How willing Englishmen are to pay for sport may be known from this news: The Duke of Roxburghe's trustees have rented his four principal salmon fishings in the Tweed at $11,000 for the season.

The Catholic Review estimates that there are in nineteen large cities of this country 67,940 colored Roman Catholics. Of these more than half (35,000) it reckons in Baltimore, while it finds 9,000 in Natchitoches, La., and 8,000 in New Orleans.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London News, there is no such thing as club life in France except as a pretext for gambling. After a year or two, members seem to get tired of paying their subscriptions, for which they seldom find sufficient return, and drop off.

Buckland-on-the-Moor, a secluded village of Devonshire, England, has no public-house, parson, policemen or paupers. The squire owns all the land. The farms are small, but profitable. The farm laborers live in the squire's cottages. When they fall sick the squire pays their wages as usual, and when they are too old to work any more they are continued on the pay list, and potter about, doing what they please.

Some of the most enthusiastic workers for village improvement are found in the women's clubs of the South, notes the New York Post. The money they use to carry on their work is secured by subscription, fees, dues, and entertainments. The money is expended in improving streets, keeping them clean, laying out driveways and walks, and setting out trees. In one or two instances the town cemeteries are partly kept in order by the clubs. In one case a club bought and improved a town park.

According to the New York Times bald-headed men, as such, were not numerous, comparatively speaking, in the public places ten years ago. The man who had lost his hair shrank from exposing the fact, although it seemed not to trouble him the least bit that the very substitute he used was a badge of his affliction. Now, however, the bald-headed man is on the increase, not in actuality, perhaps, but in the recklessness with which he exposes his uncovered poll to the elements and the gaze of his fellowmen.

The recent discovery that a French nobleman has been working as a "docker" in London recalls similar instances to a journalist of that city. The marquis de Beaumanoir is a laborer at a flour mill near Nantes; the comte de St. Pol is a gas bill collector; the vicount de St. Megrin drives a cab in Paris; the Baron d'Aubinais and the vicomte de Monoliers are employed as searchers in French custom houses; tha marquis de Poligny is an omnibus conductor, and the servant who waits on M. Doree is a marquis who prefers to pass under the name of Emile, but whose real name is Gaspard. He can trace his direct descent for 1,200 years.

Thomas Harrison has opened a new industry for this country, announces the New York Recorder. He has sent by the Werra an American trotting horse as a present to the Khedive of Egypt, perhaps the first American trotter that was ever imported into that country. The horse is a three-year-old, bearing the name Bay Harrison, by El Mahdi, 2.25 1-2, dam Eldena, by Egthorne, 2.12 1-2, second dam Shearer, mare, by Major Goldsmith, son of Volunteer. Bay Harrison was bred by Richard Baker at Watkins, N. Y. Thus the United States is returning to the land where the great Arabian steeds originated an example of a still fleeter horse, born, cultivated and raised in this country.

The saucy magpie is now an object of the invectives of the much suffering farmers of Australasia. It has been saved from the gun hitherto under the game laws of the colonies on the ground that it ate insects and hence was a friend of the farmer. It still has staunch champions among the naturalists, who aver that it more than compensates by its usual habits for the occasional damage which it may do to crops. The complainants, however, assert that it adapts itself to circumstances with altogether too great facility, and when insects are not convenient to its bill betakes itself at once to the fields of corn. An official investigation into the magpie's behavior is to be made. Farmers in the foothill countries of our own West as in the vicinity of the Black Hills of Dakota, where birds of this species are numerous, may be interested in the result.

# WEYLER WARNS PINAR DEL RIO.

## FLY TO THE TOWNS.

**Captain-General Weyler Issues a Stirring Proclamation.**

Captain-General Weyler has issued a proclamation containing the following provisions:

First—All of the inhabitants in the country or outside the lines of fortifications of the towns must betake themselves to the towns occupied by troops within a period of eight days. Those who are found outside the towns after the expiration or that period will be considered rebels and will be tried as such.

Second—The withdrawal of groceries from the towns is absolutely prohibited and also the transportation of them by sea or land without a permit from the military authorities; violators of this provision will be tried and punished as aiders of the rebels.

Third—Proprietors of cattle must carry them to towns or provide immediately that they shall receive due protection.

Fourth—Eight days after the publication of this proclamation all rebels surrendering in every municipality will be subject to the captain-general's disposal to order them where to reside, and it will be a recommendation in their favor for them to give available news about the enemy and to surrender with their firearms, and moreover to surrender collectively in their organizations.

Fifth—The proclamation is only enforceable in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The insurgents during the past two weeks have been continuing the work of devastation, particularly in the province of Matanzas, where they have reduced to ashes the tobacco and sugar plantations of Ceibon, Congreson, Segundo, Filia, Ayala, Funche, Petrona and San Juan, together with many farm houses, the whole valued at about $2,000,000. In addition the insurgents have destroyed numberless palm leaf and other huts, thus rendering hundreds of families homeless. The prolonged rainy season is retarding the active campaign and is undoubtedly favorable to the insurgents' movements. The movement of the insurgent forces from the eastern part of Santiago de Cuba and from the province of Puerto Principe to the central part of the island, commenced over three weeks ago, and was signaled by the defeat of the insurgent leader Juan Russ, from Manzinallo, in the province of Havana. Maj. Rodriguiz commanded the Spanish troops and Rus was obliged to retreat, thus upsetting his plans to assist Maceo.

### VENEZUELA SECURES A LOAN.

**Succeeds in Extracting $10,000,000 From a Company Headed by Herr Krupp.**

Advices have been received in Washington by Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, to the effect that the commission sent by Venezuela to Germany has returned, after completing most satisfactory arrangements which bring about a close identity of interests between the two countries.

The main features of the arrangement are a loan of 50,000,000 bolivars or $10,000,000 of German capital to the Venezuelan government, and the establishment of a German bank with a large capital at Caracas. The large loan comes from private German sources, but it is felt to be no less important in showing the sentiment of the German government toward Venezuela.

The commission was headed by the Minister of Public Works in President Crespo's Cabinet. On reaching Berlin, the members were received with marked honors by Emperor William, who conferred decorations upon them. Later the negotiations for the loan and bank were carried through.

The president of the company making the loan is Herr Krupp, of the famous gun works at Essen. It was the same company under his direction that built the railroad from Carneas to Valencia, 179 miles long developing the interior of Venezuela.

The loan is the result of the German investments, which have been made in Venezuela in recent years. Under the law enacted some years ago, the Government guaranteed 7 per cent return on railroad investments, the purpose being to develop the country. This guaranty led to a debt of 25,000,000 bolivars, most of it being due to the German company headed by the Krupps. In order to pay off the debt it was determined to send a commission to Germany to negotiate a loan. It is this commission which has just returned with successful reports.

### IT WAS INCENDIARY.

**Two Men Burned to Death in Akron's Big Fire.**

The burning of the Whitman-Robinson company's stoneware plant at Akron, O. was of incendiary origin, and in addition to the destruction of $200,000 worth of property, two lives were lost. When the fire had nearly burned out, the body of an unknown man was discovered in one of the red hot ovens. Evidently he had crawled in to sleep and was burned to death. His body was literally baked. The remains of Francis Harrison, who slept at the works, have not yet been found, owing to the ruins being too hot to search for him. He was in an intoxicated condition that night and it is certain that he perished in the flames. Old clothes, saturated in coal oil, were found in the vicinity and the fact that the fire was started in two places, leaves no room to doubt that it was started by an incendiary. An attempt to burn another factory was also made, but it was unsuccessful. A pile of rubbish and straw was found in the office of the Hill Sewer Pipe company next morning, with every appearance of having been placed there to fire the building. A careful investigation of the fires is being made.

### KILLED TWO MEN.

**Desperate Battle With a Party of Infuriated Negroes.**

Besieged by infuriated negroes, J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills at Hager Station, four miles west of Chipley, Fla., defended himself with such effect that he killed two of his assailants and wounded four others. Criglar became engaged in a quarrel with one of his employes and the other negroes drew pistols and began firing at the manager. Criglar ran to his office, locked himself in and opened fire with a Winchester on the maddened negroes who surrounded the building.

For an hour the battle continued, and when the Louisville and Nashville train arrived at the station the negroes were preparing to set fire to the building and cremate Criglar. The train crew and passengers, however, rushed to Criglar's aid and dispersed the negroes. The negroes had fired over 200 bullets into the building, but Criglar escaped by lying on the floor. As soon as the negroes would fire a volley, however, he would rise and shoot at them through the window. The negroes killed are Amos Judson and John Alexander. The wounded are Henry Simpson, Jack Nobles, Andred Miller and Albert Lester. Simpson and Lester are thought to be fatally wounded.

**Senator Morrill Re-elected.**

Justin S. Morrill was re-elected United States senator from Vermont on Tuesday. In the Senate no other name was presented, and Senator Morrill received the entire 30 votes. In the house Hr. Morrill received 213 votes, and Herbert F. Brigham, Democratic candidate, received 17. In the joint assembly Wednesday afternoon Senator Morrill's election was formally made. The honor paid to Senator Morrill by his native State is an incident of more than usual interest. When on the 4th of March next, he is formally inducted into the office which he has filled for 30 years.

# THE OUTLOOK GOOD.

**Dun Takes a Most Cheerful View of the Wheat Boom.**

The event of the week has been the sensational advance of wheat to 83c for cash on Tuesday, a rise of 5½c, and its fall to 77c on Thursday, gaining 1 ⅝c on Friday. The rise was magnified by covering of speculative sellers, who imagined the advance had gone too far, but was at the bottom based on an extraordinary foreign demand, which has engaged grain vessels from all Pacific as well as Atlantic ports for months ahead. How great the shortage in ordinary European supplies may be is the point of doubt and speculation, but none now question that shipments from the Pacific coast to India and the decrease in Russia's yield are important, and the buying of enormous quantities for export, with engagements of freight room at higher rates, express the belief of European dealers.

Wheat exports from the Pacific coast are large, and over 500,000 bushels per day have been engaged ahead for some time. The Atlantic exports, about 900,000 bushels larger than last year for the week, have been in October 6,570,213 bushels, flour included, against 5,086,388 bushels last year. It is worthy of note that western roads are complaining of a car famine, the demand for movement to markets being so great, though the actual receipts for three weeks at western ports have been 21,193,716 bushels, against 23,061,544 bushels last year, following a much increased movement in the quarter ending with September. Corn moves largely, and at lower prices, having declined a cent for the week. Cotton has advanced a sixteenth to 8c, with only moderate transactions, and heavy receipts from plantations. Estimates of yield vary all the way from Mr. Neill's 9,000,000 bales to much less than 8,000,000, but the impression grows that the yield will be large.

The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditioned upon the election. These are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending which will probably be held back until November 1. The buying of materials not only advances prices, but induces larger purchases of the finished products without conditions. Leather has risen 1½ per cent with a general demand, though mostly in hemlock sole and union, and hides at Chicago have been advanced still further by packers, though country hides po not rise at all, and some are lower, but the average of all is 6 per cent higher.

Buying of bessemer pig at Pittsburg causes a slight advance and all markets are strong for pig, but not for finished products. Very low prices are made for speedy delivery, by mills wanting work. But the tone of the market is better, and a decided increase of orders appears in plates, about 3,000 tons for building vessels on the lakes, and in structural work at the West, owing to contracts taken at Chicago for buildings at Boston, Toronto, Detroit and Minneapolis. There is also a great demand expected for cars, and the association offers to sell iron until November 6, to jobbers and large buyers at $1.05, while steel bars are selling largely at 1c. A reduction in nails is expected. But the nail season is over, and the billet pool has little business. A sale of about 5,000,000 pounds was made of lake copper at $10.50 to domestic consumers. Tin is a shade higher at $12.80.

Failures for the have been 274 in the United States, against 231 last year and 60 in Canada, against 38 last year.

### TWELVE DROWNED.

**Awful Accident at Sea Off the Coast of Oregon.**

The steamer Arago, owned by the Oregon Coal and Navigation Company, from Coos bay to San Francisco, was carried by the current and driven on the rocks of the jetty at Coos head Tuesday. She will be a total loss. In attempting to land a boat load of passengers and crew, the boat was capsized. Twelve were drowned, four passengers and eight of the crew, of which the following is a partial list:

E. M. McGraw of Coquill City, passenger; John Norman of Marshfield, passenger; Richard Walters of Oakland, passenger. Of the ship crew the drowned are: M. P. Whittle of San Francisco, fireman; Erick Walla of San Francisco, fireman; Richard Patterson of San Francisco, steward; A. Fernandez chief cook; W. E. Brown, chief engineer; J. Kurger, sailor; Harry Sanders, sailor.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog. What is left of the steamer to be seen is two spars projecting upon the ocean beach. The survivors were brought to Empire City on the tug Columbia. None of the bodies of the lost were recovered.

The Arago was built by the Union Iron works in 1885. Her gross tonnage is placed at 947 tons. The craft has long been in the coasting trade, and is one of the best known boats in this port. Of late years she has been engaged as a collier, carrying coal from Coos bay ports to this city. She was commanded by Capt. Reed. Her full complement of men and officers was 26. At this season of the year the Coos bay bar, as it is known, is usually not very rough, though at times, if the wind is in the right quarter, the seas roll high. During October and November it is very difficult to tell just how the bar may act, and navigators always approach the entrance to the bay with more or less trepidation. Before the jetties was constructed Coos bay bar had gained the reputation of being one of the worst bars on the coast, not excluding the once treacherous entrance to Humboldt bay. The improvements of the harbor, however, have reduced the dangers that once exacted.

### MINERS OPPOSE REDUCTION.

**Large Majority Against Accepting the 45-Cent Rate.**

State President Ratchford, of the Ohio Miners' association, issued a circular to miners on the 19th, reciting the resolution to refer the wage question to the local unions, and reports the returns of votes to be 521 for the reduction and 4,398 against it. More than half the miners did not vote, those employed on thin veins especially taking no part, as their employers did not ask for a reduction. The reduction asked for was 45 cents instead of 61 cents a ton.

President Ratchford said he would now lead in the fight to maintain the 61-cent scale all over Ohio. No call has been issued yet for another state convention.

### MORMONISM GROWING.

**Thirteen Missions Have Been Established in the Pacific Islands.**

The barkentine City of Papeete arrived at San Francisco, October 22, from Tahiti. Among her passengers were Frank Cutter and J. Frank Goff, of Salt Lake, two Mormon missionaries. The young men went to the islands in 1892, and reopened the work of the church in the Society, Tuomaotu and Austral groups, where it had been practically dead owing to the banishment of Mormons by the French government. In less than four years thirteen missions have been opened in these groups. Another passenger was Rev. Herbert Dexter, of San Francisco, a Seventh Day Adventist missionary, who has been in the Society Islands a few months.

**Manitoba School Question Settled.**

Information has been received from Ottawa to the effect that the Manitoba school question, which caused the defeat of the Conservative government, with Sir Charles Tupper as premier after it had been in power 18 years, has been finally settled by the Laurier Liberal administration. The basis of settlement by the Liberals has not yet been announced, but it is known that it is acceptable to the Manitoba government.

# SPAIN IS BETWEEN TWO HOT FIRES.

## A SERIOUS REBELLION.

**Word From the Philippine Islands on the Uprising—Many Lives Sacrificed.**

Advices by the steamer Peru, now at San Francisco, from Singapore and Hong Kong up to September 27, are that the rebellion on the Philippine Islands is much more serious than has been generally recognized. It is said that reports of revolutionists defeat sent out by the Spanish officers have been greatly exaggerated, and that so far the rebels have more than held their own in the struggle for independence. It is stated the revolution is now beyond the control of the Spanish authorities, and that unless reinforcements are sent to Manilla immediately the Spanish forces are in danger of final defeat. The rebels now hold the province of Cavite, are well organized and have 8,000 Mauser rifles. There are many natives in the Spanish troops, and the officers are afraid to take native regiments into the interior because their loyalty is doubted.

The Hong Kong Press says editorily that there is no longer room for the least doubt that affairs in the Philippine Islands will in a short time assume the proportions of the Cuban rebellion. The natives are determined. As each rebel signs an agreement he writes his name on his arm with blood, and swears vengeance against the Spaniards. The story of the original plans for striking the blow is a most serious one. For a long time the natives have been conspiring to overthrow the government, and it was finally decided to make a strong attack on the 15 of July. Gov-Gen. Blanco was to have been murdered by one of the natives on the day, and it was arranged to swoop suddenly down upon the body of officers who attended the funeral, kill as many as possible, then ransack the town of Manilla, then take entire possession of the place. It is due to a woman that the plot was discovered. In confession she disclosed the plot to a priest, who divulged the secret. The arrest and imprisonment of many natives plainly indicated that the priests were cognizant of the arrangements, and then, towards the end of August, the fighting commenced in real earnest. From that time up to the middle of this month, the date of the latest news, there were repeated bloody conflicts between the government forces and the natives. The Manilla correspondent, under date of September 2, denies that the Spanish troops defeated the rebels on August 31. The writer says:

"Eight rebels killed at St. Mesa; counted six or eight at San Juan, besides those on the Spanish side. The bodies (rebels) are being left out unburied to rot.

"Over 100 of them, some say 150, were shut up in a small room under the bastino of San Sebastian, Intra Muros, on Monday night. No water; one small window. Fifty-four found dead in the morning; with those prisoners since died, said to be a total of 70."

### WORSE THAN SPANIARDS.

**Philippine Islanders Flay and Crucify an Officer.**

Cuban atrocities are mild compared to those taking place in the Philippine islands where the Spanish are trying to suppress a revolt of the natives. According to oriental papers the Spanish are going to the full limit of brutality and the natives are doing their best to keep pace with them. They more than succeed.

The most shocking incident of the bloody reprisals was the treatment of a Spanish lieutenant and his family. The Spanish had captured a number of prisoners, and as an object lesson to the natives, disembowled two and hanged their bloody bodies on one of the gates of the town. The infuriated rebels, eager for vengeance, gathered a force and hurried to the home of a Spanish lieutenant on the outskirts of Manita. They captured the officer, his wife and a 12-year-old daughter, and then began a bloody scene of torture. The most savage instincts of the natives were aroused. Before the eyes of the wife and daughter the lieutenant's skin was slit all over his body. Then the torturers crucified him, pinning him outstretched to a tree with their knives. They then turned to the women and girl, wreaking a disgusting vengeance before the dying eyes of the husband and father.

The Spanish are doing their best to keep the news of these atrocities from leaving the islands, opening and inspecting all the mail. They particularly desire to keep unknown the death of 98 prisoners in one night in the "Black Hole."

### REPORTS ARE UNTRUE.

**No Exciting Controversy at Havana Between Weyler and Lee.**

It is stated by officials in Washington, that the reports coming from New Orleans as to an exciting controversy at Havana, between General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul-general, and General Weyler over the attempted apprehension of a Mexican named Fernandez on board the American ship Vigilanca give a significance and importance to the event not warranted by the facts.

General Lee did not report the matter to the government, and it will be referred to only in his routine report. No protests or claims were made by either side, and General Weylor never contemplated firing on the Vigilanca. When General Lee explained the immunity of American ships from search under the treaty with Spain, Fernandez was let go.

### HORRORS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

**The Spaniards Butcher Prisoners, Including Women.**

Recent incidents show the contrast between the Spaniards and insurgents in the treatment accorded to captives. In the fight which Gen. Melquizo had with Maceo's forces a short time ago, Melquizo captured 40 insurgents, whom he ordered shot on the spot, and in the recent engagement between Maceo's troops and the Spaniards under Bernal, the latter caused 30 prisoners to be shot, including a young girl and two older women. Bernal says that he saw one of these women hidden in the bush nearby and he paid no attention to her at first, believing she was a refugee, but after the fight was over, a stray shot picked off one of his soldiers, when they all rushed on her, she killing 17 before she was captured and killed.

With the 40 killed by Melquizo there were four women and a chid. The Spaniards tried to force the women to tell them the whereabouts of Maceo and his plans, but the only words they got out of them were that the Spaniards were cowardly dogs, and this so enraged Melquizo that he ordered them shot immediately, they all dying with the cries of "Vive Cuba libre."

On the other hand, Perico Delgado, commanding one of Maceo's brigades, in a fight captured a lieutenant colonel named Peptchet, of Cuban birth, with 19 soldiers of the line and seven volunteers. The lieutenant colonel, on account of his extraction, and the seven volunteers, were killed, but the 19 regular Spanish soldiers were returned to Maj. Dolzo, of Melquizo's staff, after being disarmed.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Major Fondevilla reports with his 250 infantry and cavalry he defeated the insurgents at Bianquizzal, in this province. Although he announces that they had 50 killed, while his own loss was only 21 wounded, he admits that he was compelled to retire from the field because of a scarcity of amunition.

It is reported that in the recent engagements between the Spanish troops and Maceo's forces in the Pinar del Rio province the insurgent leaders Liete, Vidal, Tarafa and Julio Roderigues were killed and Ducases and Lucas wounded.

### THE ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

**Gov. Sheakly Makes a most Interesting Annual Report.**

James Sheakly, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says: There is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaskan gold mines. During the year ending the first of this month $2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than $4 per ton. Almost any grade of gold ores now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold producing country increases with the development of her treasures.

A number of gold bearing quartz ledges and placer deposits have been discovered in the Sitka district and several are under rapid development with good prospects. The gold placers of the Yukon region continue to attract attention of gold miners and fortune seekers, but no rich discoveries have been reported from there.

Several wild reports, the governor says, have started rushes of several thousand seekers to the Cooks Inlet gold fields during the summer, but only to meet disappointment and hardship and the people are getting back out of the district. The governor believes, however, that there are paying gold deposits there. The report makes a plea for the repeal of the present liquor prohibition law, which has been demoralizing in its effects, and violated in every community and urges the enactment of high license law with suitable safeguards. On the subject of the fur seal agreement the governor says:

The concurrent regulations agreed upon by a majority of the tribunal of arbitration for the protection of fur seal bearing seal have entirely failed to afford the intended protection or to prevent the destruction of these animals. Pelagic sealing in any way will result in the extermination of the extire race within a few years.

The governor deprecates the cost of the expensive and burdensome patrolling now necessary, as exceeding all the net profits of pelagic sealing, even if the latter were harmless.

### EX-SPEAKER CRISP DEAD.

**He Had Been Ill for Many Weeks—Story of His Life.**

Charles Frederick Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died in a private Sanitarium at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23. Rupture of the heart was the immediate cause of death.

He was born January 29, 1845, at Sheffield, England, while his parents were there on a visit. They returned to this country the same year. He entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia regiment, in May, 1861, and was taken prisoner in May, 1864. He was released from Ft. Delaware in June, 1865, and was admitted to the bar at Americus in 1866. He began the practice of law in Ellisville, and in 1872 was appointed solicitor-general of the Southwestern Judicial circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years. He located in Americus in 1873, and in June, 1877 was appointed judge of the Superior court of the same circuit; in 1878 he was elected by the General Assembly to the same office; in 1880 he was re-elected judge for a term of four years. He resigned that office in 1882, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress. He was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, and was elected speaker of the House for the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected speaker for the Fifty-third.

### DENIED BY CANOVAS.

**The Premier Says Spain Has No Intention of Abandoning Cuba.**

A special cable from Madrid says: In an interview with Premier Canovas, he characterized as absolutely false and ridiculous, the statement to the effect that the Spanish government intended to abandon Cuba in the event of the war not being concluded in March. He never entertained such an idea for one moment. The government, he said, was guided entirely by the opinions and wishes of the Spanish people and far from desiring to terminate the war, the feeling of the people for the suppression of insurrection grows stronger daily. So long as this feeling continues, the Spanish government will do its in duty prosecuting the war to the bitter end. Regarding the report that President Cleveland intended taking action in favor of the insurgents, Senor Canovas says the government has received assurance from Washington to quite the contrary effect. Naturally the United States government desires for many reasons to see an early termination of the war, but further than that, nothing can exceed the loyal conduct of President Cleveland and his cabinet toward Spain and her government. Our relations for the present moment are of the most cordial nature.

### MASSACRED BY BUSHMEN.

**Austrian Explorers Attacked by the Natives of Guadalcanar.**

An Austrian scientific expedition was attacked by the natives on the island of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon group, and five of its members killed and five severely wounded. The party under the direction of Baron Foullon von Norbeck, had sailed from Sydney Australia, in a war ship, and on landing on Guadalcanar determined to ascend a mountain called the Lion's Head. On the way up, Midshipman Armand de Beaufort and seven sailors were left in a camp. The baron and the remainder of the party had ascended some distance when bushmen rushed out from hiding places and the baron was killed by a blow from a tomahawk. The sailors were well-armed and drove off the bushmen. When they returned to the camp they found that De Beaufort, Jacob De Kovio, Gustave Chalaupak and Petty Officer Maras had been killed by the natives and five sailors badly wounded.

### A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

**A Drunken West Virginia Farmer Kills His Wife and Son.**

Marion Kennard, who lives on Badger Creek, in Wise county, W. Va., killed his wife and a 14-year-old son Sunday night. He failed to injure his young daughter.

Kennard had been drinking heavily for weeks, and when he came home after dark the family had retired. He awakened his wife and a quarrel followed. Kennard then went to the porch, where he took down the corn knife. Returning he struck his wife, almost severing her head; then with a blow he instantly killed his boy.

After sleeping off the effects of the liquor Kennard told his neighbors that a tramp had murdered his wife and child, but the daughter, who escaped, related the facts.

### CONDENSED NEWS.

The National Spiritualist Association is in session in Washington.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany will visit the Czar next summer.

Yale faculty has become aroused over the danger of a spread of contagious diseases.

The village of Sloatsburg, N. J., is quarantined on account of an epidemic of diphtheria of a malignant form.

G. O. Boyd, negro Republican candidate for Congress in Tennessee, has withdrawn in favor of a National Democrat.

The Moses Conigiski Dry Goods Company, of Peoria, Ill., went into Circuit Court and entered confessions of judgment aggregating $53,000.

The Tomboy gold mine of Telluride, Col., sold to an English syndicate for $2,000,000. The contract calls for payment in gold or its equivalent.

# KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

## DIED WITH HER CHILD.

**Heroic Mother Tried to Rescue Her Son From the Flames.**

Mrs. Con Reardon and her 9-year-old son were burned to death in their home at Mahoney plane, which was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Mrs. Reardon and husband had escaped from the burning building. Hearing that her son was still in bed the mother rushed into the flames to rescue him. She had reached the second story when she was overcome by the dense smoke, and she and the boy were consumed in the fire. Both bodies were found in the ruins.

POTTERY DESTROYED.

The Moyer Bros.' pottery, in Beaver Falls, was destroyed by fire early on the 21st. The local and New Brighton fire departments labored hard to extinguish the flames, but the water pressure was too weak to be effective. All the buildings, with ware and moulds, were completely destroyed. During the fire a brick wall fell, seriously injuring a young man named Williams. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at about $50,000. The firm was one of the leading queensware manufacturers in the United States, and over 100 persons are thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

ENDED HIS OWN LIFE.

George Godfrey, a restaurant keeper at Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. His friends were not aware of his suicide until several hours afterward, when an attempt was made to awaiken him. Godfrey had suffered for years with asthma, and it is supposed this caused him to end his life. He was about 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. At one time he was a member of the police force at Washington.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, the largest of the kind in the country, have closed down on account of the extensive depression in business. Seven thousand men as a consequence are thrown idle, and every branch of trade in the city is affected. How long the suspension will last is not known.

An attempt was made to wreck the second section of the Southwestern express on the Pennsylvania rriiroad near Millerstown Tuesday morning. It was composed of mail cars and nobody was hurt. The pilot of the locomotive was knocked off by several cross ties, which had been fastened to the track.

Superintendent E. E. Pritts, of the Somerset county schools, has completed arrangements for the annual teachers' institute to be held, beginning December 7. The list of instructors and the lecturers for the evening sessions promise the best institute ever held in the county.

Supt. E. F. Porter, of the schools at Fayette county, has completed arrangements for the teachers' institute to commence at Uniontown, December, 14. Prominent educators will be present, and exceptionally fine talent has been secured for the evening entertainment.

At a special meeting of the Blairsville Presbytery held in Johnstown, the resignation of Rev. W. N. Covert, of the Conemaugh charge, was accepted. The vacancy will not be filled for the present. Rev. Mr. Covert will depart for the South for the benefit of his health.

Howard Saal, a young farmer living near West Chester, found a colored man trying to break into his house and chased him. The negro turned and beat Saal's head with a rock, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Listie Coal company, of Listie, Somerset county, has received a large order for coal from the sea coast, and will resume operations at the mines.

Michael Wright, of Pittsburg, who escaped from the jail at Kittanning in August, where he was held on a charge of burglary, was captured at Shelby, O.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a final dividend of 10½ per cent, on the national bank at Corry, making a total of 80½ per cent.

Helen Farie, of Pittsburg, a graduate of the Wooster university, has been elected to fill the Greek chair at the Blairsville Female seminary.

The Comptroller of the Currency has been advised of the election of Percy D. Clark as vice president of the National bank of Warren.

# MARKETS.

**PITTSBURG.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grain, Flour and Feed.** | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 red | $ 77 | @ | 78 |
| No. 2 red | 76 | | 76 |
| CORN—No. 2 yellow ear | 32 | | 33 |
| No. 2 yellow shelled | 31 | | 32 |
| Mixed ear | 28 | | 29 |
| OATS—No. 1 white | 25 | | 26 |
| No. 2 white | 24 | | 25 |
| RYE—No 1 | 37 | | 38 |
| No. 2 western | 35 | | 36 |
| FLOUR—Winter patents blends | $ 75 | | 4 00 |
| Fancy straight winter | | | 4 10 |
| Rye flour | | | 2 85 |
| HAY—No. 1 timothy | 11 50 | | 11 75 |
| Mixed clover, No. 1 | 10 50 | | 11 00 |
| Hay, from wagons | 14 00 | | 15 00 |
| FEED—No. 1 White Md., ton | 11 50 | | 12 00 |
| Brown Middlings | 9 00 | | 9 50 |
| Bran, bulk | 8 25 | | 8 75 |
| STRAW—Wheat | 6 50 | | 7 00 |
| Oat | 6 50 | | 7 00 |
| **Dairy Products.** | | | |
| BUTTER—Elgin Creamery | $ 22 | @ | 23 |
| Fancy Creamery | 15 | | 16 |
| Fancy Country Roll | 14 | | 15 |
| CHEESE—Ohio, new | 7 | | 8 |
| New York, new | 7 | | 8 |
| **Fruit and Vegetables.** | | | |
| APPLES Bbl | $ 35 | | 1 50 |
| BEANS—Hand-picked, per bu | 1 30 | | 1 35 |
| POTATOES—New, in car, bu | 25 | | 30 |
| CABBAGE—Home grown, bbl | 75 | | 1 00 |
| ONIONS—Yellow, bu | 40 | | 50 |
| **Poultry, Etc.** | | | |
| CHICKENS, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 65 |
| TURKEYS, ₩ lb | 8 | | 9 |
| EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh | 16 | | 17 |
| **Miscellaneous.** | | | |
| SEEDS—Clover 60 lbs | $ 5 35 | @ | 5 45 |
| Timothy, prime | 1 35 | | 1 40 |
| Blue Grass | 1 65 | | 1 85 |
| MAPLE SYRUP, new | 60 | | 60 |
| CIDER—Country, sweet, bbl | 3 00 | | 3 50 |
| TALLOW | 3 | | 3 |

**CINCINNATI.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR | $ 75 | @ | 4 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | | | 76 |
| RYE No. 2 | | | 42 |
| CORN—Mixed | | | 25 |
| OATS | | | 18 |
| EGGS | | | 11 |
| BUTTER—Ohio Creamery | | | 18 |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR | $ 3 20 | @ | 4 75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | | | 83 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed | | | 36 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | | | 29 |
| BUTTER—Creamery, extra | | | 20 |
| EGGS—Pa. firsts | | | 19 |

**NEW YORK.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Patents | $ 2 75 | @ | 3 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | | | 83 |
| CORN—No. 2 | | | 36 |
| OATS—White Western | | | 33 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | | | 20 |
| EGGS—State and Penn | | | 16 |

**LIVE STOCK.**

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CATTLE.** | | | |
| Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | $ 4 40 | @ | 4 55 |
| Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 4 15 | | 4 35 |
| Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lb | 3 80 | | 4 10 |
| Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs | 3 40 | | 3 60 |
| Common, 700 to 900 lb | 2 50 | | 3 25 |
| **HOGS.** | | | |
| Medium | 3 55 | | 3 60 |
| Heavy | 3 25 | | 3 50 |
| Roughs and Stags | 2 50 | | 3 25 |
| **SHEEP.** | | | |
| Good, 85 to 90 lbs | 3 25 | | 3 40 |
| Fair, 70 to 80 lbs | 2 50 | | 3 00 |
| Common | 1 50 | | 2 00 |