard five miles. It belongs to the New De Man Gas and Oil company, which is hustling to get a pipe line to the Ohio river to furnish natural gas to towns along that stream.

THREE VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Costly Blaze in a New York Six Story Building.

At least three persons and possibly others were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a six-story building at 465 and 467 Greenwich street, New York, August 11. Several persons were injured by the smoke and heat and by jumping, and two of them are expected to die. William Gray, one of the victims was foreman in the repair shops. The names of the 50 workmen in the building escaped.

The ground and three upper floors of No. 465 was occupied by A. K. Warren & Co., who operated the New York electrical repair shops. The second floor was occupied by Junco, who runs a distillery and the third floor by Plaut & Bros., manufacturing jewelers. The adjoining building No. 467, was occupied by several manufacturing firms. The total loss is about \$150,000.

New Ore Line.

The first regular train was run over the Lake Superior & Ishpeming railway Wednesday. The road is completed from Marquette to Negaunee, and will soon be finished to Ishpeming. It is primarily an ore hauling line. It is expected to co-operate with the St. Paul system, which will build from Champlain to Ishpeming thus making Marquette the Lake Superior terminus of the St. Paul line.

Rebellion in the Orient.

Mail advices from the Orient tell of a rebellion which has broken out in the center of the island of Formosa, Hoonin, the camphor center, was attacked on the 27th of June. It is supposed the few Japanese troops, numbering about a dozen, including the gendarmes were killed, and it is feared that D. D. Olla, an European, has also fallen a victim. The town is supposed to have been sacked and the loss to foreigners will be considerable.

THREE THOUSAND SLAUGHTERED.

Japanese Reports on the Condition of Cuban Hospitals.

The Mohammedan rebellion in Kanam seems to be developing much larger proportions. The general-in-chief of the imperial forces have apparently received commands to carry on a war of extermination. At one place in a disaffected region he slew 8,000 trades people, and sold their wives and female children. This is expected to provoke terrible resistance. The Mohammedans across the border in Russia are expected to take a hand.

With reference to the outbreak of the insurrection in Formosa and cruelty on the part of Japanese civil and military officials the Nishi-Nishi Shinbun characterizes the report of cruelty as reckless fabric, base calumny and deserving of no attention.

The Yokohama bicycle works has received an order from America for 100 bicycles. Those who affect the bicycle in Japan are employees of mercantile and banking corporations, young peers and school teachers. The opinion of Japanese medical experts is adverse to the use of the bicycle by either sex.

Field marshal Yamagata has returned from his station in Russia, where he represented the emperor at the coronation. His health is impaired and he looks greatly emaciated. When asked if he had been coolly treated, he replied emphatically denied the allegation. He was greatly pleased with the warm reception accorded him in America. Speaking socially of Li Hung Chang, he said he was almost wholly in Russia, but his ignorance of etiquette frequently involved him and his Russian hosts in embarrassing situations. On one occasion the marshal met Lord Li and accosted him heartily, saying how desirous he had long been of meeting him. Li made a suitable reply.