

COLLIDE WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

THREE DEAD.

Trolley Car Disaster in Detroit. Superintendent Killed.

Two suburban cars, carrying some 20 passengers, and both running at a speed of 25 miles an hour, collided at Detroit Saturday afternoon. The result was that three men were instantly killed and a score of persons injured, ten of them seriously. The names of the dead are: John Savage, superintendent of the road, Charles M. Whitehead, motorman, John Kelly, of Detroit, book agent. A half dozen others were more or less cut by broken glass and bruised. The collision came near a gravel pit about midway between Pontiac and Birmingham, at the foot of two steep grades, down which the trolley cars ran at full speed. The impact was terrific. The cars were driven half through each other and crushed to pieces.

Superintendent Savage was in the motorman's vestibule operating the outboard car. Both his legs were cut off, and his body was frightfully mangled. Motorman McHugh, who stood behind Savage, narrowly escaped a similar fate. John Kelly was evidently the only passenger who saw the northbound car approaching. He rushed for the vestibule door, and he and motorman Whitehead were struggling to get out of the car when it was struck. Both were killed. Kelly's head and shoulders were jammed out of the vestibule window and his neck was broken. Whitehead's head was cut open and his chest crushed.

Had it not been for the stout construction of the cars, both of which were new, it is doubtful whether any of their occupants would have escaped alive. As it was, nearly all of the 14 passengers in the southbound car suffered some injury. Some of the injured were taken to farm houses and others brought to city hospitals.

The company officials are investigating as to the cause of the disaster, and a coroner's jury has already been empaneled. The Detroit, Birmingham and Pontiac road is a separate suburban enterprise. Its cars enter the city over the Woodward avenue street car line.

DUEL IN PARIS.

Hot Words During a Debate Involves Newspaper Men in a Fight.

As a result of some hot words exchanged during the Dreyfus debate in the chamber of deputies at Paris, Jos. Reinach, Republican member representing the district of Digne, a well-known newspaper man and author and editor of "Republique Francaise," sent his seconds to M. Millerand, the well-known Socialist Republican and editor of the "Petite Republique Francaise." A duel with pistols has been arranged to take place between the men. M. Reinach has already fought duels with M. Magnier and Paul Deroulede. All political and social interests combine to be merged in the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of French artillery, who is alleged to have been unjustly sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of having sold important plans of the French war department to agents of foreign power. The journals are full of articles on the subject, in the largest type, to the affairs of Dreyfus, his friends and enemies and everybody in any way connected with the case.

Adolph Neudorf, celebrated in Europe and America as a composer and musical director, died suddenly at New York of heart failure, last week. M. Millerand, Socialist deputy and editor, and M. Joseph Reinach, Conservative deputy, editor and auditor, exchanged two shots without hitting each other in a duel near Paris. Honor was satisfied.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Governor Griggs of New Jersey to Receive the Appointment.

Governor Griggs of New Jersey, who has accepted the offer of Attorney General McKenna's present place, if the latter's appointment to the supreme bench is confirmed, arrived in Washington and had a conference with Vice President Hobart, and intimated that he was willing to accept the portfolio. The change will not be made until after the New Jersey Legislature meets, in January. This is one of the conditions under which Governor Griggs accepts the office. Under the Constitution of New Jersey the President of the State Senate becomes Acting Governor, there being no Lieutenant Governor. The present President of the State Senate is Robert Williams, of Paterson, but his term expires January 1. When the new Legislature meets the Republicans have arranged to elect Foster M. Voorhees, Senator from Union county, as successor to Mr. Williams, and Governor Griggs does not wish to resign until the new President of the Senate is chosen.

SUFFICIENT FORCES.

Gen. Blanco Will Use Natives in Quelling the Cuban Rebellion.

It is believed that no further reinforcements of Spanish troops will be required for Cuba, the present force being regarded as sufficient to suppress the insurrection before the rainy season begins. The newspapers published the following which is commented upon: "Cap. Gen. Blanco has cabled the government that, knowing that Gen. Corraza, minister of war, is opposed to sending further reinforcements, he has studied the means of creating a volunteer corps of whites and negroes who would reply to the guerrilla tactics of the rebels by similar warfare; but he would need for this undertaking 4,000,000 pesetas monthly. He is convinced that by making such a pecuniary effort Cuba, except in the eastern part, would be pacified by June next, when the local government could finish the war."

Must Protect Japan's Interest.

Toru Hoshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, said recently: "I desire to say positively that Japan is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. I believe this matter will be amicably adjusted. There may be serious trouble if the United States annexes the islands without regard to our interests there. But I do not believe the United States will act unfairly."

Planted the Flag on Pike's Peak.

William Blake, the first white settler in what is now Pomona county, Cal., is dead. He was born in New York City and was a member of the troops that were with Fremont on his first expedition across the plains. He assisted as lieutenant in the United States army in planting the Stars and Stripes first on Pike's Peak.

HEAVILY TOLD TELEGRAMS.

15,000 orphans are suffering from want in Cuba.

Carnegie is interested in a railroad in Corea.

Sixteen inches of snow fell in portions of Nebraska last week.

Nineteen Chinese gamblers were arrested in Pittsburg last Sunday.

John L. Sullivan has withdrawn his candidacy for mayor of Boston.

The St. Louis Central Trades Union has declared in favor of immigration.

William Clark, of Ft. Plain, N. Y., county treasurer, is reported \$30,000 short.

William Bryan does not like the currency features of the President's message.

The direct inheritance tax was declared unconstitutional at Philadelphia last week.

The Kent and Stanley Jewelry company of Providence, R. I., failed for \$1,500,000 last week.

America's trade with Cuba in 1895 amounted to \$75,000,000. In 1897 it will not reach \$100,000.

Nicaragua passed a law October 9, last, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese.

De Long's carpet lining factory at Allegany, Pa., was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 the other day.

Charles Dueller, a Kansas City (Mo.) gardener, while drunk, shot his wife and killed himself. The woman will die.

Single Tax club exercises in memory of Henry George were attended by his widow and 1,000 others in Chicago Sunday.

Vincennes, Ind., clergyman claims that a pension allowed him was not well based. Consequently he returns to the government \$495.86.

The Olympic theater at New Orleans, where Corbett triumphed over Sullivan, burned the other night. Loss, \$70,000. Origin probably incendiary.

In Brooklyn Friday an 18-year-old boy was condemned to death for murder, and at Berlin, Ont., a 17-year-old boy was sentenced to death.

The death of a bachelor brother, the father of Mark Twain's sister-in-law, Simpson of Kokomo, Ind., and Louisa London of Anna, Ill., become heirs to \$3,000,000.

Six men were so badly scalded by the explosion of a copper boiler in D. Auerbach and Sons' candy factory in New York the other day that some of them may die.

Salvage Bilderback was prevented from murdering his wife and children at Milford, Del., the other day. He had already inflicted terrible cuts when he was interfered with by an elder son.

The sheriff seized the stock of the Kinn & Sherr men's outfitters at Buffalo the other day, on judgments aggregating \$10,000. The last annual statement of the company shows assets, \$60,000; debts, \$27,000.

Josephine Warder died Monday night at Trenton, N. J., from burns sustained while playing Santa Claus. Miss Warder enveloped herself in a cloak stuffed with cotton. This caught fire, and despite the efforts of her friends, she was fatally burned.

Adolph L. Luetkert, who is now in court at Chicago for his second trial for wife murder, has issued an appeal to the public for funds with which to defray the cost of his trial. He declares his innocence and promises to repay the money when at liberty. The first trial, he says, used up his resources.

Herbert W. Wolcott, president of the Cuban-American league, regarding the Cuban clauses in the President's message said: "Since reading his position McKinley's message I think his position is much more gratifying to the Spaniards than it is to the friends of Cuba in this country. I am really disappointed."

Alfred W. Gould, a railroad engineer, who has been supposed to be dead for the last five years, is in jail at Jackson, Mich., charged by his wife with non-support. Five years ago he left his clothing on the river, where it was found, and his wife was notified of his death. She learned recently, however, that he was still alive and caused his arrest.

Nire broke out in the Lake house, N. Y. Tuesday December 7 SOL MIN Milwaukee, a four story structure, the corner of which, sixty people, were asleep in the hotel at that time. One life was lost and five persons were injured in their endeavor to escape. Chas. Peterson, a dock laborer, lost his life, being overcome by smoke.

Health officer Doty of New York received from his representative at Havana, Cuba, a report on the death rate for the week ending November 25 last. The report indicates the unsanitary condition of the city and harbor, a low fever at Havana military hospital, 9; at Regia, 5; typhoid fever, 28; paludal fever, 50; smallpox, 5; enteritis, 90; dysentery, 51; leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 62; starvation, 4; from all causes, 447.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

A Wisconsin Water Company Held Responsible for a Typhoid Fever Death.

The jury in the case of Julia A. Green, as administrator, against the Ashland Water Company, of Stephens Point, Wis., brought in a special verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$50,000 in the circuit court the other day. The grounds of recovery were the alleged negligence of the water company in furnishing impure and unwholesome water, containing typhoid fever germs, to the plaintiff's husband, Kars G. Green, from the effect of which he died. The verdict answered all the questions in favor of the plaintiff. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

Impure milk supplied to the people of Paterson, N. J., it was discovered, was the cause of the 30 cases of typhoid fever there last week. The milk came from Branchville, Sussex county, where the milk cans had been washed in a brook, into which the discharges from a sick room were emptied.

A Ton of Gold Transferred.

The sum of \$500,000 gold coin (nearly one ton in weight), was deposited in New York last week, in exchange for a telegraphic transfer of that amount to San Francisco. The arrangements for this transfer were made through the treasury in Washington. A few weeks ago New York bankers had millions of dollars in gold in San Francisco that they wanted transferred in the same way. Now the exchange is reversed, and the government could accommodate the bankers without loss, which they could not do then. At that time the bankers shipped their gold from San Francisco by registered mail.

Image at Great Depth.

A dispatch from Robinson III., claims that at a depth of twenty-seven feet, while blasting rock in a well, a bronze image was found. The image represents an angel bearing in one hand the bowl of life and in the other a sword. The image is supposed to have been a candlestick.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OPENED.

MESSAGE READ.

After Hearing the President's Communication, Both Houses Adjourn.

The opening of the session of the Fifty-fifth Congress last Monday was without unusual incident. In the house Speaker Reed after prayer directed the clerk to call the roll, which showed 301 members present.

There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess and the credentials of the members-elect were read by the direction of the speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them. They were F. M. Griffith Holman in the Fourth Indiana district; H. S. Bontelle (Rep.), of Chicago, who succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased; James Norton (Dem.), of the Seventh South Carolina district, who succeeded John L. McLaughlin, now a senator; George P. Lawrence (Rep.), of the First Massachusetts district, who succeeded Ashley B. Wright, deceased, and J. N. Griggs (Dem.), of the Third New York district, who succeeded Francis C. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of postmaster at Brooklyn.

The latter's credentials had not yet arrived, but the oath was administered to him by unanimous consent.

At 10 o'clock the committee appointed to wait on the President announced that the chief executive was prepared to communicate with the two houses in writing.

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message of the President which by the direction of Speaker Reed was read at the clerk's desk. The reading consumed an hour and 20 minutes. On motion of Mr. Dingley the message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed.

At 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice President Hobart called the Senate to order. Mr. Allison (Iowa) presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a like committee from the House to inform the President that Congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it.

The resolution was passed, and the vice president named Senators Allison and Sherman (Md.) as the Senate committee.

After the committee waited on the president the President's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, and was at 1:35 laid before the Senate and read.

Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message, a majority of them following it from printed copies with which they had been supplied. That part of the message which dealt with the Cuban question and outlined the policy of the administration was listened to with particular interest.

Both houses adjourned until the following day.

MANY GOLD SEEKERS.

Next Spring to Witness a Great Rush For the Klondike.

Consult Smith, of St. Louis, in a report to the state department discusses the subject of the Klondike gold fields. The advice received at Victoria, he says, indicates that the rush in '99 to California and later to South Africa will be eclipsed by the gold seekers headed for the Yukon in the early months of 1898. Agents from England have been at Victoria making arrangements for 3,000 or 4,000 gold seekers. Merchants there have secured great supplies of outfit goods, and the transportation companies have made arrangements sufficient to make daily lines between that port and St. Michaels, Taiya, Skagway and Fort Wrangell. The Canadian authorities have made every possible arrangement for an all-Canadian route to the gold fields, and are trying to make it to the interest of miners to purchase their outfits in Canada. This is to be done through the agency of the Canadian minister of the interior, made a trip to the Northwest recently, and in address intimated that the hundred pounds' exemption now allowed by the Canadian government to the miners would be abrogated by the first of January, and that probably everything not bought in Canada would have to pay duty. He declined to give any assurance that the tax on mining would be reduced or the "alternate claim outrage" would be alleviated. The consul goes to some extent into a description of the methods of mining in Alaska, and the number of people who have returned from there. One man told him he regarded Alaska as a more profitable place for miners to go than to Canada, owing to the excessive royalty charged by the dominion government, which it seems there is no prospect of being repealed. The Klondike stratum runs in the direction of Alaska, and those men who have interest in the mines there are doing as well as those in Canada.

Does Not Want Foreign Aid.

The Minister for the Spanish Colonies, Senor Moret, has received a dispatch from Marshal Blanco, the Captain General for Cuba, recently, saying: "I have to-day sent the following telegram to our Minister at Washington: 'There is no need for foreign help to provide for the wants of this island or its inhabitants. The Government, from its own resources, is endeavoring to provide for the necessities, the needs of which, moreover, is diminishing daily.'"

CAPITAL CLEANINGS.

The internal revenue collections for the month of November in the Peoria, Ill., district were \$2,137,237.

A counterfeit of the \$5 silver certificate series of 1891 is afloat. It is not so large or so wide as the genuine.

After opening congress last Monday President McKinley left immediately for the bedside of his sick mother at Canton, O.

The delegation of native Hawaiians who have come to this country to present a protest against the ratification of the annexation treaty, reached Washington recently.

Available cash balance, \$230,301,291; gold reserve, \$157,768,938.

Shipments through the sub-treasury by the banks last week at New York were \$600,000 against \$100,000 the previous week and \$380,000 for the week ending November 19. Practically all of this week's shipments through the treasury went to New Orleans.

In his annual report for the year ending October 31, 1897, Comptroller Eckels says that the bank note is safer than greenbacks, and urges that all forms of paper money, but the bank note, be abolished. He states that all comptrollers of the currency for the last twenty years have been of the same opinion.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Internal Revenues Amount to \$13,530,640 for the Last Month.

The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of the business November 30, 1897, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,069,226,466, a decrease since October 30, of \$1,338,125. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the government's interest in the Union Pacific railroad. But for this action the cash in the treasury would have been \$71,459 less than last month. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$47,365,620; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,331,290; debt bearing no interest, \$381,193,125; total, \$1,229,858,025.

This amount, however, does not include \$579,329,932 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$194,089,260; silver, \$507,656,322; paper, \$105,756,181; bonds, disbursing officers balances, etc., \$38,907,251; total, \$846,499,014, against which there are demanded liabilities amounting to \$625,745,516, leaving the net cash balance \$220,753,498.

The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November, 1897, were \$42,363,665, against \$41,418,113 received from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were \$37,810,838, of which \$4,549,368 was cash in the Union Pacific fund, which was turned into the treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were \$25,168,987, and the ordinary disbursements were \$32,470, leaving a deficit of \$8,301,483. The receipts from customs were \$9,830,025, a falling off of about \$100,000, as compared with November, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue were \$13,530,640, a gain of about \$430,000 for the month.

The excess of expenditures over receipts for the five months of the present fiscal year, independent of the proceeds of the sale of the Union Pacific railroad was \$46,161,494.

The government has received another payment of \$6,100,000 on account of the claims against the Union Pacific, which leaves due from the company \$34,153,595 to be paid in four equal installments, the last on January 6, 1898.

"DOWN WITH THE GERMANS"

So Cry the Rioting Czechs in the Streets of Austria.

The jubilation of the Germans over the fall of the Austrian ministry, and the forced resignation of Count Badeni has aroused the Czechs at Prague to riot.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent during Wednesday evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was turned up in the streets and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass and other missiles. The officers in command ordered his troops to prepare for the worst, and the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect.

Two special sufferers from the riots are Baron Von Aehrenthal, a representative of the German land owners in the reichsrath, and Count Von Salm. Baron Aehrenthal's palace, the Wenzelsplatz. The mob smashed the windows and tore out the window frames on the ground floor. Similar outrages were committed at Count Von Salm's palace, which is the editorial office of the German paper, Bohemia.

During the night the Aehrenthal palace was again the scene of a riot. Soon removed the planks and threw large stones into the luxuriously furnished rooms, smashing valuable objects of art and costly furniture. Damage to the amount of many thousands of florins has been done to German firms, clubs and other institutions having German proprietors or patrons. No performance was given at the German theater Wednesday.

The constant cry of the rioters was "Down with the Germans." "Down with the Jews." Ladies venturing on the street were obliged to wear the Silesian cross on their breasts, and being attacked, German sign boards are being hastily removed by their owners and replaced with Czech inscriptions. Nobody dares to utter a word in German.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1899.

Among Other Items the Treasurer Wants \$141,857,750 for Pensions.

Secretary Gage transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments. The total amount called for by the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is about \$22,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898; including deficiencies and miscellaneous, about \$14,000,000 more than the estimates.

The recapitulation by titles is as follows: cents omitted; legislative establishment, \$20,025,484; judicial establishment, \$687,620; foreign intercourse, \$1,350,423; military establishment, \$24,820,043; naval establishment, \$29,929,539; Indian affairs, \$7,375,617; pensions, \$141,257,750; public works, \$73,364,134; postal service, \$6,048,112; miscellaneous, \$35,187,402; permanent annual appropriations, \$117,836,220. Grand total, \$462,647,885.

These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors, \$48,728,160, and fortifications and other works of defense, \$13,375,571, the details of which already have been published.

To Fight Consumption.

The board of estimates at New York recently appropriated \$60,000 for the treatment of consumption in a special hospital. The appropriation was made by request of the board of health, speaking for which Dr. Biggs declared that one out of every seven persons who die in New York City are victims of the disease, the percentage among the working classes being one-quarter.

Weyler's Inhuman Policy.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes a letter from a correspondent in Havana, who says:

"Bagasta's efforts are too late. Under Weyler's vile regime half the Cuban population has disappeared and the remaining half has been converted into implacable enemies of Spain—enemies who will absolutely refuse to accept Spain's word."

IMPORTANT TREATY ABOUT ENDED.

A QUESTION OF TARIFFS.

Arrangements by which Germany and England Enjoy Mutual Advantage.

Commercial Agent Stern, of Hamburg, in a report to the State Department, says that at the instance of Great Britain, negotiations for a new treaty with Germany have begun. The treaty about to be terminated relates to German trade the enjoyment of any concession or privilege granted to the colonies of Great Britain or to the mother country by the colonies.

Germany does not have the same advantages with the Dutch, French and Spanish colonies. The relations of the three latter mother countries to their colonies is much closer in matters of trade than England with hers. Referring to the fact that Canada has recently made concessions in her tariff to English goods, and after expressing the opinion that there is no doubt other English colonies will soon follow Canada, Mr. Stern says:

"Great Britain will then be obliged to make concessions in her turn and alter her customs law in such a way that certain products of her colonies may be imported into the mother country under more favorable conditions than the corresponding products of other countries. This would be carrying into effect the plan to amalgamate all parts of the British empire into one customs union."

Mr. Stern says that in the German tariff certain amount of consideration seems to have been extended, resulting in a great increase of trade, and in comparing the figures it is shown that imports to Germany from England and her colonies have been considerably greater than Germany's exports to them. He further states that the number of articles which England and her colonies send to Germany and upon which the tariff amounts to but very little.

Influential German papers discussing the termination of the treaty, say that it will be easy for Germany to obtain the reprints and that an increase in German tariff rates would be much more serious for England than Germany.

COALING STATION IN CHINA.

Germans Take Advantage of the Murder of Missionaries.

There is much self-congratulation among the Germans that the missionary incident in China absolves the government from the tedious and, perhaps, abortive process of diplomatic claims against a coaling station in the form of a demand for a treaty, port or a settlement on perpetual lease. It is believed unnecessary to take Great Britain into account, she is overoccupied elsewhere, while Japan is not likely to resist the coalition of Germany, Russia and France. When the German forces arrive at Kiaochow bay they will bring the total German force there up to 4,566 men, the largest body Germany has ever sent beyond European waters.

Italian Ministry Resigns.

The Italian cabinet has resigned. Gen. Pelloux's action is regarded as a political move to make it possible for the Marquis Di Rudini to secure a unanimous ministry. The ministers of finance, justice and public works in the retiring cabinet will not appear in its successor. The resignation of Gen. Pelloux, minister of war, was in consequence of the action of parliament in amending the bill dealing with army promotion against his advice. King Humbert, the Marquis Di Rudini, the premier, and the other members of the cabinet urged Gen. Pelloux to reconsider his action.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

The striking English engineers and employers failed to agree after a protracted conference.

To counteract a pneumatic symptoms, the pope is obliged to take several hot sand baths every week.

Terrific gales swept the English coast Tuesday. Many vessels went down and bodies were washed ashore.

The French wine crop is 12,000,000 hectolitres less than last year, but only 12,000,000 below the average of the last ten.

The Belgian government has decided that Americans residing there will hereafter be exempt from service in the civil guard.

That great destitution will prevail in Ireland this winter because of the crop failure is admitted by the English government.

The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed by representatives of both powers Saturday. Ratification will take place in fifteen days.

The Chinese Emperor would rather give up his crown than yield to the demands of Germany, so it is said. Germany insists on damages for the murder of two missionaries some time ago.

A dispatch from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, says a recent Monday a fanatical mob, 20,000 strong, armed with iron bars and cudgels, attacked the Jewish quarters, pillaged the shops and destroyed windows and furniture.

The English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited, a combination of thread manufacturers, has just been organized in opposition to the Coates combination, with a capital of \$2,750,000, which was subscribed twice over in Glasgow alone. The J. & P. Coates Company has invested \$200,000 in ordinary shares in the new concern, in hopes, as the president declared at the annual meeting of the Coates Company, "that the maintenance of amicable relations will be greatly facilitated thereby."

A dispatch from Moscow says that during a quarrel between officers a fanatical mob, 20,000 strong, of officers named Ulyanitski struck an officer, whereupon the latter drew his sword and ran Ulyanitski through on the spot.

The London Daily Mail reports that a party of Englishmen, including Robert Barr, the novelist, while touring the Mediterranean, was seized by Turkish soldiers at Suediah, a port of Asia Minor, 15 miles southwest of Antioch, on November 22 last. They were detained 26 hours in prison and experienced much ill treatment before they were liberated. The Daily Mail says that the government has addressed a "serious remonstrance" to Turkey.

An Enforced Vacation.

Every member of a police department of Chicago will take an enforced three days' furlough or forfeit that number of days' pay during this month in order to bring the pay roll within the years' appropriation. On account of the large number of men added to the force by Chief Kiple it was discovered some time ago that the appropriation in several thousand dollars short. Three days' pay from each member of the department is a saving of about \$30,000.

TRADE SITUATION.

Thirty Thousand Workers in Woollens Have Their Wages Advanced.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade Reports for last week as follows.

The monthly report of failures showed defaulted liabilities of \$11,610,195 in November, against \$12,700,856 last year. Because of three large failures for \$3,250,000, not due to present conditions, the aggregate for November was only \$1,020,000 less than the last year, except for these would have been smaller than in August, September or October. The decrease in nearly all branches of business shows the payments have been remarkably good and defaults unusually small. Other evidence of the state of business are convincing, except in speculative lines. Wages have been voluntarily advanced for nearly 30,000 workers in woollens and iron. Stocks are somewhat stronger, having advanced \$147 for railways and \$157 for trusts. The true value of American railway stocks is steady, rising with ease, the last week increasing thus far are 20.5 per cent larger than last year and 3.7 per cent in the same week of 1897.

It is the season for waiting in most industries, but at least one other factor has gone into blast, and the low price of iron, which for November after purchasers of 30,000 tons, is \$10.15 per ton, with \$9.25 for gray iron. Eastern holders are sometimes impatient and yet sure that January will bring a large demand, and meanwhile the award of ship plate contracts to eastern firms gives them important help, though the steel industry is slow at Pittsburg and at Chicago for agricultural and railway supplies. Structural orders are seasonally in abeyance. But contracts for pipe for London elicit sharp bidding at Pittsburg.

The voluntary absence of 20 per cent in wages of worsted workers at Providence, restoring the rates of 1893, is evidence of the prosperity of that manufacture. After much hesitation in other branches, which may be justified, this important department of the woolen industry put itself at the front, voluntarily declaring its ability to face any foreign competition. The purchases of Australian wool at Boston have again been large, 2,435,000 pounds out of 6,170,700 pounds of all-wool at the three chief markets, against \$321,390 pounds for the same week last year.

The wheat market has received everybody, dropping in the face of an enormous foreign demand, just when an advance might reasonably have been anticipated. The western receipts, 6,882,425 bushels, against 2,964,621 bushels last year, and for five weeks, 33,962,320 bushels, against 20,871,426 bushels last year, are just now more impressive in the market than the Atlantic exports, which have been 4,187,472 bush