

NATIVES ENGAGE IN A REBELLION.

TROUBLESOME COLONISTS.

Fierce Fighting in India in Which Many Natives are Killed.

In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt at Simla, India, from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under the command of Col. Wodehouse. The British regiments will await events at Rawal Pindi and the native regiments at Mardian. The staff will remain for the time at Nowshera. Ft. Chakdara is strong enough to resist any attack, and it has a good supply of ammunition. The only fear is that the garrison may become exhausted by constant fighting. The tribesmen are sending forward their attacks continually. A reconnoitering column a few days ago found the enemy in great force blockading the road to Chakdara. During the fighting a hundred of the enemy were killed and the British had fourteen wounded, among them Capt. Baldwin, who was severely wounded, and Lieut. Keyes, who received a slight wound. The enemy followed up the retreating column and attacked the camp in a half-hearted manner, being easily repulsed by the garrison. Gen. Haldane, who was severely wounded, and the relief of Ft. Chakdara, and the garrison has been notified of his intention by helicopter. Heavy fighting is expected at Amardana.

300 Rebels Killed.

Official dispatches from Lisbon from Euzenaz Marquez, South Africa, confirm the reports of recent fighting between the government troops and the rebellious natives. The fighting took place July 21 near Chimbutu, the capital of Gazaland. The governor of Portuguese East Africa, Col. Albuquerque, with a small Portuguese force routed 7,000 rebels. The Portuguese losses were two killed and ten wounded. The natives lost 300.

At Cape Town the government troops have captured all the enemy's positions north of Twatskloof. Among the British losses were Sergts. Hall and Mercer, who were killed. Chief Lukantjane, who led the rebels, was killed with many of his followers. A general surrender of the rebels is expected.

Fighting in Egypt.

The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the Derwishes and the Jaalins. The Derwishes, under one of the generals of the khalfa, defeated the Jaalins in a pitched battle and occupied both sides on July 1. The losses on both sides were very large. The Jaalins are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

A Coupling Pin Placed in an Open Switch by Train Wreckers.

Train wreckers got in their fiendish work at Toledo, Ind., last Friday, when the Chicago express on the Big Four ran into an open switch, which had been plugged by a coupling pin, and was derailed, four lives being sacrificed. The dead are Engineer Scott, Winlow of Greenburg, Ind., Fireman E. Crickmore of Indianapolis, and two tramps, names unknown. The injured are Henry Pijbe, Cleveland, O., who was badly scalded and will die, and Charles Cavenir, Cleveland, who was probably fatally scalded and crushed. The escape of the seven mail clerks is miraculous. None of them suffering more than slight bruises. Express Messenger John Edmonds of Bellevue, Ky., had charge of the press car and was thrown violently against the head end of the car, but escaped with a few insignificant scratches. The passengers escaped with severe shaking up. Those in the sleepers were not even awakened. Pijbe and Cavenir were discovered lying under the front platform of the mail car. Both were badly scalded and terribly crushed. Neither will recover. They reside in Cleveland, and from their position it is thought they were stealing their passage. The tramps were stealing their ride on the front end of the baggage car. It was a deliberate plot to wreck the train, as a coupling pin had been driven into the switch so as to hold it open and throw the train. The engine and tender, the mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a lively shake-up. There is a strong suspicion that those interested in the mining situation had something to do with the train wrecking. The opinion is entertained at the headquarters of the Big Four road that the train wreckers had hoped to destroy a coal train about due to the United States. General Manager Schaff has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers.

GREATER THAN NIAGARA.

Water Being Harnessed Capable of Developing a Tremendous Horse Power.

The greatest water power plant in the world is to be in operation within a few months, if the plans of the corporation controlling it meet with no obstruction. It is intended to take power from the St. Lawrence river and, by means of a system of turbines of 5,000 horse power each, operate an electric plant of almost incalculable strength. The plant is in an immense building near Massena, N. Y., on the United States side of the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of Massena, has a fall of 56 feet in a distance of about seven miles, and the Grass river at Massena is 50 feet lower than the St. Lawrence. The plant is to be even greater than that at Niagara Falls, because with all the force of the long rapids of the St. Lawrence behind it there is to be practically no limit to its potency. As showing the general confidence in the enterprise, \$3,000,000 worth of bonds have been underwritten by an English company to build the plant.

Claims Against Spain.

A prominent Washington official, when asked for an estimate as to the aggregate value of the claims already filed by Americans against the Government of Spain as a result of the insurrection in Cuba, said the amount is in excess of \$75,000,000, and is steadily growing. A large proportion of this sum is represented by demands for indemnification because of property destroyed or injured by Spanish soldiers.

An Inventor's Frolics.

A decision was filed in the United States court at New Haven, Conn., by E. E. Marvin of Hartford, who was appointed by Judge W. K. Townsend as master to take an account of damages and profit in the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Welles of Chicago, formerly of Waterbury, against the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. It was alleged that the Waterbury company was infringing on the inventor's bicycle. The master now finds that the complainant has suffered damages of \$19,510 and costs.

TERRE TELEGRAMS.

Col. Fred Grant has resigned his position as Commissioner of the New York Police Force.

The President has appointed Major Moses Handy, of Illinois, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

Thomas Renberger and William Butler were drowned in the Mississippi river about twelve miles southeast of Wabash, Ind., when sailing for fish. Ex-United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, died Tuesday at the home of his daughter at Edgewood, near Providence, R. I., of Bright's disease. He was 82 years old.

A non-union iron worker was killed during a riot at Scottsdale, Pa., Saturday. His name was William T. Cummings, and he was a recognized leader of non-union workmen.

Thomas W. Zimmerman, one of the best known hotel men in the country, died at Cincinnati Saturday. He was 55 years old. For years he was manager of the Burnet house.

Samuel Lewis, aged 92, said to be the oldest iron master in the United States, is dead. He founded the Pennsylvania (Pa.) Iron works in 1864. Mayor F. E. Lewis of Allentown is his grandson.

During a test for speed on a trolley road, operated by the Pennsylvania railroad, between Burlington and Mt. Holly, one mile of the seven-mile run was made in the unprecedented time of 48 seconds.

Adolph Wise of Union Hill, N. J., while walking in the streets the other day touched a telephone wire that had been blown down by the storm and had become crossed with an electric light wire. He was roasted to death.

Reports have reached Junot from Prince Lung's expedition. The reports come from Yakutat and say that all preliminary arrangements had been made for the climb and that the party had already made good progress.

Paskuelle Daddario was hanged in the jail prison at Philadelphia Tuesday for the murder of Modestino Moffo. The victim of the murder was a three-year-old child. The crime was one of the most brutal in the police records of Philadelphia.

The 10-year-old son of Richard Falton, a dark lawyer in a dark suit, with his father's home in New York with a heavy ball and chain attached to his leg. The parent had adopted this means to keep the lad away from evil associations.

The president has commissioned T. V. Fowler as commissioner of immigration. Fowler's nomination had been sent to the Senate, but was not acted on, and the President, therefore, has filled the office by a recess appointment.

Metropolitan Electric Company of Chicago failed the other day. The liabilities amount to about \$35,000; assets, \$100,000. The concern is capitalized at \$300,000. Poor collections are said to have been the cause of the assignment.

The members of the administration believe that Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, is much more likely than Mr. Reid to become Secretary of State in the event that Mr. Sherman should find it necessary to relinquish his duties of office on account of ill health.

Leslie G. Niblack, editor of the Daily Leader, of Guthrie, Okla., fell from a street car in Cleveland, alighting on his head. He died shortly after. He was major on the staff of former Gov. Renfrew, of that territory. He was en route to Washington.

United States Minister Baker has cabled the State Department that United States Consul Otto Munchmeyer, at San Salvador, committed suicide there a few days ago. Mr. Baker says that he will appoint a Vice Consul to take charge of the office.

The President and Secretary of War have decided to establish a military post in Alaska, to be garrisoned by a company of troops. It will probably be placed at Circle City, and the government is anxious to establish it before the winter begins in that region.

Max Grugo, a blacksmith, of Pittsburgh, was at his forge the other day, when the bellows burst and the hot coals were thrown into his face, badly burning him. He was sent to Mercy Hospital, where it was discovered that one of his eyes had been burned out.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that, as the result of the initiative of Germany, backed by Austria and Italy, a clause has been drafted for embodiment in the peace treaty whereby European financial control will be established at Athens. The various foreign offices are now considering the clause.

While postal employees were transferring mail from one cart to another at Berlin recently, in front of the post-office, one of the parcels exploded, injuring on employee severely. The address on the package could not be deciphered from the fragments. The police are making investigations.

A curious misadventure has been entailed upon a criminal court at Berlin. A professional marksman was arraigned before the court for mortally wounding his fiancée with a pistol while performing the William Tell trick. The judge sentenced him to six months' imprisonment for the crime, and the popular law for excitement.

Snow fell at Middletown, N. Y. Wednesday, while several persons were prostrated by the heat at St. Joseph, Mo.

Representatives of Eastern hop buying firms have been in Chohals, Wash., several days and displayed great eagerness to make contracts for the 1897 crop. Last week the best quality sold for 7 cents, but now 8 1/2 and even 10 cents a pound is offered, and the latter figure has been refused by several parties. The prospects for the growing crop are exceedingly good.

There is a growing sentiment at El Paso, Tex., against consumptives flocking to the southwest, and the desire for sanitary measures against persons with that disease is rapidly gaining ground. Thousands of consumptives from the north and east come to the mild and dry climate of the southwest every winter, and since their disease is known to be infectious the people are in dread of it.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that at least 150 persons have perished in the recent floods at Kertch, in the Crimea. Kertch is a fortified town on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud volcanoes, on the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapaeum, the residence of the celebrated Mithridates. The modern town is of recent origin. In 1827 it was declared a free port. The government has declared a naval yard there.

A darning hold-up took place near Ocean Port, N. J., Tuesday. Lillian and Louise Blackmur, sisters of Henry B. Blackmur, a real estate agent, whose office is at New York, were dragged from a wagon, beaten and robbed. Their assailants, two in number, were in bicycle costume and rode wheels. They secured about \$50 and some jewelry.

The Ward line steamer Segurana, which arrived at Havana from New York on Sunday, brought a consignment of 150 yellow logs, 15 feet in length with the ends, although they were showing clearly that they had been painted red for the purpose of disguise.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY INVESTED.

THE GOLD FEVER.

Capital Making Preparations to Develop the Riches of the Klondyke.

Nether the prospect of suffering the hardships of a trip to Alaska nor the shortage of a supply of provisions is deterring the adventurous gold hunter from making preparations to seek his fortunes in the Klondyke. The mills at Seattle are running day and night filling orders for supplies. Some men who had purchased their tickets for passage on board of steamers going north from San Francisco for \$500 were able to resell them for \$1,500, so great is the demand for accommodations in order to reach the gold fields.

Expeditions are being fitted out all over the country and in Canada. Great Britain is very much interested, and Australian gold hunters are already approaching the land of unknown wealth.

That great interest is shown by American capital in the development of the newly discovered gold field is shown by the organization of various companies which are asking the public for subscriptions to their stock.

The following companies are located in New York: The Alaska-Klondyke Mining and Development Company, \$5,000,000; the Philadelphia and Alaska gold mining syndicate, \$500,000; the Exploration syndicate, \$100,000; the Kootenay-Caribou mining and investment company, limited, \$2,500,000; the Yukon-Klondyke gold mining and trading company, \$250,000; the Acme development company, \$150,000; total, \$13,375,000.

From all reports, the immense amount of gold which is being found on the Klondyke warrants the investment of American capital. James W. Keenan, a well-known Wall street operator, has declared that the principal obstacle to be overcome in this new mining district is that of transportation. This fact has become apparent to all practical men who have studied the situation.

LEADER ARRESTED.

A Warrant Served on Patrick Dolan While Leading a Band of Strikers.

The miners' strike took a sensational turn Monday morning, when Patrick Dolan while leading 500 strikers through Turtle Creek, Pa., on their way to the Plum Creek mines, was arrested by Constable R. B. Speer, who served a warrant, charging Dolan with riot and unlawful assembly. The warrant was sworn out by Operator DeArmit. Dolan was soon released on \$500 bail, furnished by Nicholas C. Gehm, of the Plum Creek mines. The wives of the Polish and Italian strikers attacked some of the colored men who are in the mines with sticks and attempted to keep them from going to work, but when they were threatened with arrest, they desisted and returned to their homes. The mining situation in the Fairmont region is not materially changed. The mines at Hutchinson are running about one-half their full force, those at Pritchard about one-third the full force, and the mines at Keeshau working at Monongah. Monongah and O'Donnell men say they will dig no coal until the strike is settled. J. A. Fickinger, superintendent of the Monongah mines, posted bills notifying the striking miners to vacate the company's houses, claiming that new men would be here to go to work at once. The miners think that this is an attempt to force them to return to work, and claim if the houses have to be vacated that they will camp out before they will return to work.

A Pittsburgh uniformity agreement was being drafted by coal operators Wednesday. It contains 21 sections, and when signed may speedily settle the miners' strike.

SELLING BONDS.

Thieving Treasurer Resorts to a Novel Scheme to Obtain Liberty.

A novel scheme to secure bond is being worked by ex-treasurer Joseph Hartley, of Omaha, Neb., who is in jail waiting the result of his appeal to the supreme court on his sentence of one year in the Missouri penitentiary for working at Monongah. Monongah and O'Donnell men say they will dig no coal until the strike is settled. J. A. Fickinger, superintendent of the Monongah mines, posted bills notifying the striking miners to vacate the company's houses, claiming that new men would be here to go to work at once. The miners think that this is an attempt to force them to return to work, and claim if the houses have to be vacated that they will camp out before they will return to work.

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SECESSION IN A CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Hertz, of Trinity evangelical church, Milwaukee, married a negro and a white woman in the same ceremony a few days ago and the result is the secession of nearly half the members, who on Sunday held services in a hall. When the negro and his white bride drove up to the church there was a demonstration of the most violent kind. The party was treated to a storm of hisses and epithets, and for a few minutes resistance was offered to their entry. Rev. Dr. Hertz appeared and by a short speech quelled the disturbance. The ceremony had no sooner been performed, however, than a storm broke loose among the large congregation. Young lady communicants were especially bitter.

OPPOSE NEGRO OFFICE-HOLDER.

The appointment of Harry A. Rucker, a negro barber, for the Internal Collectorship of the State of Georgia has brought something less than 1,000,000 applications for the deputy collectorship. The entire staff of his Atlanta barber shop has been included in the list. In Athens, where Pink Morton, a negro, has been named for Postmaster, the citizens have arranged a system of boycotting which will be effective if it is not effective. Judson Lyon, another negro, has been promised the Postoffice at Augusta, but a large delegation of citizens, headed by ex-Senator Walsh, will probably appear before the Senate to oppose his confirmation.

PAPER MILL BURNED.

The extensive plant of the Badger Paper Company at Kaukauna, Wis., was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss will be \$250,000, with insurance of about \$200,000. The mill was one of the largest in the northwest, and was built in 1884. It consisted of a large brick and stone building, 200 by 175 feet in dimensions, with several additions. It was owned by Frohbach & Vilas.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

It is President McKinley's intention to remain at Lake Champlain until August 23, when he will go to the G. A. R. national encampment at Buffalo. From Buffalo he will go to Ohio, where he has promised to attend the reunion of his old regiment and also to be present at the wedding of the daughter of the late President Hayes, September 23. Unless there should be an urgent demand for his presence in Washington the President will return to Buffalo, and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a few days' cruise

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Coal and Iron Industries Present Some Difficulties.

J. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports:

Dispatches from almost every northern city of importance report without exception improvement in business and from the west, where the crop is in a splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by a new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking miners probably favors the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory, by closing of large cotton mills, when many other works are starting and by decline in some prices when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side.

The most important event since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat, the latter has risen 4 1/2c during the week, with western receipts for the first time exceeding last year's and western railroads besieged for cars and with Atlantic exports of 1,718,738 bushels, flour included, for the week and 6,551,178 bushels in four weeks, against 5,917,805 bushels last year. With heavy contracts for shipment exceeding 1,200,000 bushels on a single day, Liverpool reports of a shipment from America to Northern Bohemia and with French markets excited, speculative sales here have little inducement. With crop news still favorable producers may realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat, which means a great difference in purchases by agricultural states.

The industrial sky is partly overclouded by coal and iron difficulties and by the closing of some large cotton mills. Having run for months far ahead of consuming demand on cotton bought at comparatively high prices the mills seem ahead of a large crop and cheap cotton, and it is but the rational way to halt production, clear off accumulated stocks at the season when vacations are common and begin the new year on its own basis.

Selling pool at Boston, where the speculation has been most active, is suggestive, amounting to \$3,848,000 pounds for the week and at three chief markets to 11,984,500 pounds. Sales for four weeks have been 46,109,200 pounds, against 42,000,000 in the same period, against 7,311,350 pounds in all last year.

Delay in the iron industry is partly because wages have not been settled at all works, though at many, and partly because steadily rising demand does not yet raise prices. In some products prices are a shade lower, notwithstanding a larger demand, owing to competition between works, but bessemer is a shade higher. In structural work, plates, sheets and bars for the enormous quantities of building and employment works, the demand increases and for rolling stock owing to the abundance of crops.

Failures for the week have been 226 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 40 last year.

ADVICE TO NEGROES.

A Southern Judge Tells Them That This is a White Man's Country.

The special term of court recently called at Decatur to try the negroes, Lewis Thompson and Walter Neville, charged with assaulting Nellie Lawton, a 12-year-old white girl, and Rosa Burford, their alleged accessory, convened the other day, Judge J. J. Banks presiding. The crime occurred five weeks by indictment, which only availed by the removal of the accused to Huntsville, where they were guarded by troops. Judge Banks told the jury that the county must be cleared of all semblance of delay in the administration of justice. "I am not a white man," he told the whites he would allow no demonstration of violence. "He then warned the negroes not to gather around the jail, saying that if their aid is needed to protect the prisoners they would be sent for; but that they would be imprisoned if they inflamed the whites by going armed or making threats. "Now you negroes go home, and stay there," concluded the Judge.

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Crushing Weight of Office-Seekers.

Some idea of the size of the vast throng of office-seekers that has passed through the city since the 4th of March was conveyed to the visitors at the White House the other day when they saw the number of workers lifting and strengthening the floor of the large lobby just outside the president's office. This floor had sunk no less than four inches from the weights imposed upon it. It lies directly above the vast throng of office-seekers who expire from beneath without disfigurement that splendid apartment. A plan has been prepared by Col. Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, for suspending the floor from the heavy roof beams above.

Grover Signs a Petition.

Charles B. Grover, by signing his name to a paper, has provided Princeton University with a saloon. Twelve names were necessary to keep open the saloon, the license of which expired on the first day of May, and Mr. Grover was the twelfth. "The Princeton Inn," the resort so fortunate to get one of the surviving former Presidents, is about 1,200 feet from the corner of the college campus and is in the center of the Princeton campus. "Princeton Inn" was opened six years ago by a stock company consisting of wealthy university alumni. It has been run as headquarters for visiting friends of the university.

United States is Backward.

Charles H. Cramp, the Philadelphia ship-builder, returned from Europe on the St. Paul Saturday. Mr. Cramp went to London mainly to attend the sessions of the British Institute of Naval Architects. He said he found great eagerness on the part of every country to build a navy, except Russia and the United States. Japan is making efforts to build a new navy. She is now having 14 large battleships and several small crafts constructed in England.

Abundance of Hay.

Reports received from the New England, Middle and Western States by the Hay Trade Journal show the conditional average of the hay crop to be 94; that of the whole country, 92 1/2, with 2 per cent. increased acreage, indicating the largest crop grown in many years. On this account it is thought there will be a large attendance at the national hay convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 10th, 11th and 12th of this month.

Serious Runaway.

Ex-Postmaster James S. McKean of Pittsburgh had what was probably the most exciting ride of his life in Atlantic City, Sunday, and saw his driver killed before his eyes, while he himself and the party with him were unscathed. The party was riding on a horse-drawn carriage and the horse, plunging against the wall, plunged headlong over it into the creek, and was drowned.

Had no Use for a Brake.

Daniel Meehan, aged 19 years, met death in a strange manner while coasting on his bicycle down a steep hill at Philadelphia Friday. At the foot of the hill, a low stone fence marks the boundary of the Wissahickon creek, which, at that spot, is ten feet deep. Meehan lost control of his wheel, crashed against the wall, plunged headlong over it into the creek, and was drowned.

YANKEE INSULTS A GERMAN OFFICER.

RESENTS ABUSE.

An American Citizen Drafted into the Army is Placed in Prison.

Ambassador White at Berlin is now giving close attention to a matter which promises to involve some diplomatic complications. It is the case of Alfred Wessling, son of a naturalized American citizen of New York. Young Wessling, while visiting Germany last spring, was drafted into the German army. He protested against making a formal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, although his naturalization had not been perfected. His protest was absolutely ignored and he was enrolled in the Seventy-fourth regiment, stationed in Hanover. Recently, for the petty offense of chaffing, he was struck a violent blow by his sergeant. Enraged at the injustice, young Wessling felled his tormentor to the ground and fled. Late at night he reached the United States Consulate at Hanover, completely fagged out and half starved. United States Consul Crane persuaded him to surrender to the authorities, and he is now awaiting trial on a charge of assaulting his superior. This offense is punishable in wartime by summary execution after courtmartial and in time of peace by several years' imprisonment. Ambassador White is endeavoring to secure his release.

JAPAN IS ACTIVE.

Will Send Fifteen Hundred Well-Drilled Emigrants to the Hawaiian Islands.

A letter written by an intelligent Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese official at Los Angeles conveys the information that the Japanese government will forward to Honolulu in the latter part of July 1,500 emigrants. These individuals are now in the garrison at Negura, being soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simple citizens but drilled and ready for military duty at once. In addition three large men-of-war are already prepared to leave Yokohama to arrive at Honolulu at about the time of the landing of the so-called emigrants. It is an open secret on the Asiatic coast that the admiral in charge of the English fleet there will find it convenient to order some of his ships to cruise in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands about that time and the game of bluff to be played by Japan will be backed by the English blue jackets if necessary.

Hawaii and Japan to Arbitrate.

The Japanese government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The state department has been informed of the offer and the acceptance. The subject of arbitration will include not only the difficulty over the landing of the Japanese immigrants, but also will include other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the sale tax imposed upon the Japanese liquor largely imported and consumed by the Japanese in Hawaii.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Recent experiments in Paris with the Roentgen rays have been successful in detecting food adulteration, and especially in tea, coffee and pepper. The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1885, was denounced by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence.

A dispatch from Lisbon says that the situation of Oporto is alarming. Ministers fear an attempt at revolution. The Governor of the town has been dismissed and replaced by Augusto de Castilho, a naval officer.

The British Foreign Office notified Ambassador Hay that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.

Severe shocks of earthquake disturbed the West Indies recently. In some places the vibrations were of a minute. Great damage is reported to have been done at the Islands of Antigua, St. Christopher and Guadeloupe, in the Leeward group.

FULL OF WORMS.

Young Man's Stomach Abounds with Slimy Reptiles and Lizard Eggs.

Howard Overly, a young farmer of Providence township, Pa., has been alling for several months and his case was a puzzle to the physicians. Dr. Frew, of Paradise, who has lately been attending him, decided to give him an anthelmintic the other day, and a few hours later Overly commenced to vomit with astonishing results. There were 24 lizards, ranging in size from two to three and a half inches long, many of them dead. 40 lizards eggs and 13 worms thrown from his stomach. On the farm on which Overly resides is a large spring from which he has been accustomed to drink for years, by lying flat on his stomach, and it is supposed that he had swallowed the lizards and their eggs.

Weyer and the Rebels.

Captain General Weyer, it is announced, will take the field in a few days to direct personally military organizations in Havana Province against several bands of insurgents from 50 to 200 strong. This step is due to an attempt on the part of these bands to reunite.

Orders have been issued that Major Justo Ojeda and the Prefect of the Ranch El Portuguese shall be shot for trying to prevent the surrender of Major Juan Calangue, the insurgent chief, and a number of cavalrymen who recently gave themselves up to the authorities. It is reported that Major Calangue, after his surrender, took the field with his forces and surprised an insurgent camp, marching several members of the force stationed there.

Forming a Beer Trust.

A new form of trust, more comprehensive than the Standard oil monopoly, and involving a capitalization fully twice as large, is now going through the preliminaries of organization in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Rochester and Baltimore, and other large cities of the country. The projectors of the new trust are working the country by states and making their propositions to all brewers and maltsters having established business in the main centers of population.

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JOHN P. LOVELL DEAD.

Founder of Famous Company Succumbs to Paralysis.

The venerable John P. Lovell, founder of the arms company bearing his name, a company known all over the world, has just died at his summer home, Cottage City, Mass. He suffered a paralytic shock from which it was hoped for a time he would recover, but a vigorous constitution was not a match for the encroachments of advancing years. John Prince Lovell was born in East Braintree on July 29, 1830, and was therefore in his 76th year. He was an instance of a rolling stone gathering no moss, for he tried several trades before finally settling down to gunsmithing, at which he became one of the most expert and finished workmen in the world. He apprenticed himself to A. B. Fairbanks, a Boston gunsmith, who in 1840 gave



THE LATE JOHN P. LOVELL.

Mr. Lovell a half interest in the business. Mr. Fairbanks died the following year. Mr. Lovell took another partner, but in 1844 bought out the latter. He later added sporting goods of all descriptions to his stock, and the company has steadily grown to its present mammoth proportions. Mr. Lovell successfully weathered every panic, never failed and never was sued. As his sons became of age to enter business they were taken into the firm. Mr. Lovell was connected with numerous secret and charitable organizations. He was the first man to buy a ticket on the South Shore (later the Old Colony) railroad when it was built, and had been a continuous ticket holder ever since. He has long been the only survivor of the original ticket holders. Mr. Lovell, at the completion of his 50 years in business, was given a golden business jubilee anniversary which was one of the notable events of East Weymouth, where he has lived for more than half a century. Mr. Lovell leaves a widow and five sons, three of whom are members of the company.

PROTECTION FROM PIRATES.

The Government Asked to Provide Safety to Ships Laden With Gold.

The Treasury department has been asked to detail a cutter to head off a piratical expedition which is supposed to have been organized in Asiatic ports to plunder returning Alaskan treasure ships. The request for protection comes from P. B. Wear, President of the Alaska Transportation Company, with which concern Eli Gage, Secretary Gage's son, is associated. The steamers of the company leave St. Michaels August 5 and the request for protection comes from P. B. Wear, President of the Alaska Transportation Company, with which concern Eli Gage, Secretary Gage's son, is associated. The steamers of the company leave St. Michaels August 5 and the request for protection comes from P. B. Wear, President of the Alaska Transportation Company, with which concern Eli Gage, Secretary Gage's son, is associated. The steamers of the company leave St. Michaels August 5 and the request for protection comes from P. B. Wear, President of the Alaska Transportation Company, with which concern Eli Gage, Secretary Gage's son, is associated.

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