

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

ARMOR MAKERS SUSTAINED.

Secretary Long Says a Government Plant is Impracticable.

Secretary Long has sent a communication to Chairman Hale, of the Senate naval committee, with regard to the amendments offered to the sundry civil bill by Senators Perkins, of California, and Chandler, of New Hampshire. These amendments fixed the price of armor plate at \$350 per ton, and appropriated \$1,500,000 for an armor plant, while Mr. Chandler wanted the government to take possession of the present plants and use them until the vessels now building were equipped with armor, allowing the courts to fix the compensation for such use.

The bureau of ordnance, to which these amendments were referred, reports that to establish an armor plant would not only be impracticable, but impracticable, and only absolute necessity should cause the government to enter into the manufacture of armor plate. The bureau does not believe that either the Carnegie or Bethlehem companies will furnish plate at a price less than the appropriation of \$1,300,000 is inadequate to establish a plant, as one separate from one for the manufacture of steel ingots would be useless. The largest steel ingots can only be furnished by the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, as the transportation to the proposed government plant would be impossible.

A plant complete in every respect would be necessary, and for this purpose \$3,000,000 would be needed, the cost for \$1,300,000 for the buildings, and \$1,700,000 for the machinery. The cost of the buildings for armor would be \$400,000, and \$3,000,000 for a plant. Should Congress fail to do this, and the companies refuse to furnish armor plate at \$350, the bureau says the only thing possible is to purchase the steel from battleships with laminated armor, which, though inferior to solid, can be procured within the \$300 limit from other manufacturers, and without excessive delay.

Secretary Long agrees with the bureau, and of the opinion that to take possession of the Carnegie and Bethlehem plants might only result in giving the government what the companies have already offered to sell them at a price agreed upon by fixed by articles of agreement. It is stated that the companies have already received the cost of these plants in profits, the result of a jury trial might be to simply pay that cost a second time, as the ingot plants would have to be taken also.

A FREE MONONGAHELA.

Secretary Alger Accepts the Viewers' Award and Tells Will Soon Be Abolished.

Secretary Alger has accepted the award made in the case of the Monongahela Navigation Company, and has requested Attorney General McKenna to take the necessary steps to have the title of the property transferred to the government of the United States. The secretary is of the opinion that the award of \$7,761,615 46 is a fair one, and as the company has agreed to accept the award, he will do so on behalf of the government. As soon as Attorney General Miller advises him that the title is perfect, and that the property has been transferred to the United States, he will draw a warrant for the sum named in favor of the company. It is expected that there will be no further delay in the matter, and that there will soon be a free Monongahela river.

The tolls that have been collected yearly by the navigation company represent to each shipper immense profits, and the secretary calculates that with the tolls converted into their own pockets and their business managed on the same or even more economical lines they will be able to run the mines steadily and compete for an indefinite time with the Kanawha district operators.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Gen. Gomez is Reported to Have Approached Within 30 Miles of Havana.

The New York Sun's Havana correspondent sends the following: Eighteen wounded Spanish soldiers have been brought to Havana. It is believed that they fought in a battle against Gen. Gomez. It is said Gomez is in Havana Province, and that a battle was fought Monday near Guines, 30 miles from the city of Havana, in which the Spaniards were routed with heavy losses. At an earlier hour excitement was created here by the news that Gen. Gomez was in Bermuda in Matanzas Province, less than 15 miles from the border of the Province of Havana. The Havana authorities denied the fact in a semi-official way, and asserted that the Cuban chief at Bermuda was Gen. Quintin Bandera, with his forces of infantry from Gen. Quintin Bandera having been in Pinar del Rio Province, and another report was received confirming the news of Gen. Gomez's presence near Havana.

The entire guerrilla force of Bermeja was captured by Gen. Gomez, and ten Spanish soldiers who belonged to the guerrillas were set free by the Cuban leader. They returned to the Spanish outpost, declaring that the commander of the Cuban forces who had a talk with them, was Gen. Gomez himself. They declare that he has about 2,000 well-armed men, almost all cavalry. It is said among the Cuban soldiers that the Cuban general, Francisco Carrillo, is following Gomez with 3,000 men, and that he is probably in about the center of Matanzas Province.

The Bermeja guerrilla band captured by Gen. Gomez was composed of 42 men, 32 of them being Cubans employed by the Spanish government on account of their knowledge of the country. Gen. Gomez freed the Spaniards of the guerrillas and ordered the 32 Cubans to be hanged on the spot as traitors to their country. The order was immediately executed.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia Collegians Compete.

The interstate college oratorical contest, participated in by Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia students was held in Morgantown, W. Va., May 12. Gov. Atkinson presided. The judges were Hon. Nathaniel Ewing of Unalutown and Judge R. W. Irwin of Washington, Pa.

The orators and the subjects of their orations follow: W. C. Shrom, representing the Western University of Pennsylvania, "The Third Revolution"; W. N. Campbell, West Virginia university, "The French Revolution"; James M. Ferguson, Westminster college, "Endangerment"; Harry Hunter of Geneva college, "The Vital Principle of Society"; C. M. Preston of Bethany college, "Political Conservatism"; Thomas Watson of Tullahoma college, "America's Mission"; Paul Weyand of Bethany college, "The Judiciary as the Palladium of our Liberty"; C. M. Lippincott of Wayneburg college, "A Mortgaged Inheritance."

W. N. Campbell, of the West Virginia university, received the gold medal; Paul Weyand, of Allegheny college, was second; J. M. Ferguson, of Westminster college, third; C. E. Preston, of Bethany college, fourth; B. M. Lippincott, of Wayneburg college, fifth.

ARMISTICE AT LAST.

It has been Concluded Between Greek and Turkish Forces.

A dispatch to "Le Journal," of Paris, from the correspondent of that paper at Lania, about 18 miles southeast of Domokos, says it is learned officially that an armistice between the Greek and Turkish forces has been concluded.

PRICES ADVANCED.

Speculators in Many Products Get Better Figures.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Speculators have enjoyed an advance in wheat, corn, cotton and some other products, though obliged to sell wool and sugar at lower figures in order to realize. Stocks have advanced to \$100 and trust stocks lost 30 cents, without enough demand to constitute a market. Imports of merchandise, \$18,382,919 for the week at New York alone, are 94 per cent. larger than a year ago, making an increase 47 per cent. for the entire year. The winter wheat market, exchange markets and helped further shipments of gold, which amount for the week to \$2,750,000, but are practically balanced by receipts from the interior and cause no serious apprehensions of a disturbance. Men feel that present conditions are only temporary, although they tend to prevent immediate improvement in general trade and hinder immediate investments.

The government crop report estimates cotton average at 6 1/2 per cent. less than last year, and is considered encouraging because so slight a decrease from the floods may be easily made up. Prices have advanced 1/2 on Liverpool speculation, with nothing more wildly erroneous. Western receipts continue larger than last year, 2,101,123 bushels, against 1,870,367 bushels a year ago, and Atlantic exports also increase for two weeks of May, amounting to 3,166,909 bushels, flour included, against 2,083,414 bushels last year. Exports of corn are still large, 5,585,860 bushels for two weeks, against 3,404,181 bushels last year, and in part account for smaller demand for wheat.

The output of pig iron for the week ending May 15, 1896, was 173,279 tons, against 173,279 tons April 1, and the stocks, unskilled, exclusive of those held by the great steel-making companies, increased only 8,808,000 tons. Several furnaces, especially those producing foundry iron, have stopped production for this month, but no important changes appear in pig iron, which is quoted at \$23.75 for gray forge at Pittsburgh and \$23.75 for Bessemer, and \$12 for No. 1 at New York, though only \$10.25 is asked for southern. Reduced southern receipts have not altered the market materially, and at Chicago also the local prices have been reduced.

The demand for finished products is below the capacity of works in operation, and the market is the market for iron. The demand for which is said to be 90 cents per bushel, against \$1.15 for the same grade of flour in this country, has occasioned trouble in the beam association, and there are reports that it has been dissolved. Angles are reported at 35 cents per 100 pounds, and steel plates at a quoted lower price than at Philadelphia. Copper is active, with large sales of lake at 10 1/2 cents, and in plates are quoted 10 cents below prices fixed by the association, and 50 cents below prices of the same grades of foreign plate.

Nothing new can be said of the cotton manufacture, which still lacks demand enough to fill plant cloth above the lowest point of stock, and prices are the result of contract. In general the sales of cotton products are but moderate. Woolen goods are doing better than for weeks past, and yet there is not enough demand to create enthusiasm or to raise prices, while there is great uncertainty regarding the future of the market. Sales of wool have sharply decreased, and for the week barely exceed a week's consumption, while prices are weaker at eastern markets, according to reports nearly 1 cent per pound at Philadelphia, and at New York. Traders for speculation have begun to sell for some concessions with good reasons.

THE POPE AND THE SULAN.

Cause of the Disagreement Between the Two Men.

The Rome correspondent of the London Standard gives the history of the discontinuance of relations between the pope and the sultan. He says:

"Last summer the pope in an autograph letter begged the sultan to protect the Christians in Crete. The papal delegate, Mgr. Bonetti, obtained an audience at the Yildiz kiosk and formally presented the letter. The sultan was evidently irritated, and in an undertone in Turkish: 'Who's this pope that's always meddling in the affairs of our state?' and then aloud in French: 'Tell his holiness that it is my constant care to attend to the welfare of all my subjects.'"

"The pope replied in another letter last October. This had a better reception, but was never answered and there has been no direct communication between the pope and the sultan since."

BURNED MANY HOUSES.

Spaniards Said to Have Destroyed Four Hundred Dwellings.

The correspondent of the Spanish Journal El Pais, who has returned to Havana from Manzanillo, says that the Spanish column operating in that locality retired to Fortillo on May 10 after destroying several insurgent camps and more than 400 houses in the towns of Braco, Seco, Barrio, Zevilla and at other places in the district. The Spanish column was attacked by the insurgents all along the route and especially at Furgetorio.

"The milk supply in the district. The milk dealers in Campo Florida refused to accept \$1 in paper for ten quarts, demanding the same price in silver. The senators also complain that the taxion pay them in paper, while they collect gold from their customers."

MACEONIANS ARE RISING.

They Capture a Pass and Will Fight the Turks.

A dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle from Athens says that the Greeks who have arrived there from Dania report a Macedonian rising in the district between Zidif and Kozani. The Times, an Athens evening paper, states that there is a rising in central Macedonia; that 4,000 insurgents have captured the pass forming a part of the principle line of communication of the Turkish army, and that they are advancing toward Ellassona and are preparing to unite forces with the bands under Daveli, Zermas and other Macedonian chiefs.

BEERS SHOW MUCH NERVE.

A Dispatch from Capetown, Africa, Says that the Reply of the Transvaal Government to the Belgians Note of Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, Insisting upon observance of the London convention, is defiant in tone.

It insists upon the right of the Transvaal to demand arbitration of the questions in dispute and also upon its right to pass the alien immigration law, and asserts that if this right is disputed arbitration is the best means of arriving at a settlement of the question.

Another dispatch from Capetown announces that serious engagement has taken place in Bechuanaaland. Chief Tolo has been captured and six volunteers have been killed.

Filled a Heated Boiler.

A saw-mill boiler exploded on Redfoot river several miles from Tiptonville, Ky., killing Ed. Patterson and Dick Hodges, white, and two colored men whose names could not be learned. The other men were terribly mangled and will die. One man was blown into pieces and the fragments scattered for two hundred yards. The mill was a small portable affair, and had just located on the river. It is said the water was run in the boiler while the boiler was too hot.

LONO CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

GARCIA WAS TOO SHREWD.

We Turned the Tables and Cut the Spaniards Almost to Pieces.

A letter from a Spanish officer at Manzanillo to a friend in Havana tells of a tremendous defeat suffered by the Spaniards near there.

It appears that General Lono, commanding the Manzanillo division, knowing that the insurgents attack all convoys going to Bayamo on "dead man's road," as it has been named, prepared a scheme to entrap the insurgents. He ordered the departure of a great convoy under a small escort, and with a force of 1,500 men took a roundabout course, with the intention of falling upon the insurgents rear as soon as the usual attack was made on the convoy.

Whether Garcia, noting the palpable insufficiency of the escort, suspected a trap, but at any rate he thwarted the Spanish. He detected a part of the crew capture the convoy and with the remainder, about 600 picked and well-armed men, awaited Lono's arrival in a strong position.

Lono, surprised by the unexpected attack, fell back, despite the superiority of his numbers, and tried to gain the convoy's road, but Garcia, by a clever flank movement, prevented him from even retreating to Manzanillo. The result was that Lono, after six days of desperate fighting and retreating, arrived with only a remnant of his force at Spanish Fortillo, east of Cape Cruz, where he escaped being thrown into the sea by the arrival of the steamer Belan de Los Angeles, that had been sent from Manzanillo to his assistance.

The Spanish loss is not stated, but it must have been very heavy. Garcia's strategy is considered the most momentous of the war.

SENATOR STEPHEN A. MALLORY.

Florida Contest Results in Giving the Prize to an Ex-Congressman.

At Tallahassee, Fla., Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States Senator on the twenty-fifth ballot. The vote was: Mallory, 53; Chipley, 44; Call, 1. Chipley led after the roll call on this ballot, but the changing of votes gave the election to Mallory.

Stephen Russell Mallory was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and served in the First Florida district. He was in Pensacola, where he was born in 1849. He entered the Confederate Army in Virginia in the fall of 1862, and later served as a midshipman in the Confederate navy.

After the war he studied law in the College District of Columbia, and after graduation taught school and studied law. In 1874 he returned to Pensacola, and since then has practiced law in Florida and also been interested actively in politics, serving in both branches of the state legislature, and in the National House of Representatives, where he was a leading member of the Committee on Commerce.

AFLOAT IN HIS AIRSHIP.

Barnard Makes a Voyage of Twelve Miles—Beating to Windward and Leeward.

After much difficulty in getting off, Friday evening, at 7 o'clock Prof. Barnard attempted another voyage with his airship. It soared aloft rapidly and as Barnard vigorously worked the bicycle pedals of his steering and propelling attachment the airship turned around several times, but was drifting with the wind. It passed over the central grounds, floated rapidly over the city at a high altitude in a northerly direction, and passed out of sight in the gathering twilight. At about 7:45 o'clock p. m. the machine landed at Manzanillo, about two miles east of Nashville. Prof. Barnard says of this trial trip: "I find that I can manipulate the machine right or left, even in a light wind. I cannot go directly against a wind of eight miles an hour with muscular power as at present, but by shifting after the wind, or obliquely, I can make progress in the direction desired." Further trips with changes in apparatus will be made. Barnard returned to Nashville with his airship.

AFRICAN ATROCITIES CONTINUE.

No Effort to Stop the Awful Barbarity on the Upper Congo.

A representative of the Associated Press had an interview with Rev. Mr. Sjblom, of the American Baptist Mission in the Upper Congo, who has just returned to London. He said:

"When I left in February, matters in the Upper Congo were as bad as ever. The commission which the King of the Belgians appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed, the victims being natives, had had almost no result. The officials are supposed to act on missionary grounds, and only a few cases of barbarity were punished. The iniquitous rubber traffic continues. When the natives are unable to obtain rubber the state troops burn the villages, murder the natives, cut off their hands, which are afterwards smoked and sent to the state officials. Parts of the Equatorial district are in a state of open warfare."

It is understood that the statements of the Rev. Mr. Sjblom will be made the subject of a question in the House of Commons.

PLUNDERED BY ROBBERS.

Masked Men Hold Up a Train in Texas.

The west-bound Southern express passenger train was held up by masked men and robbed about 250 miles west of San Antonio, early Friday morning. As the train pulled out of the little town of Loxler, three men jumped on the platform and, pointing pistols at the engineer and the conductor, which are former to stop the train about one and a half miles west of town. After forcing the doors of the express car, one of the robbers entered the car and dynamited the two safes of the Wells Fargo Express company. The local safe contained about \$2,000 in gold. The amount secured from the through safe is not known, but it is believed that it will not fall below \$7,000 or \$8,000.

THOUSANDS SHELTERLESS.

Eighty Thousand Thessalians in Deep Distress.

A dispatch from Lamia says that 80,000 Thessalians are herded there and in the neighboring villages after the successive flights from Tyrnavos, Larissae, Pharsalos and Domokos. The great plagues of Carliab, and of women and children are lying exposed to the continuous heavy rains. Most of their carts and horses have been requisitioned by the military. Fires are of nightly occurrence, and villages are burned, wherever the Turks are to be seen. The Greek authorities have endeavored to supply bread to thousands of the homeless, but their efforts are almost unavailing.

HEAVY SNOWS IN EUROPE.

Heavy snowfalls and severe frosts continue in all parts of Austria and Hungary.

There have been avalanches in the Austria and the Szekesmermet. In Silesia and Teschen the people are sledding. Great damage has been done everywhere to crops, vines and fruit. The branches are breaking with the weight of the snow, which is three feet deep on the mountains of Carliab.

Telegraphic and telephone communication is interrupted.

POWERS INTERVENE.

A Collective Note Presented to Minister Skouliadis.

A collective note from the powers on the subject of mediation has been presented to the Greek minister for foreign affairs, M. Skouliadis, by the Russian minister at Athens, M. Onon. It is said that the Greek government has accepted the conditions imposed and has conduced its interests to the care of the powers.

Active measures, it is further stated, were taken at Constantinople to stop the further advance of Greek troops under the command of Ethem Pasha.

The collective note of the powers is to the following effect: "Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers, in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the councils of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace."

Greece has formally adhered to the preliminary terms as agreed upon between the powers, and the heads of the different legations have received positive assurances investing them with authority to treat with Turkey. Negotiations at Athens are regarded as concluded.

The Greek army occupies all of the passes from Lake Xynias, south of Domokos, to Gura on the east, the latter point being occupied by General Smolenski's brigade. Skirmishes have occurred at Plaka.

Crete as a whole is in a normal condition, but the inhabitants are indignant at the way in which they were deserted by the Greek troops.

URUGUAY REVOLT CRUSHED.

Fighting Was Hot and Deaths Reached into Hundreds.

Recent mail advices from Uruguay state that the revolution has been checked after a bloody battle at Tres Arboles, in which a large number of revolutionists were killed and their leaders driven to the frontier.

At the same time the government has been in a state of public discontent by taking into the Ministry several leaders who heretofore have been regarded as leaders in the sedition movement. The Minister of War, General Diaz, gave way for this purpose to General Perez, who was acting president of the committee officially denounced an sedition movement. This is regarded as the first step toward making terms with the revolutionists, although a strict censorship of the press prevents any construction being placed on the course of the government.

The fighting has been bloody, the deaths reaching into the hundreds. The president has issued a proclamation congratulating General Muniz on his last success in dispersing the revolutionists and a cross sword in the matter.

The forces have been reinforced by mobilizing the National Guard, made up of 6,000 men, and large consignments of arms and ordnance have been received from Belgium.

MUST STAND THE LOSS.

Railroad Company Responsible for \$40,000 Overinsured Stock.

The supreme court of Ohio decided in favor of the bank in the case of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railway vs. the Citizens National bank of Cincinnati, in the matter of the overinsured stock to the extent of 400 shares of George F. Doughty, deceased, who was secretary of the company prior to his death in 1883. Those shares fell into the hands of the bank, and the court has now judicially determined to stand the loss. The capital stock of the company was \$2,000,000 in 30,000 shares of \$100 each. After Doughty's death, the overinsured coming to light, some of the holders, the evidence showed, had made inquiry of the president, Theodore Cook, who said the bonds were all right. Other holders had taken Doughty's word that the issue was all right. All of the holders claimed the issue to have been signed by the legitimate officers, which was true. Some of the courts below made a distinction between holders who had not inquired and holders who had, giving judgment to those who made inquiry.

Doughty, in issuing the fraudulent bonds, had taken advantage of the fact that President Cook had signed a large number of stock certificates in blank and left them with him for use in making transfer. Doughty issued the stock in his own name, using old numbers for the new certificates and entering it upon the certificate stubs that the original numbers had been canceled, which was of course not true.

BOUND AND BURNED THEM.

Masked Robbers Torture Three Helpless Ohio Women.

Four masked men Monday night entered the farm house of Elizabeth Dalzell, an invalid aged 85 years, who, with her two daughters, Emeline and Elizabeth, lives two miles from Canal Dover, O., and are supposed to be wealthy. All were bound and threatened with death unless they told where their money was concealed. The binds applied a lighted torch to the feet of Emeline and burned the flesh to the bones. She was left unconscious. Elizabeth, the other daughter, was struck over the head with a club and she, too, became insensible. The aged mother was then beaten and bruised.

The robbers secured \$50 in gold and left their unconscious victims bound. Elizabeth came to her senses and liberated her mother and sister. All were bound five hours. Sheriff Anderson was notified of the outrage and wired to the workhouse in Canton for bloodhounds, which will be put on the trail. There is talk of lynching if the robbers are caught.

LATEST POPULIST IDEA.

Senator Harris Wants a Court of Railway Commissioners.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, introduced a new bill for the regulation of inter-State commerce, the transforming of the Interstate Commerce Commission into a Court of Railway Commissioners and the regulation of pooling. The proposed court is to consist of seven members, and is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters arising under the bill, and to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Circuit and the state courts in negligence. The jurisdiction conferred is to be criminal as well as civil.

The provisions of the bill are made applicable to express and other transportation companies. The court is to sit in banc at Washington, and the United States is to be divided into seven districts, each to be presided over by a member of the court. Appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals are provided for. The bill prohibits pooling except under certain conditions.

TRIPLE LYNCHING.

A Thousand Masked Men String up Three Negroes.

Near Rosbud, Tex., three negroes, Dave Cotton, Henry Williams and Sabo Stewart, were lynched in jail. Their intended victim was a daughter of William Cotes, white. About 12 o'clock a number of men heavily disguised, rode up to the jail and demanded the prisoners.

The guards refused to deliver them, and they retired saying they would blow the jail up with dynamite if they were not immediately the officers and guards summoned a bus and entered it with their prisoners, leaving by a roundabout route to Martin. They were overtaken by about a thousand masked men, who overpowered them and took the prisoners and hanged them.

WILL PUT DOWN 50 WELLS.

The Devonia oil company, a syndicate of Pennsylvania capitalists, has entered Indiana oil fields and will sink 50 wells in the Elwood fields.

It appears to be the purpose of the independent companies operating in Indiana to form a combination in opposition to the Standard oil company. The present activity in Indiana oil regions, where Pittsburgh capitalists have large holdings, is the greatest in its history.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Peru and Bolivia have submitted their territorial dispute to the arbitration of Spain.

The Jay Paper Manufacturing Company's plant at Jay Bridge, Me., has been sold for \$450,000.

The Michigan Senate defeated the bill to increase a state taxation of railroads to \$700,000 a year.

It is said that President W. F. Slocum, of Colorado college, has been invited to take the presidency of Oberlin, O. college.

FATAL DISASTER AT AN ORE MINE.

TEN WERE KILLED.

Men and Boys Crushed to Death Under a Tipple.

A terrible disaster occurred at the Flinkey, Tenn., ore mines, 30 miles from Florence, Ala. The tipple, or ore dump, 60 feet high, fell, killing 10 white men and boys outright, and seriously injuring several others.

The killed were: Joe Remington, Cal Kilburn, Will Kirk, Jim Brown, and 11-year-old son of Jim Brown, Cal Harris, Landin Harris, Richard Hardwick, Mat Crow and Jim Crow.

The seriously injured are: Bill Sims, George Gamble, Dr. J. C. Dill, Alex O'Hill, Will Kilpatrick, J. F. Newton, Donny Brown, two McElmores and M. Christian.

Of the killed, Remington, Cal Kilburn, Brown, Harris and the two Crows leave wives and from one to five children. Those who are seriously injured have broken arms and legs and crushed hip bones and internal injuries. At least half of those who are injured will die, but their names cannot be ascertained. All of the killed and wounded were on top of the tipple when it collapsed. Only two escaped without serious injuries. One young man, seeing his danger in time, jumped 20 feet to a tree and received slight scratches, and another jumped to the ground, turning over several times and alighting on his feet, only spraining his ankle.

The cause of the collapse is unknown. The dump was a new one, and was tested with 20 cars of ore less than a month ago. There was only a small weight on it when it fell. The mines where the disaster occurred belong to J. Craig McLanahan, Drs. Arnold and Brantlett went to the scene on an special train and cared for the injured.

NICARAGUA NETTLED.

A Steamer Puts Two Shots Across the Rover's Bow.

The American steamer Rover, which arrived at New Orleans, May 11, reports that she was fired upon by the Lucy B., a Nicaraguan steamer. The Rover arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, May 6, and ran down to Omat, seven miles distant.

Near the latter point she sighted the Nicaraguan steamer Lucy B., which fired a shot across her bow, and followed by a second shot, which fell short of striking her amidships. On the Rover's command the steamer was boarded and searched by the forces, under strong protest from her captives.

It was said he ought to be thankful he was not sunk, as the Americans, including the consul at Puerto Cortez, were warring against Bonillo. The Rover proceeded to Omat and loaded with fruit for New Orleans.

Coming back she ran close to Puerto Cortez and saw the Lucy B. lying near the shore, with pilot house and portions of upper works shot away and apparently disabled by the firing from the insurgents.

It was reported that the American consul at Puerto Cortez had been killed. The Rover's captain saw several ships on the way to attack Puerto Cortez, but he does not think it can be captured, as most of its defenders are Americans, and they had cut off all modes of approach from the interior.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Two Ships go Aground and 107 People Face Death.

The French brigantine Crosine, from Bayonne for St. Pierre, with a valuable general cargo, went aground near Lamaine, New Foundland. A heavy sea was running and the crew succeeded only with the greatest difficulty in launching the boats, which were almost swamped by the breakers. They rowed all day and all night, but were unable to find the land. They had no provisions, so hurried was their start from the vessel, and they suffered greatly from the cold and drenching sea. About noon Sunday they heard the fog horn at the entrance of the harbor of St. Pierre, and making their way towards the port, were picked up by a pilot boat. The crew numbers 25, and most of them are greatly exhausted from hunger and rowing.

The German steamer Aradia, laden with grain and bound from Montreal for Liverpool, went aground Sunday morning near Cape Hay, on the southern side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a dense fog. Her passengers, numbering 25, and the crew of 54, had a desperate experience in trying to reach land. Three men attempted to swim through the surf with the life-line, but failed. The fourth, however, succeeded, and attached the hawser to the rocks in a favorable position, so that all were safely landed after a hard struggle. Neither passengers nor crew saved anything. The vessel is likely to become a total wreck, as she lies jagged rocks with a big hole in her bottom. A steamer will be sent for the passengers.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

A Hundred Soldiers Killed by a Railroad Catastrophe.

A terrible railway disaster befell a military train between Koekenhof and Liva on the Valki-Jurjev line. Sixteen cars were smashed.

TO HONOR WASHINGTON.

The Great Monument Unveiled in Philadelphia.

The \$500,000 bronze monument of George Washington in Fairmont park was dedicated Saturday afternoon in the presence of the president and cabinet. The dedication exercises were followed by a grand military display, in which United States troops and marines and the entire national guard of Pennsylvania participated.

The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whittaker opened with prayer, and Maj. Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamor, augmented by the national salute of 21 guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware.

The formal oration was spoken by William W. Porter, a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter, who was mentioned in Washington's staff.

The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Maj. William Wayne, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, to Mayor Warwick, with short addresses by both, after which the mayor transferred it to the Fairmont park station, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

In the evening the Society of the Cincinnati gave banquet. President William Wayne presided and his principal speech was made by Gov. Hastings.

The monument to the memory of the Father of his Country which the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania has erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is the most important group of sculpture ever raised in America. The society, more than eight-five years ago, projected it as a tribute to his comrades in arms. The almost insignificant sum at that time contributed has been so carefully handled that it has accumulated the vast proportions of a quarter of a million of dollars, and it is now the proud privilege of the original Cincinnati to fulfill their trust, and to present this beautiful structure to their citizenry. Its dedication was an event of national significance and importance.

The collection of subscriptions for this monument was commenced in 1811 by men who fought in the American army, and who were the Society of the Cincinnati, which still had in its membership men who had fought in the Revolution, met in the State House and adopted measures necessary to see to it that the monument to the man who should fittingly commemorate the character and virtues of the Father of his Country.

The Society of the Cincinnati was formed from the officers of the American army, and as they were generally taken from the citizens of America they possessed a high veneration for the character of the illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their civilian life, they thought proper to designate themselves the Society of Cincinnati.

Among the immutable principles which form the basis of the society may be mentioned: "An inviolable regard to the sacredness of human nature, for which they have fought and died, and without which the high rank of a national being is a curse instead of a blessing."

"An unflinching determination to promote and cherish within the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire."

From an oblong platform 6 feet 6 inches high, of Swedish granite, and reached from four sides by thirteen steps, symbolical of the thirteen original states, rises a pedestal bearing an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Washington. The Father of his Country is represented in the costume of the American army, a large military cloak being thrown artistically around his commanding figure. While dignified, the heroic conception is full of animation. In his left hand Washington holds the reins of a noble horse, one of the animals' fore feet being raised in the act of moving.

At the four corners of the platform are fountains, carved by allegorical figures of American Indians, representing four rivers, the Delaware, the Potomac, the Chesapeake and the Mississippi. On the sides each of these fountains is guarded by typical American animals, eight in all. At the front and back of the pedestal are two allegorical groups. That on the front represents America, seated, and holding in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a trident, and having at her feet chains just cast off. She is in the act of receiving from her victorious sons the trophies of their conquest. Below this group is an eagle supporting the American flag, the red and white group in the back represents America arousing her sons to a sense of their slavery. Below are the arms of Pennsylvania. On the sides of the pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one representing the slaves, and the other representing the Western-bound emigrant train. On one side the pedestal bears the inscription "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and "Per Aspera ad Astra" on the other. "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." Surrounding the upper portion of the pedestal is: "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania."

The equestrian statue, the figures and the bas-relief, as well as the numerous other ornamentations, are of bronze, while the platform, pedestal, &c., are of Swedish granite.

The entire height of the monument is 66 feet. The ground plan of the platform is 61 by 74 feet, and the pedestal 17 by 30 feet. The monument as a whole, but more especially an elegant appearance, and is not only an embellishment to the historic ground where it stands, but also a valuable addition to the artistic statuary of Philadelphia's city park. Prof. Rudolph Semering, the artist who designed the monument, is a celebrated sculptor of Berlin.