NEW YORK'S BIG MAYORALTY FIGHT.

FOUR CANDIDATES.

All are Men of Recognized Ability. Great Power of the New Mayor.

Interest, second only to that shown in the election of a national president is being exhibited in the Greater New York fight for mayor.

A mayor under the new charter will

A mayor under the new charter have greater executive power, more appointments to make, and heavier responsibilities than any other public efficer of our municipalities.

The four men conteding for the office are all known for their ability and influence.

Seth Low, the candidate of the Cit-

Seth Low, the candidate of the Cit-izen's Union, is well-known in educa-tional circles. He is president of Co-lumbia University, and was at one time mayor of Brooklyn. Henry George, the leader of the de-mocratic hosts, is known the country ever for his single tax theories, and

ever for his single tax theories, and a social reformer.

Benjamin F. Tracy, is the republican candidate. He is making a strong fight under the leadership of Senator Platt. He will be remembered in connection with ex-president Harrison's

Judge Van Wyck is the representat-tive of the Tammany democrats and betting is in his favor among New

ork men.
Although President McKinley was
rged to take a hand in the fight, he
sfused, William J. Bryan's services
ould not be callsted in George's be-

Secretary of the interior, Cornelius Bliss, has left Washington and is using Biles, has left Washington and is using his cloquence in the interest of Tracy. Mayor Harrison of Chicago with a large delegation of Cook County democrats will arrive in New York in a few days to encourage the cause of Van Wyck. Most of the New York city papers are in sympathy with Seth Low. The State of Kausas is raising for George's campaign. Never has so great an amount of been spent for political purpos-is now being disbursed in New

MILITARY LAW.

Lawlessness to be Prevented in Alaska by Government Troops.

Government Troops.

The secretary of war issued an order a few days ago creating a military reservation in that part of Alaska lying within a radius of 50 miles of St. Michaels. The purpose is to confer upon Lieutenant Colonel Randall the necessary legal authority to preserve order and protect property in this section of the country, both of which are believed to be jeopardized by the large number of lawless characters gathered near the mouth of Yukon.

The department desires to limit the reservation to the smallest dimensers.

The department desires to limit the reservation to the smallest dimensions that will take in St. Michaels as a center and yet include the estuary of the Yukon, where it is possible the lawless element might gather if excluded from the town itself. The present laws of Alaska will continue to prevail over the lands within the reservation, but the military officer is

prevail over the lands within the reservation, but the military officer in charge will have considerably enlarged powers in the matter of ejecting obnoxious characters.

There will be little excuse for the commission of lawless acts based on real necessity or starvation within the limits of the new reservation, for Secretary Alger has authorized Lieutenant Colonel Bandall, in command of the troops at St. Michaels, not only to feed the miners who may be in actual need, but also to ship them out of the country when they have not the means to pay their own way.

MC KINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP

The President Will Listen to Pittsburg's Famous Orchestra Next Month.

Famous Orchestra Next Month.

Details for the President's Western trip at election time have been completed. The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Porter, will leave Washington Friday afternoon, the 29th, over the Pennsylvania road. At Cincinnati he will be the guest of J. G. Schmidt, an intimate personal friend. On the afternoon of Saturday there will be an informal reception at the chamber of commerce. The President will not speak then, but will deliver a short address at the banquet deliver a short address at the banquet given him by the Cincinnati Commer-cial club Saturday evening. Early Monday morning the President

will leave Cincinnati for Canton, re-maining there until after the election, and will receive the returns in Canton

Tuesday evening. The party will take the train Wed-The party will take the train Wednesday morning, arriving in Pittsburg before noon. While in Pittsburg the President will be entertained by W. N. Frew, president of the Carnegie Library association, and Robert Pitcairn. In the afternoon there will be the formal exercises at the library, and the President will make a short address. In the evening he will attend a symphony concert at the library, and at its conclusion will start for Washington, arriving Thursday morning, November 4.

CASHIER SUICIDES.

After Making a Careless Effort to Hide His Guilt.

Guilt.

There was a small fire Monday night in the office of the Pacific Gas company, on Stevenson street, San Francisco, and after the firemen put it out they found three holes drilled in the safe and money scattered around the room as though thieves had been in a great hurry to escape. The officers of the company found \$12,000 missing.

The police declared the robbery was a fake, as all signs pointed to amateur work, evidently done to mislead. Orders were given to inspect the books and then the news came from Berkeley that William J. Lyon, the cashier of the company, had gone into the hills back of his house and shot himself through the head. How heavy his embezzlement is cannot be told until the books are examined.

ARMOR PLANT.

Chief of Ordnance Says It can be Purchased Cheaper Than Made By the Government.

Capt. O'Neill, chief of ordinance, in his annual report, made public last week, says: "The bureau is of the opinion that the government can purchase armor more cheaply than it can manufacture it, and regards the making of armor as a proper adjunct to a great commercial steel plant. Foreign practice confirms this view; and even should the departent acquire a plant of its own, the chances are that it would lie idle a large part of the time and thus suffer great deterioration, and that the expense and difficulty of operating it when needed, would more than offset any advantages gained by such ownership." The report states that the 56,517 tons of armor are still to be wnership." The report states that he be \$5.517 tons of armor are still to be elivered to the department by the arnegie Comapny.

TERSELY TOLD TELEGRAMS

Stx fishing vessels have been sunk of Labrador, and five lives lost. The Yaqui Indians are driving gold prospectors out of their territory in Mexico.

The mayor of St. Louis refused a permit to Emma Goldman, an anarchist, to address street meetings.

The new comet discovered by the Lick observatory is 73,000 miles from the earth and moving away. James M. Butler, of Philadelphia, the took his life in New York, said in note he did it to avoid insanity.

J. L. Parkhurst and his wife, an aged couple, were murdered and their bodies burned in their house near Bi-

The Queen City Gas Company of Buffalo, N. Y., owned by James Ed ward Addicks, has been sold to Buf-falo men for \$1,050,000.

K. P. Speedy, high diver, leaped from the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge into the Ohio river, a distance of 108 feet. He was not injured.

A dispatch from Townsend, Vermont announces the death at that place of Thomas Doane, of Charlestown, the eminent civil engineer. He was 77 years

effort of Marquis Luigi Careani get the \$50,000 dowry promised him writing by his mother-in-law when married his American wife many ars ago, has falled because of a de-et in the instrument.

Thomas O'Hanlon was sent 'to for 19 days at Paterson, N. J., for failing to pay his dog license. He said he could not afford to pay the money, and his children were so attached to the dog that he could not send it away.

The German Sugar Industry society has again protested to Prince Hohen-lohe, the Imperial chancellor, against the differential in the new United States tariff, demanding vigorous steps to protect sugar growers.

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, says his company intends to put on a first-class line of steamers to the Yukon, and also to construct a railroad from Robson to Frazer river via Boundary creek, open-ing up a large and important mining district.

"Good-bye, sweetheart." said John Cunningham to Ella Reed, who had just become his bride at Trenton, N. J., a few days ago. The groom then disappeared by jumping in a passing train, leaving behind his hysterical bride who knows no reason for his departure. parture.

All of the students of the Baptist university at Sloux Falls, S. D., walk-ed out Wednesday and demanded the removal of the president. The arbitrary rulings of the president and the slight provocation on which he inflicted punishment were the cause. It is likely that he will have to go.

Bryan has begun the campaign in Nebraska in earnest, and will make two speeches daily from now until the close of the campaign. The indications are that interest in silver has not diminished a particle in Nebraska since last fall. John G. Carlisle will be in the state next week to help the cause of the gold democrats.

George M. Pullman will be remem-

the gold democrats.

George M. Pullman will be remembered chiefly for two things—the invention and expansion of the country's magnificent sleeping car system and endeavors to establish the model town of Pullman, Ill. which was not entirely successful, and which was the cause of the great Debs war in the midsummer of 1894, which required the federal troops to subdue.

mer of 1894, which required the federal troops to subdue.

The president gave a public reception Friday afternoon. Among the large number of callers was Miss Cossio Cineros, the escaped Cuban girl, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Decker and Mrs. John A. Logan. Mrs. Logan introduced the party and President McKinley shook hands with them, but, as is the usual custom at these public receptions, said nothing. George Young, a farmer, residing

George Young, a farmer, residing two miles south of Blue Earth City, Minn., shot and killed his wife, his two bys, ased 2 and 4, and himself a few days ago. All died instantly and were found weltering in blood when the hired man, the only other person on the place, came in. Business and domestic troubles form the only explanation for the deed.

The court of appeals of Chattanooga Tenn., recently handed down its opin ion in the case of the city of Chatta-nooga vs the state of Georgia in the famous depot case. The court's decision was in favor of the state of Georgia. This case involves property \$100,000, situated where the old W. & A. depot of this city is situated. The case has been pending in the courts for several years.

several years.

An assignment was made Friday by the Fowler Cycle Company of Chicago, one of the largest bike concerns in the West. The company has not been doing a flourishing business for some time, and has keenly felt the competition of cheap wheels. The officers of the company are reticent regarding the amount of assets and liabilities, but the best information obtainable makes the liabilities amount to \$500,000 and the assets mush less. The concern employed about 500 men. employed about 500 men.

STREET CAR ORATORS

Will Assisst Henry George to Becoms Mayor of Greater New York.

of Greater New York.

Henry George's managers at New York have enrolled 300 volunteer speakers. They will address 1,000 meetings. Contributions to the George Fund amount to \$5,000. The smallest contribution was 17 cents. More money is needed, and quickly, too. Each of George's three leading opponents will spend over \$100,000. He requires no such amount, because his speakers give their services free. Rev. Father McGiynn has endorsed George's candidacy, but will probably not make speeches. A plan to enlist 1,000 spell binders and turn them loose every evening in the crowded cars is under consideration by the George managers. So far as known there is no law to prevent a man talking at the rate of ten miles an hour if he cares to.

Once in a Home for the Friendless.

Once in a Home for the Friendless.

After a search for helrs extending over a score of years, the vast estate of Imblay Clarke, at San Francisco, now appraised at \$25,000,000, seems about to come to the daughter of Clarke, a mine owner, who died in Australia over twenty years ago. She Clarke, a mine owner, who died in Australia over twenty years ago. She is Grace M. Elliott, adopted daughter of Wiliam H. Elliot. a saloonkeeper, who took her from the Home for the Friendless in 1878, when the matron assured him her parents were dead, her father, Imblay Clarke, leaving her in the home, and that he afterwards died in Australia. Local attorneys pronounce her papers faultiess.

Seventy-five masked men met in a schoolhouse the other night, near Brimfield, Ind., where Adam Hoffman was secretly murdered, and proceeded separately to Albion, where a suspect of the man murdered is held. They went to the county jail and demanded the prisoner, but the deputies saw the mob coming and slipped away with the trisoner. The reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Hoffman now exceeds \$2,500.

PASSENCERS PLUNGED TO DEATH.

AWFUL WRECK.

Twenty-Eight Lives Lost on a Train Which Ran Into the Hudson River.

Twenty-eight persons met death and a large number were seriously injured in a wreck on the New York Central railroad near Garrisons, N. Y., Sunday

morning.
All of the victims were probably a sleep when they met their fate. Th All of the victims were probably asleep when they met their fate. The
train left the track and plunged into the
Hudson river, and most of those who
entered the eternal sleep from their refreshing slumbers were drowned in the
tey waters of the beautiful stream.
There was nothing to presage the terrible accident which so suddenly deprived the unfortunates of life.

The New York Central left Buffalo
Saturday night and had progressed
nine-tenths of the distance toward its
destination. The engineer and his
friends had just noted the gray dawn
breaking in the East and the light
streak of red betokening the sun's appearance when the great engine—a

strenk of red betokening the sun's appearance when the great engine—a servant on the rails, a devil off-plunged into the depths of the river.

Neither engineer nor fireman will ever tell the story of that terrible moment, for with his hand upon the throttle the engineer plunged with his engine to the river bettom, and the fireman, too, was at his post. Behind them came the express car, the combination car and the sleepers, and these piled on top of the engine.

What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and ties the heavy wall had given away, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and

ing through the rest of the wall and toppled over into the river. Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the three last of the six sleepers broke, and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way about 60 lives were saved.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran in-

that remained on the track and ran in

that remained on the track and ran into the yard of August Kah's house, near which the accident ocurred, and stood screaming for help, and monning: "The train is in the river; all our passengers are drowning."

In a few minutes Kah had dressed himself, and, getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene. As they turned a point in the bank they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car, and efforts were made to rescue those inside. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded on.

wounded on.

The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over, and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up toward the surface. The men in that lower part have fought like flends for a brief period, for the bodies, when taken out, were a mass of wounds.

Following is a list of the dead, as far as could be ascertained: Thomas Relibert St. Louis, E. A. Green of Chicago.

as could be ascertained: Thomas Rellly, St. Louis, E. A. Green of Chicago,
W. H. G. Meyers of Tremont, N. Y.,
Guiseppe Paduano of New York, unknown man, died while being rescued,
A. G. McKay, private secretary to
General Superintendent Van Ettin,
body supposed to be in wreck, John
Foyle, engineer, of East Albany; bedy
not recovered; John G. Tompkins, fireman of East Albany; bedy not recovered; two unidentified women and
eight Chinamen. eight Chinamen.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Hardships Endured by Miners Hunting Gold Near the Yukon.

Near the Yukon.

The steamer Humboldt arrived the other night at Seattle, Wash., with five men from Dawson City, leaving there September 3, and three men from Minook and other points on the Yukon. They say no gold will come out this fall, as this steamer has taken the last of those who have come down the Yukon. The river is already frozen hard, and boats are laid up for the winter.

The Humboldt left St. Michaels October 3. The five men from Dawson

The Humboldt left St. Michaels October 3. The five men from Dawson are John F. Miller and Frank E. Sims, of this city: C. A. Harrison, of Atchison, Kan.: William Dubell, of New Jersey; and William Braund, of Black Diamond, Wash. They were passengers on the river steamer Margaret.

When they found the mouth of the river blocked with ice they resolved to come overland at all hazards. For seven days they crept forward through terrible wind and snow storms. Some of them fell in their tracks, and had to be helped by their stronger companbe helped by their stronger compan-ions. They crossed the river, covered with thin ice, by lying down and push-ing their packs beftre them, and at night they sought shelter from the storms by huddling in Eskimo tents or

storms by huddling in Eskimo tents or lying unprotected from the biting wind save by blankets.

Of the five or six thousand people in Dawson and vicinity, at least 1,000 will be obliged to flee from impending starvation. Up to September 3, when Miller left Dawson, new arrivals numbered from three to twenty people daily, and there is no doubt that that ratio will be continued all winter. Three hundred men were working in the guiches, and in the hills were several prospectors, all of whom knew nothing of the stortage, and were depending of the stortage, and were depending on he company stores for provisions.

DISCOURAGING FOREIGNERS.

Will Dispense with 700 Laborers.

Will Dispense with 700 Laborers.

The Carnegie company proposes to do by mechanical contrivances work which has heretofore been done by foreign laborers and this will to a large extent diminish the number of Slavonians. Poles and Hungarians. In the nine blast furnaces of the company at Braddock there are about 800 or 1,000 of such foreigners engaged, and it is said that the great majority of these, probably 700, will be thrown out of work before spring by the new move. Already the hegira has commenced, caused by the putting in blast of furnace F. This furnace has not been producing for three months or more, having during that time been out of blast that it might be remodeled. The new arrangement makes the labor of the foreigners in handling ore, coke and other materials from the railroad tracks unnecessary, for the stuff is now handled in improved bins which manipulate the materials by machinery.

To Roll Over the Ocean.

The machinery of the roller boat in which Lawyer Knapp expects to cross the Atlantic ocean in three days, had a trial recently at Toronto. The vessel consists of two large cylinders, one inside the other. Two engines which are in the inner cylinder are designed to drive the outer shell around at a rapid rate and make it roll over the water.

A BRUTAL OFFICER.

Testimony of a Private Soldier Expose Fiendish Methods of Punishment.

Private Charles Hammond, U. S. A., gaunt and thin showing plainly the effects of his 14 days' confineent on a brear-and-water diet in the guardhouse at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, appeared before a court of his superior officers Friday and told them of the circumstances of his disobedience of the orders of Capt. Lovering and of the subsequent and drastic measures taken by that official to enforce his commands.

taken by that official to enforce his commands.

Under oath he testified as follows:

"On Friday, October 3, I refused to go to work and was ordered from the gard room into a cell. Saturday at 9:30 I was told that I would have to appear before a summary court. I told the officer of the guard that if he wanted me he must carry me there. Captain Lovering came there with two members of the guard, and the order was given to the sentries to step in and drag me out so that my back would strike on the door sill. The sentries took hold of me and threw me to the floor and I was dragged out.

"Sergeant Barnard tried to hold me down onto the sill so that my back would be scraped. I was dragged to the guard room outside and as I went through the door Capain Lovering put his heel over my head and threatened to stab me in the face. Then I was allowed to walk back to my cell. Later Captain Lowering returned to my cell with four sentries and gave the order, "Go in and jerk that man out." The door was unlocked and two sentries stepped in and threw me.

"Lovering then ordered a rope and

Go in and jerk that man out.' The door was unlocked and two sentries stepped in and threw me.

"Lovering then ordered a rope and gave orders to have my feet crossed and tied the ankies. I placed my hands behind my head, and then Lovering and the sentries began to drag me. He prodded me in the right hand with his sword and then in the shoulder. I was dragged to the guard room and out to the porch, where, with one hand jerk, they started me down the stone steps on my back across the road. The sentries were reinforced by two others.
"At 2 o'clock I asked to be taken to the hospital, where the doctor sponged the hosoit from the sword stabs. On Monday I was called before Captain Richards and bave since been in solitary confinement on bread and water."

Colonel Snyder asked Hammond why he left his barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y. The witness replied:

"I had some private business in Chicago, and as the inspector general was at the barracks I knew the request for release would be refused. I had no intention of deserting, and reported at Fort Sheridan so as not to be ranked, I expected to be confined, but thought I would be returned to my post and after sentence restored to duty."

PULLMAN DEAD.

The Sleeping Car Magnate and Millionaire Stricken by Heart Disease.

The Sleeping Car Magnate and Millionaire Stricken by Heart Disease.

George M. Pullman, the sleeping-car magnate and multi-millionaire, died suddenly of heart disease at Chicago Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Pullman attended to business at his downtown office as usual Monday, and after eating a hearty dinner retired shortly after 9 o'clock. The next morning he complained of frightful pains and before a physician could be summoned he was dead.

George M. Pullman was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1831. In 1859 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the then novel business of raising entire blocks of brick and stone buildings. About this time his attention was first directed to the discomforts of long-distance railway travel, and he determined to offer the public something better. He remodeled two old day coaches into sleeping cars, which at once found favor and established a demtnd for improved travelling accommodations. In 1863 he began the construction at Chicago of a sleeping car upon the now well-known model, which was destined to associate his name inseparably with progress in railway equipment. It was named the "Ploneer," and cost \$18,000. The Pullman Car Company, of which he was president, was organized in 1867. Its business developed so rapidly that in 20 years it had 1,400 cars on more than 100,000 miles of railway. In 1887 he designed and established the system of vestibule trains, which virtually makes an entire train a single car. In 1880 he founded the industrial town of Pullman for his employees.

WOUNDED PATRIOTS.

ome to New York for Treatment. Cuban Army in Good Condition.

Come to New York for Treatment. Cuban Army in Good Condition.

Andres Hernandez and Baldomero Acosta, two Cuban officers, arrived the other day at New York from Cuba for medical treatment. Colonel Acosta has bullet wounds in his head, right arm and legs. Colonel Hermandez's chest was plerced by two bullets and his wounds have not healed.

When seen at the Hotel Habana they sald: "Of course we do not know much of what is going on outside the province of Havana, but we affirm that the patriot army there is in first rate condition. There are 7,500 well armed Cubans in the province. As to food, we fare passably well, whereas famine exists in the cities and towns."

Three Cubans have been in St. Louis for two weeks procuring and shipping ammunition. One of them declares that they have purchased and forwarded to the Texas ports \$225,000 worth of stuff. The expeditions conveying the supplies will sail from a Texas port, and in the Carribean sea will meet two other expeditions that will set sail from New York.

LIQUOR AND INDIANS.

LIQUOR AND INDIANS.

The Combination Besults in Murder and Loeting of a Town.

Mill Creek, a small town in the Chick-asaw nation, was raided Monday by a drunken band of 35 Chickasaw braves, who terrorized the inhabitants, drove the merchants from their business houses and in the evening engaged in a wild orgie, which ended in a killing. The Indians came sweeping down upon the town uttering shrill war-whoops and firing their guns. They went tearing along the main street, shooting sign boards full of holes and causing a general stampede. They then drew up in front of a cider joint broke it open and drank everything they could find. Then they began a systematic raid on the stores, driving the merchants and customers out and helping themselves to whatever struck their fancy. Luxy Lewis and Jas. Mc-Kinney, engaged in a shooting bee in which the latter was killed. Lewis is still at large. still at large.

Dingley Bill Not Liked.

At the meeting of the Central Association of German Industrials for drafting new commercial treaties, Herr Buck denounced the Dingley tariff as "the most complicated, contradictory and uncertain tariff ever conceived." He declared the passage of the bill was due to the capitalistic speculations which are proving fatal to the industrial existence of the United States. The sugar industry would suffer thereby, and Germany would not be in a position to support herself if the United States should retailate with repressive duties on corn, cotton or patroleum.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER MAY RETIRE.

SALISBURY'S SUCCES SOR.

British Nobles Forming Plan to Secure the Coveted Position.

In spite of the official denial of the Marquis of Salisbury's approaching resignation of the premiership, belief in its truth is strong in political circles, at London, where it is considered that his retirement is inevitable within a few months. This view of the undercurrent was confirmed by a cabinet minister Wednesday, who privately remarked that the Duke of Devonshire had declared that he means to have the premiership when the Marquis of Salisbury resigns. The minister quoted added:

"This means that the candidates will In spite of the official denial of the

ded:

"This means that the candidates will be the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour, the latter being aided by Mr. Chamberlain. There is not much love between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, and the succession to Lord Salisbury will be a test between them. If the Duke of Devonshire does not succeed he will lose considerably as it will raise Mr. Chamberlain more distinctly to the leadership. Mr. Chamberlain therefore, will support Mr. Balfour, in the belief that should Mr. 181-four, as premier, make mistakes, the

four, in the belief that should Mr. Falfour, as premier, make mistakes, the
reversion of the premiership will go to
him Mr. Chamberlain. '
The announcement of the coming retirement of the Marquis of Salisbury
has given an opportunity to the press
and even the Conservative newspapers
to rake the premier over the coals for
failing to smooth the widespreading
disaffection in the party ranks. disaffection in the party ranks

EXPLORERS RETURN.

Expedition Which Was Supposed Lost Turns up in London.

Cavendish, the nephew of the duke of Devonshire, who, with a companion. Lieut. Andrew, has been exploring Somaliland. East Africa, at the head of an expedition composed of ninety Ascaris, and who, with his party, was reported to have been massacred by the natives, has arrived safely in London from Zanzibar, via Kikuyu, which place the expedition reached on August 5, last. The explorer has had a remarkable journey, lasting less than a year, during which he traversed much of the unexplored country between Berbera and Mombasa. He and his only European companion, Lieut. Andrew, were everywhere received with cordiality. Even the Boranis, who were so hostile to the expedition commanded Cavendish, the nephew of the duke of cordiality. Even the Boranis, who were so hostile to the expedition commanded by Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, freely supplied Cavendish with cattle and provisions. In many of the villages Cavendish found men and women with mutilation inflicted by the feroclous warriors of King Menelik of Abysinnia and the expedition begged to remain in the country and defend its inhabitants against the invaders. inhabitants against the invaders.

Turbulent Poreigners.

Turbulent Foreigners.

The session of the unterhaus at Vienna the other evening was marked by continuous disorder, which ended in a free fight. All attempt to proceed with the order of the day were frutile, and after a useless session of six bours, the members had worked themselves into such a passion that the chamber was in an uproar. Pandemonium reigned supreme. Members stood on their seats and in the aisles and all sorts of threats were made. This rumpus lasted 15 minutes and then a hot headed member struck another. This was the signal for the fight. The president abruptly adjourned the session. There have been many disgraceful scenes in the unterhaus recently but none to the unterhaus recently but none to equal that of this morning. A number of duels will certainly result. but none to

FROM ACROSS THE SEA

There is a shortage of 175,000 bales in

he Australian wool clip. China's salt tax produces \$10,927,000 early. The consumption is over 3,300,-00,000 pounds.

Col. Schaeffer, an officer in the army of Luxembourg, has been selected as provincial comissioner of the powers for the island of Crete.

Dr. Miquel, the vice-president of the council of ministers at Berlin, an-nounces that the duty on American bicycles will be increased. Colonel Schaeffer, an officer in the army of Luxembourg, has been definit-

ly selected as provincial commissioner of the powers of the island of Crete. A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Oran, Algeria, last week. Many houses were damaged and the inhabitants were thrown into a state of panic. No loss of life or serious in-

jury has been reported. Two squadrons of the North Bengal lancers fell into an ambuscade the other day in the hills Bara and Mamanni, in Simia, Ind. A native officer and fourteen Sowars were killed, seven Sowars were injured and fourteen horses killed.

The Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg is dead. She was a princess of Aphalt.

The Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg is dead. She was a princess of Anhalt, was born in 1824, and was married to the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg in 1852. The chamber of commerce of Reichenberg, Bohemia, has passed a resolution urging the government of Austria-Hungary to negotiate with the other powers with the view of taking concerted action against the new United States custom tariff.

Second Mate Oleson, of the Norweg.

States custom tariff.

Second Mate Oleson, of the Norwegian bark Seladon, which was wrecked in the South sea last August, has arrived at London with the 12 survivors, who floated for a month in an open boat, suffering horrible torture for want of food and water.

Mississippi River Improvements.

Mississippi River Improvements.

Senators Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Berry, of Arkansas, of the senatorial subcommittee, which has been inspecting the Federal works at the headquarters of the Mississippi, returned to Washington recently. Senator Relson is still in the north. Senator Gallinger said the reservoir system was a great help to navigation and a provenive of floods, but he believed the present reservoirs should be repaired and used to their fullest capacity before new ones are built. The committee listened to the testimony on the effect of forest dedunation on the rapid rise and fall of the river, but were unable to discover that Minnesota has been sufficiently denuded to cause any such effect at all. The senator said an extensive system of levees from Cairo to New Orleans was inevitable. He was opposed to irrigation reservoirs on the Upper Missouri on the ground of expense.

The London "Pall Mall Gazette," during the course of a long article on American competition in the iron and steel industries, says:

"To-day we find the United States not only challenging our supremacy in neutral markets, but even obtaining a foothold in England. The causes which are giving the United States such a favorable position are permanent.

MILLS ACTIVE.

The Possible Production of Iron for the Year Already Ordered.

R. G. Dun & Co's., Weekly Review of frade reports as follows for last

Trade reports as follows for week: After the heaviest buying After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October, it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August, and represented great replenishment of stocks, and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months.

rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months.

In iron and steel and in boot and shoes there was actual danger of a speculative infection of prices such as was seen in 1895, but it has been avoided apparently for this season by the solid sense of leading men who regard a time of comparative quiet as essential to the coming and permanence of prosperity in their lines.

The iron industry waits, because possible production for the year has been practically ordered, while neither buyers nor sellers regard contracts at current prices for next year's business as quite safe. Bessemer pig is a shade weaker at \$10.40 and gray forge at \$9.50 at Pittsburgh, while billets are hard to get at any price. Owing to the stoppage of only two works of moderate size has the current demand come to exceed production. Sales of warrant pig iron at Philadelphia, 25 cents below, is not, in fact, a decline. The demand in bars is the best for a long time, and contracts for the East river bridge, for numerous new buildings and railway bridges, are still pending. The coke output has risen to 145.033 tons weekly, and is the largest known for years. Anthracite coal is sold at \$4.15 in New York harbor, or 20 cents below the circular, and conservative estimates make the year's output 40.500,000 tons. The only noteworthy feature in minor metals is a sensational collapse in lead of 30

output 40,500,000 tons. The only note-worthy feature in minor metals is a sensational collapse in lead of 30 points with sales of 3,000 tons.

Sales of wool have sharply decreased again at Boston, amounting to only 3,043,000 pounds, against over 12,000,000 pounds the last week in September, and the week there was the dullest since January 7. Some large offerings were made to realize profits before prices fell, but quotations remained unchanged because even at half a cent decline buyers were not disposed to decline buyers were not disposed to take hold.

decline buyers were not disposed to take hold.

The produce market acted with a little apparent reason as usual. Although Atlantic exports of wheat were 3,576,697 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks of October, 10,039,908 bughels, against 7,742,214 bushels last year, with western receipts not half a million bushels larger, the price advanced 2 1-2 cents. Corn, with smaller receipts and exports, barely a quarter of last year, declined a small fraction.

Fallures for the week were 224 in the United States, against 274 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 60 last year.

CHINESE MASSACRE.

Thousands of Inhabitants Slain by Plundering Insurgents.

The city of Kuang Yang, in Hunan province has been captured and its inhabitants massacred by a band of re-

bels.

On August 27 the bandits scaled the walls of Kuang Yang, with the intention of capturing the provincial prison and releasing three of their members there imprisoned. One band tore down the prison, setting free several hundred murderers, thieves and imprisoned debtors.

Another gang attacked the central part of the city, first murdering the magistrate who had sent the three ban-dits to prison. His entire family, num-bering 32, including several servants, lits to bering 32, bering 32, killed

were killed.

The entire night was spent in slaying and plundering. All mandarins and every civil and military officer in the city was slain.

The number killed and injured exceeded 1,000. The insurgents numbered 15,000 men, half of them armed. Their avowed object is to destroy existing government in southern China.

FOREST FIRES.

Hundreds of Men Employed Saving Property From the Advancing Flames.

From the Advancing Flames.

Forest fires are doing great damage nar Bradford, Pa. In the vicinity of Rice Brook a force of nearly 100 men are fighting the fires, and thus far their efforts have been successful. Two oil well rigs owned by the South Penn and Worth Oil Companies have been destroyed and a large tract of timber laid waste. It was estimated that 6,000 acres had been burned over in the neighborhood of Rice Creek, Redbouse and vicinity have also suffered. At Chipmunk five oil well rigs belonging to the Seneca Oil Company burned. Oil men are sending men out in all directions to protect their property.

The forest fires at Nelson Run, near Austin, Pa., are now under control. Twenty million feet of hemlock and 25,000 cords of bark have been consumed, resulting in a loss to C. W. & F. H. Goodyear of \$200,000. The fire at Cobbin Hollow was prevented from going into Barts Brook by the work of fifty men, thus saving 5,000,000 feet of logs and many tons of bark. No camps were burned and the loss of property outside of the Goodyear's is very small. Over 1,000 men were engaged in fighting the fire. There was no insurance on the logs and bark.

The northern part of Cayuga county, N. Y., is ablaze with forest fires which have been raging for the past few days and nearly all the timber in the vicinity of Red Creek, Lowville, Sterling and North Vistory has been destroyed. Many farm houses, barns, haystacks and animals have been burned. The farmers are fighting the flames night and day, but as there has been no rain in the vicinity since last July, the parched condition of the ground and the muck in the swamps make their efforts almost futile.

An engineering FEAT.

efforts almost futile. AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

1,700 Tons of Steel Moved in a Few Minutes Substituting One Span for Another.

An extraordinary engineering feat was performed on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia Sunday. It was the substitution of one immense bridge span for another without interrupting the movements of a single train on one of the busiest railroads in the world.

The Bridge crosses the Schuylkili river. The old steel span was too light for the heavy traffic. The engineers hit upon the plan of building the new span alongside of the old one, and, when everything was in readiness, of silding the old one aside and the new one into its place.

Rollers were placed on both spans.

Rollers were placed on both spans. To each end of the spans were cables connected with two powerful steam engines, one at each end. Each span was 250 feet long and weighed a total of 1,700 tons. In two minutes the new span was lined up and the old one removed. It was just 14 minutes from the time the first rail in the old span was cut that a train passed over the new one.