

When a man averages up his acquaintances, and compares himself with the result, he generally feels encouraged.

The London General Omnibus Company has entered into a contract with an American firm for the supply of 6,000 horses for bus work in the metropolis, which does not seem as though they were much afraid of the new motor car.

The English government has accepted the decision of Portugal as arbitrator, and yielded its claim to the little island of Trindade, near the Brazilian coast. English papers say they always get the worst in an arbitration; but that is no argument against this method of settling disputes.

The recently issued seventeenth volume of the statistical year book of the German Empire shows there are nearly 1,000,000 more women in Germany than men. Nevertheless, within the ordinary marriage period of twenty-one and thirty-five years there are 6,000,000 more unmarried men than unmarried women.

By a decision handed down by Judge Adams, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation the names of over 1700 colored people are stricken from the rolls of citizenship of the nation. The decision holds that the action of the Indian Council, after the passage of the emancipation act by the United States, in admitting colored people to tribal relations was unconstitutional, and therefore at this time invalid. Since the passage of this act these colored people have drawn in annuities from the Creek Nation over \$1,000,000, have held positions of trust and have improved their farms. From the decision of the court there is no appeal.

That Russia is undergoing a process of industrial transformation is illustrated by evidence to be found at the national exposition which is being held at the ancient city of Nijni, at the junction of those two great water arteries of the empire, the Volga and the Oka. This is historically one of the most important trading centers of the country. From time immemorial the Russians have exchanged at this point their native products for those of the Tartars, the Chinese, the Persians, the Bukharans, the Turks, the Arabs and the Hindus. The regular fair of Nijni is held every year, and the transactions of which it is the occasion are said to amount to about a billion roubles in the space of two months. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Czar chose Nijni for the location of the grand exposition. But there is yet another reason. Nijni was the cradle of Russian independence. It was there that the first Romanoff was elevated to the seat of power, Michael, founder of the imperial dynasty. The ordinary population of the city is about 73,000, but during the time of the annual fair it attains to nearly a million and a quarter. It may be imagined, then, how great is the present concourse of people in the old city.

There are in Europe, says the Westminster Review, five great powers—England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria—who all hate each other cordially, although they make alliances between themselves whenever expediency suggests agreement. England hates France because they are rivals for the supremacy of the world; England hates Germany because she is irritated by her presumption and her trade competition; England hates Russia because of the distant East; England hates Austria because she is not England. France hates England because it has been the duty of England to put a period to the glory of all her great monarchs; France hates Germany with a racial hate; France hates Russia because the two peoples are so essentially made to disagree; France hates Austria because she always has hated her. Germany hates England because England was great before she existed, and will be great when she in her present form shall have ceased to exist; Germany hates France because she fears her; Germany hates Russia because fate decrees that these two nations shall out each other's throats; Germany hates Austria because she knows Austria does not love her. Russia hates England because of the future; Russia hates France because of the past; Russia hates Germany because of the present; Russia hates Austria for every conceivable reason. Austria hates England because a debilitated nation always hates a healthy one; Austria hates France, for France has robbed her; Austria hates Germany as Esau hated Jacob; Austria hates Russia through sheer force of circumstances.

A CITY WIPED OUT BY FLAMES.

DISASTERS IN JAPAN.

Earthquake and Floods Make Wreck and Ruin.

The city of Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by a disastrous conflagration on August 27, and floods and storms and earthquakes caused the loss of 2,500 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in Northern Japan. The stormer Dorie, from the Orient, brought news of a series of catastrophes that have befallen the islands of the realm that are unprecedented in its history. In Oita prefecture, 4,300 homes were blown down, and along the Hagi-Gawa 400 persons lost their lives. The severest storm occurred on August 30. Along the Isatsugawa 84 lives were lost. The great flood was preceded by several earthquakes. This followed a downpour such as has never before been experienced in the islands. The European residents were panic-stricken and sought shelter on the highlands. The Misogata an overflowed its banks at midnight of the 29th inst., and the waters inundated streets and fields, sweeping away 300 houses and drowning 200 persons at Kobe. After twelve hours work the broken embankments were repaired by sand bags. To make the fate of Kobe worse, a fire broke out late in the evening and fanned by the high wind, spread over the entire city. One thousand, nine hundred blocks, including 2,200 houses and twelve go-downs were destroyed totally and ten houses, two police boxes, one fire brigade station, four temples and one theater. The burnt area comprises ten streets. The total damage by fire was one million yen.

On September 1 in Rokugo district a terrible series of earthquakes shook the country. Nine people were killed there and more than forty at Hataya, Senya, Takanashi, Yokohori, Yokosawa, Nagasabla, Shimazui and Fujik, where the disaster was especially great. The hills at Senja cracked. Fire broke out here and there. Water gushed out in many places and rumblings continue. At Ohanouchi eleven persons were killed. At Rokugo the people killed number more than twenty and houses overturned about 1,000. A ferryboat at Hama capsized, and twenty Japanese and whites lost their lives.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR.

Received at Leith With All the Honors England Could Bestow.

The Czar and Czarina arrived at Leith, Scotland, September 22, and were received with all the honors that could possibly be shown them.

The only feature which marred the festivities was the fact that the precautions which have been taken for the safety of the royal party are so extraordinary that they were continually noticeable and kept constantly present a sense of impending danger.

After the formalities here, the royal party went to Balmoral castle, where they were received by the Queen in person. They spent the night at the Castle. The precautions taken afloat for the protection of the Majesty's fleet are unprecedented, it is believed, in naval annals. Picket boats, steam launches and torpedo boats of the smaller class from the warships Majestic, Magnificent, Hesperus and Resolution, each detachment commanded by a lieutenant, are completely encircling the Russian imperial yacht, in order ostensibly to prevent the shore boats from crowding about the standard, but in reality to prevent any possibility of an attempt to commit a dynamite or other outrage. The shore boats are in such vast numbers on the water that there is no doubt that the precautions taken by the British naval authorities were warranted.

The precautions adopted afloat were equally thorough, although few people give more than a passing thought now to the alleged dynamite conspiracy supposed to have been hatched by Scotland Yard. On the Tantallon Castle, ashore, on the train which was to take their majesties to Balmoral, at different places along the route, at Balfour and about Balmoral itself were stationed members of the Russian secret police and the most trusted members of the Czar's nihilist detectives.

Other Russian detectives were on board the standard, and they were ordered on landing by a detachment of the very best Scotland Yard detectives, who will remain attached to the Czar and Czarina's party until they leave Great Britain.

THE EGIN MASSACRE.

Details of the Great Turkish Tragedy Received at Constantinople.

Details received at Constantinople regarding the massacre at Egin in the vilayet of Kharput, shows it occurred on the 15th and 16th of the present month. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarters, killed large numbers of the inhabitants and pillaged and burned their houses. Many Armenians escaped to the mountains.

According to the accounts of the Turkish government 600 Armenians were killed at Egin and these deaths also state that the outrage was provoked by the Armenians firing into the Turkish quarters.

The Armenians of Egin escaped the massacre of 1895 by purchasing their security with money and gifts.

It is feared here that the massacre at Egin is the beginning of a fresh series of massacres in Armenia. A special cabinet meeting has been held at the palace in order to consider plans for completing the defenses of Dardanelles as proposed by the Russian general, Tchikatsoff, who inspected these fortifications some time ago, which was regarded as indicating an understanding between Turkey and Russia for defensive purposes.

MONKS BURNED TO DEATH.

A dispatch to the Madrid Imparcial from Hong Kong says that steamers from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over 100 monks have been murdered in the islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with kerosene oil, and then ignited, and have been burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily. Documents have been seized by the authorities in which are given the names of the president and other officials of the proposed republic.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Sherry's pavilion at Narragansett Pier was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The Bedpath Brothers' company, manu facturers of boots and shoes at Lynn, Mass. have assigned. The Washington monument on South Mountain, Md., has been badly shattered by lightning or dynamite. A receiver was appointed for the Richards company, women's outfitters, New York. Liabilities \$110,000; assets, \$50,000. J. C. Sprague, president of the Eustis Manufacturing company, was killed at Bah-way, N. J., by being struck by a train. Reports have been received from Turkish sources that 2,000 Armenians at Kemah, near Etchmiadzin, have been put to death. The American Humane association, in session at Cleveland, recommended the adoption of uniform laws regulating the practice of vivisection. E. R. Graves & Co., the largest consignment house in Columbus, O., have assigned, with liabilities of \$25,000 and assets at \$50,000. Dr. Lewis Swift has discovered from the Mount Low, Cal., observatory, two new comets, the largest of which is about one degree from the sun.

YALE YELLED.

Every Time Mr. Bryan Tried to Speak His Voice Was Drowned.

Five hundred Yale students, assisted by a band of the First regiment of the National guard of Connecticut, broke up the address of William J. Bryan at New Haven, Conn., Thursday afternoon.

A platform had been erected on the historic "New Haven green," and about that platform, for more than an hour before the noon hour, from 10,000 to 15,000 people had surged to and fro. To the right of the stand the students had congregated, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Bryan. At 2.15 o'clock Mr. Bryan was driven in a carriage through the crowd to the platform. Immediately all was confusion in front. The students broke forth in the college cheer of the frog chorus from Aristophanes, following with three long yells of "Babs," a Yale and "McKinley." The crowd surged to and fro in front of the stand, and a dozen policemen fought it from the platform. There were cheers for the nominee, but from the right of the stand the students repeatedly broke forth with their yell, and for 20 minutes it was impossible for Mr. Bryan to make himself heard.

Joseph B. Sargent, the Democratic nominee for governor, who was introduced by Mr. Bryan, tried to quiet the yelling mob in front, but he could not be heard ten feet away. In vain did Mr. Bryan attempt to restore order, but it was many minutes before anything like quiet was obtained.

Then the crowd began to surge again and the police to fight those in front. Women satiated and several persons were taken from the crowd overcome by the crush. The police used their clubs and one of their number, mounted on a spirited horse, forced the animal in front of the stand, nearly creating a panic. Then again Mr. Bryan tried to speak, but he was drowned by the noise of the students. This lasted altogether for 25 minutes, and when at last the noise had subsided sufficiently for him to make himself heard by those immediately in front, Mr. Bryan started to speak. As he proceeded this noise started, but every few minutes would be interrupted by the frog chorus, until he gave it up in disgust.

TYNAN MAKES AN APPEAL.

He Protests Against His Extradition to the American Ambassador to France.

The United States ambassador to France, James B. Eustis, has received a letter from F. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conspirator now in custody at Bonaire-Sur-Mer, dated Tuesday, September 15. Tynan wrote that he arrived in the United States in March, 1893, that shortly after England demanded his extradition, and that the United States refused it on the ground that the offenses alleged were purely political. In April, 1898, Tynan continued, he was naturalized by Judge J. F. Ryan, who now resides in New York, with his wife, children and two servants in Hills on the Hudson, and he referred to Judge Fitzgerald and Judge Roger A. Pryor as his friends.

Referring to his presence in France at this time, Tynan states that he left New York on a European tour, and that when he had informed that he was shadowed by Scotland Yard detectives he traveled under an assumed name, went to Italy, Belgium and France, and was booked to return to New York by the Stearns, sailing from Cherbourg on September 30. Further, Tynan pledged his honor that he had not taken part in any affair of political nature while in France, and that he had not done anything beyond the ordinary sight-seeing and observation of the common American tourist. He appealed to Mr. Eustis to intercede with the French government not to surrender him to England, as such a surrender, he adds, would mean certain death to him.

In conclusion Tynan wrote: "I am sure that the gallant nation that Ireland gave Fontenoy to blazon on their banners will not help England by my surrender. If you will graciously urge my request, your excellency, upon the French government, you will not only receive my thanks, but the millions of the Irish all over the globe."

Mr. Eustis immediately notified the French government of the receipt of the letter and of the fact that Tynan is an American citizen.

PENSIONERS AND PENSIONERS.

Commissioner Murphy Wants \$140,000,000 to Settle Accounts.

The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Murphy shows that there were added to the pension rolls during the past year 44,247 names, and that the losses were 44,093. The net gain over the previous year was only 154, and Mr. Murphy says that the roll will henceforth show a steady diminution, unless Congress shall enact more liberal provisions than are already upon the statute books. The rate of mortality, especially among the men, is about 5 per cent. The Civil war is rapidly increasing. The whole number of pensioners on June 30, 1896, was 970,678. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for the year was \$138,214,761, a decrease of \$1,822,575 as compared with the previous year. There were 495,694 pension claims pending at the close of the fiscal year, 234,307 being applications for increases made by persons over 30.

Commissioner Murphy estimates that \$140,000,000 will be needed for the payment of pensions in the next fiscal year.

The report shows that the number of pensioners in Pennsylvania during the year was 28,887, the sum paid them amounting to \$12,459,259. In Ohio there were 107,821 pensioners, with \$15,432,463 of payment, and in West Virginia 12,932, with payments of \$2,979,067.

SIX FISHERMEN LOST.

Supposed to Have Been Caught in the Storm of Saturday.

The 21-foot catboat, Hebe, of Dorchester, Mass., with six men, started out for a fishing trip on Saturday morning, expecting to return Saturday night, but had not been heard from up to noon Monday.

It is thought that the boat was capsized and the men drowned during the severe squall on Saturday night. The missing men, all of whom reside in Dorchester district, are: John Gannon, married; Michael F. Burke and John Burke, both single; and Martin J. Burke, married, all brothers; Patrick C. McCormack and Henry Donnelly.

The Pittston Disaster.

The commission appointed by Gov. Hastings to investigate the Twin Shaft disaster at Pittston last June, in which 48 lives were lost, has submitted its report. It is signed by Mine Inspectors William Stern, Shenandoah; Edw. B. Roderick, Scranton; and Edward Brennan, Shamokin, who conducted the inquiry, with the aid of the attorney general. They find that Superintendent Langan showed bad judgment by going so far into the mine to arrest the "aqueous," that he and those under him were unable to escape. It is presumed there was an explosion from naked lamps.

Firemen Pass Debs' Resolution

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Galveston, Tex., selected Toronto, Canada as the place for the next meeting. A Debs resolution was passed, in which the convention refused to endorse any "alleged regularity," but earnestly condemns any and all of Debs' action against the Brotherhood. Corbett is barred.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN BUSINESS.

DUN'S REVIEW.

The Inflow of Gold Gives Tone to Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works and prompted a few considerable contracts. Continuing arrivals of gold, which has increased the reserve above \$125,000,000, strengthening the banks and relaxing the stringency in commercial loans, so that at about 1 per cent lower rates more business was done than in three previous weeks. Hoarding is no longer rampant, but some hoards are being unlocked. The movement of crops continues large, and purchases for exports have advanced prices or prevented depression. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain.

An important change is the general advance in produce markets, especially in wheat, which rose sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing 5 1/2c higher for the week, with much buying, apparently on foreign account. Reports of the crops abroad were supposed to be the chief cause, as visible supplies in this country increased largely, but for the first time since July 1 western receipts fell below those of the same week last year. They are still large, and for the first quarter of the crop year thus far have been 52,721,158 bushels, against 40,414,351 last year, a gain of about 30 per cent, and it is conceivable that such receipts have come from a crop smaller than last year's, although prices average 19 1/2c lower in July and 6.8c lower in August than last year's in September because of the sharp decline then, and as much advance since.

Cotton advanced an eighth a week ago, but lost three-sixteenths, and with full receipts might have gone farther, but for the resumption of work by several important mills, speculative buying of wool does not show any gain, for four weeks having been 24,484,000 pounds against 23,758,570 pounds last year, and 31,621,699 pounds in 1892, but no gain in prices results. The sales are largely for cash and by holders who have to meet their own needs, though some have been for export in spite of a decline of 5 per cent in the London opening. A few of the woolen mills are resuming, the belated demand for heavy goods constituting most of the gain visible, but manufacturers show confidence that more goods will be wanted when the future is more clear. Finished products of iron meet more inquiry.

PROUD OF THE INDIANA.

Leading Citizens of the State Present a Silver Service.

Governor Matthews and about 75 prominent citizens of Indiana went on board the United States battleship Indiana, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., Monday. They were welcomed by Captain Robert D. Evans, the ship's commander, and a salute of 13 guns was fired in their honor. The purpose of the visit of this delegation of Westerners to the finest of ships of war was to present to its officers a silver service and library that the citizens of Indiana have provided for the craft named in honor of the State they represent.

Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison accompanied the Indiana party on board the battleship. Governor Matthews gave the presentation speech, to which, on behalf of Captain Evans and the officers and men of the Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo responded.

The silver consists of 38 pieces, being a full dinner service and tea set. The center piece weighs 297 ounces. It is ten inches high and 28 inches long. There is a relief medallion on each side. One represents the State seal, and the other the famous Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis.

When Mr. McAdoo had finished there were walks for General Harrison, Ex-President and a charter party of 300 men. The striking glassblowers of the Rochester tumbler works and the citizens of Rochester, Pa., have formed a company for the manufacture of punch and blown tumblers and bottles. The capital stock has been fixed at \$200,000, one-half of which is to be cash, the rest in warrants. The plant is to be of 48-ft capacity and will give employment to 600 to 600 men. Henry Lake has donated the firm four acres of ground. The officers elected are: President, Aaron Wilson, vice president, M. Camp; secretary, James T. Corbett; treasurer, A. Heller. The directors, including the above named, are James Cole, William D. Loo, H. H. Campbell, John Trivance and P. J. Mahony. Ten per cent of the stock will be paid in at once and a charter party of 300 men.

The Rochester tumbler works resumed operations Monday with 15 shops and about 200 out of the 600 hands at work. H. C. Fry, the president, said the difficulty with the striking employees will soon be over.

Burned Toll Gates. A special from Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: Between midnight and daylight Tuesday morning over one-half of the 24 toll gates in this (Anderson) county were destroyed by regularly organized bands of lawless adventurers in the mountains. The sheriff warned that any attempt to collect any more toll would be a warrant for a hanging. Anderson county is one of the wealthiest in the state, and its people are of a kind who will submit to no such lawlessness as the disastrous occurrences early Tuesday morning.

Fatal Mine Gas Explosion. An explosion of mine gas occurred at Middle Creek colliery, near Trenton, Pa., and five men were seriously burned and otherwise injured. Two of them died after reaching a hospital. The dead are: Jasper Newton, Sr., and his son-in-law, John Cosgrove. Both are married and have families. Charles Shogstall and James Norton, also of Blackwood, are severely burned. Edward Donovan, of Trenton, sustained a fractured collar bone and arm.

An Awful Tragedy. Charles Pfeifer, a telegraph operator, employed by the Indianapolis belt road, was found hanging dead in his doorway Tuesday morning at his home in Brightwood, Ind. In the house his wife and child were found dead. Pfeifer had cut their throats and then hanged himself.

POLITICAL NOTES. The executive committee of the National Democratic State committee of New Jersey selected an entire Palmer and Buckner electoral ticket at a meeting in Jersey City.

The gold Democrats of the state met in Atlanta, Ga., and endorsed the Indianapolis platform and selected electors. Cleveland's name was loudly cheered.

The Republican Campaign committee in Alabama has decided to run an electoral ticket and Congressional nominees and to refuse fusion with the National Democrats.

Col. S. A. Champion, of Memphis, has resigned as a member of the Tennessee Democratic committee because he cannot support the Chicago platform.

RIOTS IN LEADVILLE.

Miners Attack the Coronado Plant With Dynamite and Guns.

Leadville's locked-out miners, who have been threatening the peace for two months, attacked the Coronado mine with dynamite and guns at 1 o'clock Monday morning, blowing up the city and throwing the inhabitants into a panic. The explosions were followed by many rifle shots from the vicinity of the barricades surrounding the mine, which are thought to have been fired by an attacking force to cover the retreat of dynamiters in an attempt upon the works. The shooting lasted about ten minutes, and was followed by scattered firing.

Five dead bodies lying at the morgue and half a dozen wounded, with damage to property to the amount of \$25,000 are the visible effects of Monday night's lawlessness. It is believed that when all is known the list of dead and injured will considerably exceed these figures. Everything is quiet now, the camp being practically under military rule.

NO MORE CHEAP WHEELS.

High Grade Bicycles at High Prices Will Rule Next Year.

The low-priced bicycle will not be maintained any more, unless under extraordinary circumstances, that are not likely to arise for its benefit. The manufacturers of standard wheels have taken energetic action to exterminate the demoralizing cheap machine, and adopted a system which will be effective in keeping the low-priced bicycle from becoming a competitor again.

The Pope Manufacturing Company, the Gurnamley & Jeffrey Company, and other leading makers of high-class bicycles, have been at work for some time trying to devise a scheme by which the influence of cheap bicycles could be checked. Their efforts were assisted by other manufacturers and the movement culminated during the week at a meeting held in the Hotel Waldorf, New York. What was supposed to be a meeting of wrought iron pipe manufacturers was really a meeting of the manufacturers of bicycle tubing. There were representatives present from each of the 12 firms manufacturing that class of tubing, and a compact was entered into which will drive out the cheap wheels.

The bicycle manufacturers and tube manufacturers held a common grievance against the makers of the low-priced wheels. The cheapening of bicycles as a complete machine also had a cheapening effect upon the price of tubing, so that while the manufacturers sold much more tubing from the combined demand for material, the results were much less satisfactory from a business standpoint than without the numerous shops where the cheap machines were made.

There are two branches of bicycle makers. The one makes most of the parts, except the tubing, completing their own machines. There are others known as "assemblers," who buy chains at one place, sprockets at another, handle bars and saddles from another, etc., put the parts all together, and place the wheels on the machine with no name plates on them. The stock is bought by jobbers, and sold to dry-goods stores, jewelers and others. It is these wheels that have cut into the price.

The object of the new organization is to knock out the assemblers, so that they will be forced out of competition with the concern who can make most of the parts on one plant. With this object in view, the moneyed men in the business have for some time past been buying stock in all the tubing plants until they have absolute control of the majority of stock and all the patents.

MARTIAL LAW IN LEADVILLE.

The Citizens Have Lost Confidence in Local Authority.

At a meeting of the citizens' committee of Leadville, Col., it was decided to make a request through the militia to Gov. McIntyre to declare martial law. Adj.-Gen. Moses conversed with the governor over the telephone relative to this demand.

The citizens of Leadville have lost confidence in the sheriff and his deputies. In the mayor and the board of aldermen, and even in the civil courts. They declare that no punishment is dealt out to offenders, as numerous recent events show, and they believe the only way to suppress the desperate characters of the miners' union is through martial law and martial courts.

Gov. McIntyre sent a telegram of instruction to Gen. Brooks, at Leadville, giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in the city or district. Gen. Brooks is specifically instructed to permit no interference from any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities as he may deem wise. This gives the military all the instructions they need, and practically places the camp under martial law, so far as is required to compel the sheriff to do his duty.

IT CANNOT BE STOPPED.

Imports of Gold From Europe Will Keep Up. Representative foreign banking houses estimate that of the first \$15,000,000 in gold imported in the movement to this country, about \$10,000,000 was shipped against sterling loans and about \$5,000,000 against commercial bills. Of the balance of the \$10,000,000 or thereabouts, engaged in all to date, \$25,000,000 was drawn against commercial bills. It is still believed that the influx of gold from Europe to the United States can only be temporarily, if at all, interrupted.

A number of the sterling loans mature next month. The steamship Servia, leaving Liverpool on the 24th, has on board \$1,000,000 in gold, consigned to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston.

Bardsley Pardoned.

Governor Hastings signed a pardon for John Bardsley, former City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who, on July 2, 1891, was sentenced to 15 years in the Eastern Penitentiary for misappropriating over a half million dollars of city and State money while occupying his official position.

The Governor gives no reason for his action, although it is thought his decision was hastened by the fact that Bardsley was stricken with paralysis of the left side on Thursday last.

A Modern Bluebeard.

Edith E. Hyatt, of Armstrong county, Pa., answered the matrimonial want notice of Alexander Rhimes, of Fulton county, Ind., and has become his lawful wife. Rhimes is the rare distinction of having lived with 11 wives all of whom in his mania to make further conquests he has divorced within a period of 20 years. He married his first wife in 1876, and now at the age of 75 has taken unto himself wife number 12.

Counterfeit Silver Certificates. A dangerous counterfeit has made its appearance. It is a \$2 Windem silver certificate raised to \$10. No less than six of the raised notes made their appearance at the banks in Toledo, O. Judging from the persons who endeavored to deposit the notes the bill-rubbers are endeavoring to dispose of them in small stores. The raised work is excellent.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Lord Charles Russell, Chief Justice of England paid a visit to President Cleveland at Buzzards Bay.

Rev. Stanislaus Kiminski, of Buffalo, has been chosen bishop of the Polish Catholic Church of America.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in session at Cleveland, resolved to attach a salary to the office of President.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

J. WOOD CLARK FOR SENATOR.

Nominated by the Democrats of the Thirty-Seventh District.

At the Thirty-seventh district Democratic Senatorial conference, J. Wood Clark, of Indiana, was unanimously nominated for State Senate to oppose Senator James G. Mitchell, the Republican nominee. There were but two candidates, Mr. Clark's opponent being Dr. Charles Ernest, of Painesville.

SUIT OVER SUNKEN PROPERTY.

Marion Green, of Midway, Washington county, has brought suit against the Midway Block Coal company for \$5,000 damages. He alleges that the company mined underneath his property and neglected to prop up the roof. As a result the ground has sunk, destroying a sawmill, and the plaintiff avers, practically ruined his entire property.

ROCHESTER STRIKE ENDED.

The employees of the Rochester Tumbler company, who have been on a strike for three weeks against a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, held a meeting the 23d and declared the strike off. Many of the workmen, however, refused to return to work at the reduced wages.

Prof. Henry Woods, who has for 27 years been a member of the faculty of Washington and Jefferson colleges has been practically retired. Prof. Blake, who comes here from Princeton, takes charge of the department of Latin at a salary of \$1,600 a year, the salary formerly paid to Dr. Woods. The latter will remain a member of the faculty, however, and will receive \$900. It is said Dr. Woods did not know of the change until he was informed by letter from the trustees.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their anniversary reunion in the Beaver Court House, October 13. Judge H. C. Beavor, will deliver an address of welcome, to which Comrade Alex. F. Hartford will respond. The annual oration will be delivered in the evening by J. H. Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver.

The miners employed by the Glenn White Coal and Lumber Company, near Kittanning Point, west of Erie, Pa., have not yet been working every day on promise made by the company that they would soon be paid. The Glenn Company is operated by Taylor, Metcalf & Co., of Philadelphia.

John Bunnell, a freight brakeman on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, had his right hand badly crushed while coupling cars at Finleyville, after which he was brought to his home in Glenwood. Two of his fingers were amputated.

The eighty-first session of Allegheny college opened Tuesday with an increase of students that is very gratifying. Last year there was an attendance of 312, and this year there will be over 400 in attendance, and the outlook for this year is very encouraging.

Gov. McCorkle, of West Virginia, has pardoned Frank Thompson, convicted of swindling Henry Besler, a Waynesburg sport, of \$1,000. Thompson was sent up for two years. Sunday night, accompanied by his wife, he left for Pittsburg.

The Presbyterian church of Jeannette will hold a chapel in West Jeannette for the French population. For some months a French minister has been holding services with good results. The French and Belgians there number about 600.

The employees of the Actna furnace and Atlantic Iron and Steel Company at New Castle have declined to accept the cut in wages of which they were recently notified and work will go on.

Two valuable horses belonging to F. Fromhagen were fatally stalled while in a pasture field near New Castle. He offers \$100 reward for information as to the guilty party. New Castle is wondering what is wrong with the looking. James Gordon was placed in it, but when called for did not go, though the doors were securely locked.

MEXICO CELEBRATES.

In celebration of the Mexican National holiday a crown of incandescence lights was placed above the head of the Hidalgo statue in the Hidalgo Plaza of Monterey, and there was electric illumination in profusion throughout the square in honor of the Mexican father of his country.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.		
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.		
WHEAT—No. 1 red	68 1/2	69
Do. No. 2 red	67 1/2	68
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear	29	30
Do. No. 2 yellow dent	29	30
Mixed ear	26	28
OATS—No. 1 white	25	