

ANOTHER POOL OF SILOAM.

A Poison Spring in Tennessee which is creating a sensation. A correspondent writing from Elizabethton, Tenn., says: I have recently visited the "poison spring," discovered a few months ago by a little boy in the mountains of North Carolina.

It is a "poison spring" either because of its effects on this eruption or from the arsenic it contains. After the first experience with its healing properties it was made known, the mountain population flocked to it from miles around.

When an invalid from Saltville, Va., a Capt. Thompson, moved up to the spring and found it to be a cure for his rheumatism, he was followed by a host of others.

It is wonderful how rapid the curative properties act. In forty-eight hours, some of the most angry sore is healed. In one instance a cancer was drawn out of the roots.

POISONED EGGS.

Arrest Intended for Hates Gets Into a Family Breakfast. Mrs. Margaret Reitz, aged fifty-eight years, was found dead in bed at her home in Philadelphia, and the police were notified that her death was due to poison.

The store of James McCurdy five eggs, which were found to be poisoned. The eggs were found to be poisoned after the meal Mrs. Margaret Reitz, August Hoffman, forty-eight years of age, Eva Hoffman, aged eight years, Benjamin Hoffman, six years old, and Harry Hoffman, aged four years, were taken ill, with symptoms of arsenical poisoning.

A LADY PLIES THE WHIP.

Incident in Prominent South Carolina Circles Growing Out of Draw Poker. Wallboro, Colleton county, S. C., is intensely agitated over a recent series of howlings and threatened duels, all the parties concerned belonging to the first families of the place.

The eldest son of Major Edwards, the principal lawyer of the town, has been leading a life of dissipation. His beautiful daughter of Colonel James H. Rion, who was alleged to be the son of the Dauphin of France, Young Edwards' frequent and protracted absences from home at night aroused his wife's ire, and last Saturday night, guided by a mad maid, she unceremoniously entered the room in which her husband and several of his male friends were engaged in a game of draw poker.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Proceeding Against a Church For Importing a Minister. The new Federal law forbidding the importation of contract labor has resulted in a peculiar case at New York. Particulars are given by the Tribune as follows:

Banker J. S. Kennedy has put on warrant and resolved that the Church of the Holy Trinity and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, an aggressive lawyer, who is promoting the importation of contract labor, should be held responsible for the importation of contract labor. He has studied out the meaning of the "labor" contract, and has read the law carefully and he has decided, and United States District Attorney Walker agrees with him, that the fashionable congregation at Forty-second street and Madison avenue are malefactors.

There is deep method in Mr. Kennedy's conduct. Not content with being a banker, he is also a member of the St. Andrew's Society. In looking after the interests of immigrants in the case of the Scotch gardener, M. Cummings, who was imported by a Kentucky gentleman, but Collector Magone detained Cummings under the Contract Labor act, Mr. Kennedy was the first to suggest that Cummings should perform services as a skilled gardener. A United States judge ruled with the case against Mr. Kennedy and back to sea he went. A short time after Cummings came back to America without any "contract" or agreement, and was engaged at the residence of the Kentucky gentleman who wanted him at first.

Mr. Kennedy's fire arose over this case and he resolved to do what he could appear as ridiculous to others as it appeared to him. If the poor and lowly were to be subjected to such a rigid interpretation of the law, it would be a disgrace to the rich and highly skilled labor. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, who was recently called to the attention of the Church of the Holy Trinity, came from England, and he didn't start for this side until an agreement had been made with the officers of the church. Here was an excellent opportunity for the crusading banker to make a test case.

FAILING FOR A MILLION.

The National Rubber Company of Rhode Island in Serious Financial Trouble. The National Rubber Company, of Providence R. I., owning the most extensive factory of the kind in the world, has made an assignment. The liabilities are upwards of \$1,000,000, and the chief cause of the plant is a falling market for rubber. The plant is a dozen miles from Providence. Some time ago Treasurer Brown went to Europe and the affairs of the concern were placed in the hands of men who were given implicit orders about the conduct of the business. The market price of crude rubber was then about 61 cents. The selling agents were instructed to put goods on the market and take advance orders, the price of manufactured goods being at correspondingly low figures. They did, and the raw material advancing, they readily took enormous orders at the low price.

Mr. Brown remained several months in Europe, and no one in his absence took the responsibility of altering the selling agents' prices. The result was that the contracts authorized by an act of the directors, valued at \$1,000,000, with the company in unsatisfactory financial condition, were considered hopeless. A rumor was started that there was a falling market for rubber, and the latter began a stampede, which in a few days was settled by a partial payment of \$400,000 to the creditors, according to the company's statement. The next regular pay day came around and their being no money to settle the back accounts a strike in the calculating room was begun, which caused the factory to shut down.

At a recent meeting of the directors it was voted to issue the \$300,000 preferred stock authorized by an act of the directors, but this not being deemed sufficient, after several weeks of negotiation, a plan has been arrived at, the amount of which is \$1,000,000, placing it on a strong financial footing. In the confidential statement Oct. 1, to the stockholders, the assets were valued at \$1,280,000 and the liabilities at \$882,000.

ALMOST A PANIC.

Children Frightened by Escaping Steam—Coolness of Sisters of Charity. There was something of a panic in St. Peter's (R. C.) Church, Jersey City, Sunday morning. The Rev. Father McAtee, was celebrating the 9 o'clock mass for children in the basement of the church, and there were between 300 and 400 children in attendance. A sudden escape of steam from a boiler caused a panic among the children, who were frightened by the escaping steam. The Sisters of Charity, who were present, remained cool and collected, and were able to assist the children in their escape. The incident was caused by a small crack in one of the steam pipes near the front door. Clouds of steam poured out with a hissing sound, and the children in that part of the basement became greatly alarmed. Many of them rushed for the door and some of them tried to climb out of the windows, which are only about four feet from the floor. A small section of the ceiling which had been loosened by the steam fell with a crash and added to the excitement. A dangerous panic seemed imminent, when the steam was shut off from the boiler house and the danger averted. The services were not interrupted. In fact Father McAtee was not aware until afterward that anything had happened. The Sisters of Charity in charge of the children acted with coolness and courage in keeping the children quiet.

FROM WEST TO SOUTH.

DETAILS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP SOUTHWARD. Mr. Cleveland and His Wife Cordially Received. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Governor McGill and Mayor Smith, were driven through the handsome part of St. Paul on Tuesday morning. The party took refreshments at Mayor Smith's residence, after which Mrs. Cleveland was driven to the railroad station, while the President was taken to the Minnesota Club and presented to its members. Soon after he joined his wife, and the special train soon bore the party to Minneapolis.

Upon their arrival at Minneapolis the party were conveyed to the West Hotel through streets thronged with people, many of whom had come hundreds of miles. After lunch the President and Mrs. Cleveland proceeded to the fine business and residence portion of the city, and upon their return Mayor Ames made an address of welcome from the hotel balcony. The President responded in a short address, and then the party went to the Exposition in carriages, escorted by military companies. At the Exposition grounds the President made another short address. At 8 p. m. under military escort, returned to the depot and took the train for Omaha.

During the long ride south from Minneapolis to Omaha the President was frequently summoned to the platform to receive the greetings of the country people who had gathered at the various depots. The train reached St. Louis City at 6:30 Wednesday morning. The party, accompanied by the military and brass bands, were driven to the Corn Palace, where almost everything, inside and outside, was made of corn in some shape or another. After a short stop the travelers continued their journey to Memphis, Tenn., where they were met by the Mayor and a large delegation of citizens. At Omaha a committee took the party in charge, and they were driven through the streets, which were crowded with people and adorned with streamers and banners. Civil and military organizations took part in the demonstrations.

After leaving Omaha the next stopping place was St. Joseph, Mo. Here 60,000 residents and 25,000 strangers gave the party an enthusiastic welcome. Brass bands and various organizations helped in making matters lively. The train reached Kansas City at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday. At the depot and in the streets around an immense crowd had gathered, and a year of cheers was given to the President. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were driven through the crowded streets in a carriage drawn by six gray horses. At the corner of the House the President and Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by Postmaster General Vilas and his wife, held a reception, and later received the grand parade of the Priests of St. Pallas.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the rest of the party, were driven through the streets of St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday morning. Large crowds greeted them heartily at every point. After the drive Mr. Cleveland held a dinner at the corner of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The President made an address, referring to the good work done by Young Men's Christian Association throughout the country. After the ceremonies the party took lunch and then were driven to Memphis, Tenn., where Mayor Kumpf made an address of welcome in presence of 30,000 spectators, the President responding. Then Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland held an open reception for a number of people walking past the Chief Magistrate and his wife. At 6 o'clock there was a banquet at the City House, and later Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland reviewed the military bands. The streets were brilliantly illuminated. At 10 p. m. the entire party took the special train for Memphis.

At West Memphis, which was reached Friday afternoon, the visitors were received by a committee of 300 leading citizens, and taken by steamer to Memphis. About 90,000 people had gathered on the levee when the Presidential party left the boat, thousands of strangers having traveled to the city from Mississippi and adjoining States. The party were taken in carriages to the Gayoso House. In the morning there was a reception at the hotel, and later the President and Mrs. Cleveland were taken to a grand display of fireworks. Saturday morning there was a grand parade, an address delivered by Judge Elliott in the Court Square, a reply by the President, and a grand public reception at the Merchants' Exchange. Early Saturday afternoon the special train started for Memphis. A sad incident of President Cleveland's visit to Memphis was the sudden death of Judge H. H. Elliott, Chief Justice of the Court, a few minutes after he had delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Cleveland. The President was suddenly taken sick and sank to his seat. Although attended by the best medical skill, he died at 10 o'clock. A reception later at the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, and the crowd hurried away. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland were much affected by the death.

YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

The Government to Aid in Preventing a Spread of the Scourge in Florida. Surgeon-General Hamilton has received the following telegram from Dr. Ames, Secretary of the Board of Health of Putnam County, Fla., dated at Palatka, Oct. 14: "A refugee six days from Tampa died at Palatka, eight miles west of Palatka, Saturday. I made an autopsy and the microscope confirmed diagnosis of yellow fever. The refugee six days from Tampa, who died in Palatka, Fla., was a man named J. H. Officer as yellow fever, was not reported to the County Board of Health until after the patient was buried. No autopsy.

The Secretary of the treasury received a telegram from the Governor of Florida as follows: "Credible intelligence seems to establish that the epidemic at Tampa is yellow fever. I respectfully urge that local health authorities in suppressing the disease and preventing its spread as you can direct." Secretary Fairchild sent a telegram in reply, saying that orders had been given to Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service, to render such aid to the local authorities as he may deem expedient. Surgeon-General Hamilton, subsequently telegraphed to Deputy Collector Spencer at Tampa instructing him to consult with the health authorities and ascertain their desires, and adding that the Marine Hospital Bureau is willing to provide all necessary expenses of hospital, such as nurses, such incidental expenses as may be absolutely necessary. Disinfectants have already been forwarded to Tampa. Chicago policemen are now having what they call "Anarchist drills." They march every other day, and are instructed in the use of Winchester rifles, with every policeman on the force is said to be supplied.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States. R. S. Hicks, Cashier of the Stafford (Conn.) National Bank, has been arrested charged with embezzling \$80,000. Hicks is also Treasurer of the Stafford Savings Bank, which is a heavy sufferer by his downfall. The defaulter is a young man, and has lost much money in speculating.

The American Bankers' Association has been in session at Pittsburg. The fishing schooner T. C. Farr, of Gloucester, Mass., and her crew of fifteen men are given up as lost by her owners. A box containing dynamite exploded at the Callao (Peru), Custom House with terrible effect. Twelve of the persons present were blown into fragments, three were killed, and many others were injured. Afterward, and nineteen others were expected to die from injuries received. David Strain and Oliver Cromwell Smith, charged with the murder of a woman, having killed Cashier Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, nine years ago, have been taken to Dexter. "Doc" Andrews, another man mentioned in connection with the crime, has been arrested at Bangor. Smith declares he never was in Dexter.

The large Sprague Baltic Mill, built of stone and brick, 400 by 500 feet, at Baltic, Conn., was totally wrecked by fire the other morning. The loss is \$1,000,000; insurance \$257,000. Three members of the British Parliament, John Swinburne, G. V. Morgan, and Harry Stewart—who will present an international arbitration memorial to the President and Congress, have arrived in New York. Charles Dickens, eldest son of the distinguished English novelist, has arrived in New York. He will read selections from his father's works.

South and West. Robert Garrett has resigned as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. William F. Burns is acting as President. His assistant was his eighteen-year-old son, Joseph, who was killed in a fight with a superior with all on board persons. A FOND DU LAC (Wis.) barglar attacked Mrs. William Koehn and her two daughters with a club, nearly killing them all. There are more than fifty cases of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla. Charles Edwards, colored, was hanged at Clarksville, Ga., for the murder of William Echols (white).

STRENGTHENED, the millionaire President of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, was shot five times and a mortally wound while coming out of church. His assailant was a short Irishman, named William Lee, and domestic trouble was the cause of the crime. Mrs. Rawson having separated from her husband. A RESOLUTION to reduce the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor from seven to five members led to a bitter debate in the General Assembly at Minneapolis. The majority was in favor of the resolution. The members, in the uproar which followed a motion to adjourn was carried. Session of the Order was talked of by some members.

Washington.

The coinage of the United States mints during September was 8,757,945 pieces. An excellent account of the five-dollar gold piece is in circulation. It is perfect in form, size and weight, and is marked as having been coined in 1853. Foreign. A FIRE destroyed a portion of the Northern Ohio Iron and Steel Works, Cleveland, Ohio. Six inmates perished. Five of the bandits who recently abducted Senor Herrera from the Texas side of the Rio Grande, were captured by the Mexican rancheros who pursued them. QUEZOTE, Mexico, a town of 8,000 people, has been totally destroyed by a storm. Many lives have been lost. A FIRE broke out at Mitchellstown, Ireland, have brought in a verdict of murder against the police accused of killing several people during the recent disturbances. GENERAL BOUTLANDER, the French ex-War Minister, has been summarily executed by the Government for utterances regarding the Caffare scandal. General Caffare has been found guilty of desertion, and has been sentenced to the army's retired list. He will also be deprived of his decoration of the Legion of Honor. The days of Germany's Crown Prince are fast numbered. He is suffering from cancer of the throat. The case is very similar to that of General Grant.

WORTH (Conn. Rev. of New York, a cultured Chicagoan, has been arrested on a charge of fraud. He is a naturalized American citizen, was taxed \$50 by a Canadian Customs officer before he was permitted to enter the United States. The Irish Privy Council is about to devise measures for the suppression of the National League. HOPE TO ESCAPE THE LAW. Boston Pharmacists Call Tobacco a Drug and so they Sell it on Sunday. The latest freak of the Sunday blue-law people is to try to stop mankind in Boston from buying tobacco on Sunday. The druggist insist that, by virtue of their license, they are allowed to sell tobacco in any form on any day of the week, inasmuch as it is a drug. The Cigar Dealers' Association, on the other hand, insist that the pharmacists sell cigars, too, must enjoy the same right. The association has instituted proceedings against several druggists on the ground that they were selling cigars, and it was decided to employ counsel to defend any of the members who were arrested for Sunday sales. The Secretary of the association received a telegram from the Governor of Florida as follows: "Credible intelligence seems to establish that the epidemic at Tampa is yellow fever. I respectfully urge that local health authorities in suppressing the disease and preventing its spread as you can direct."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.00; Wheat—Southern, 100 lbs., 85c; Corn—Southern, 100 lbs., 50c; Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania, 37c; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 55c; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 13 lbs., \$1.00; Straw—Wheat, 100 lbs., 75c; Butter—Eastern Cream, 25c; Western, 23c; Eggs—Fresh, 18c; Sheep and Lamb—34c; Cattle—Inferior, 12c; Good Common, 3.50; Hides—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, .90; No. 3, .80; No. 4, .70; No. 5, .60; No. 6, .50; No. 7, .40; No. 8, .30; No. 9, .20; No. 10, .10; No. 11, .05; No. 12, .02; No. 13, .01; No. 14, .005; No. 15, .002; No. 16, .001; No. 17, .0005; No. 18, .0002; No. 19, .0001; No. 20, .00005; No. 21, .00002; No. 22, .00001; No. 23, .000005; No. 24, .000002; No. 25, .000001; No. 26, .0000005; No. 27, .0000002; No. 28, .0000001; No. 29, .00000005; No. 30, .00000002; No. 31, .00000001; No. 32, .000000005; No. 33, .000000002; No. 34, .000000001; No. 35, .0000000005; No. 36, .0000000002; No. 37, .0000000001; No. 38, .00000000005; No. 39, .00000000002; No. 40, .00000000001; No. 41, .000000000005; No. 42, .000000000002; No. 43, .000000000001; No. 44, .0000000000005; No. 45, .0000000000002; No. 46, .0000000000001; No. 47, .00000000000005; No. 48, .00000000000002; No. 49, .00000000000001; No. 50, .000000000000005; No. 51, .000000000000002; No. 52, .000000000000001; No. 53, .0000000000000005; No. 54, .0000000000000002; No. 55, .0000000000000001; No. 56, .00000000000000005; No. 57, .00000000000000002; No. 58, .00000000000000001; No. 59, .000000000000000005; No. 60, .000000000000000002; No. 61, .000000000000000001; No. 62, .0000000000000000005; No. 63, .0000000000000000002; No. 64, .0000000000000000001; No. 65, .00000000000000000005; No. 66, .00000000000000000002; No. 67, .00000000000000000001; No. 68, .000000000000000000005; No. 69, .000000000000000000002; No. 70, .000000000000000000001; No. 71, .0000000000000000000005; No. 72, .0000000000000000000002; No. 73, .0000000000000000000001; No. 74, .00000000000000000000005; No. 75, .00000000000000000000002; No. 76, .00000000000000000000001; No. 77, .000000000000000000000005; No. 78, .000000000000000000000002; No. 79, .000000000000000000000001; No. 80, .0000000000000000000000005; No. 81, .0000000000000000000000002; No. 82, .0000000000000000000000001; No. 83, .00000000000000000000000005; No. 84, .00000000000000000000000002; No. 85, .00000000000000000000000001; No. 86, .000000000000000000000000005; No. 87, .000000000000000000000000002; No. 88, .000000000000000000000000001; No. 89, .0000000000000000000000000005; No. 90, .0000000000000000000000000002; No. 91, .0000000000000000000000000001; No. 92, .00000000000000000000000000005; No. 93, .00000000000000000000000000002; No. 94, .00000000000000000000000000001; No. 95, .000000000000000000000000000005; No. 96, .000000000000000000000000000002; No. 97, .000000000000000000000000000001; No. 98, .0000000000000000000000000000005; No. 99, .0000000000000000000000000000002; No. 100, .0000000000000000000000000000001.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Many Persons Instantly Killed or Burned Alive in Indiana. Eleven persons killed or burned alive, and numerous maimed, is the result of the latest railroad horror in the West. It took place the other night at Kouts, Ind., a little place fifty miles east of Chicago, on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. A heavy freight train telescoped the evening train, the latter being on the west side of Chicago at 7:45 p. m.

The express, with one baggage car, two coaches and one sleeper, had stopped at the water tank for water about one mile west of Kouts. There the engineer discovered a part of the engine out of gear, and a stop was made to fix it. A signal is said to have been sent back to stop the next train, which was on its way from Chicago. The train was still at the water tank; but for some reason this signal was ignored, and the next train, which runs at a high rate of speed, crashed into the passenger express. The entire passenger train, consisting of five cars, was completely wrecked. It was impossible to secure the timbers and human shrieks and tappings of fragments of the wreck came the cry of fire. The confused mass of splintered and broken wood was flared along with the "passenger" train. W. A. Duncan, of Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary of the Chautauque Assembly, said: "Our train got into Kouts at 7 o'clock this morning, and there we were told that a collision had occurred two miles west of the town. I, with several other gentlemen, went along with the passenger train to the disaster. There were hundreds of people around, but every one seemed to be so dazed and excited that little had been done to assist the wounded. A short time after a most sickening sight met our eyes. Strewed all along the track amid the wreckage were ten or twelve mangled bodies. I saw a little boy lying by who was hurt and propped up against the fence, and there in front of him lay his dead mother, father and sister. It was impossible to secure names, as every one was half out of their wits, and it was a long time after the accident occurred that any assistance was rendered. I hunted up the night operator at Kouts, and he gave me the following account of the accident: 'The train was on its way from Chicago at 7:45. The train was made up of five cars, the two rear ones being Pullman sleepers. Just before the train arrived at Kouts, the eccentric of the engine broke and the engine slowed up for repairs. The brakeman saw a danger signal light. The train had stopped but a short time when it struck the rear coach, telescoped it and the two in front, and left nothing but the front baggage car standing. The three coaches were swept completely away, nothing but the trucks being left standing. The wreckage immediately caught fire, and the wounded were burned to death. The people around there said that about ten people were burned, but I think there were at least fifteen, as I saw a dozen bodies laid out.'

MISS GARFIELD CAN'T MARRY.

Her Mother Takes Her to Europe and J. Stanley Brown is Left. Mrs. J. A. Garfield, wife of the late President, sailed for Europe in company with her daughter Mollie. Up to a week ago preparations were supposed to be in progress for the approaching marriage of Miss Mollie to J. Stanley Brown. The marriage had been fixed for Oct. 25, and the sudden departure of Mrs. Garfield and her daughter caused some surprise. The departure for New York and the subsequent voyage to Europe were unknown in this city until Monday. Then it was announced that the sudden trip was caused by the severe illness of May Mason, a niece of Mrs. Garfield's, in London, and that the wedding would not occur until next fall. An intimate friend of the late Gen. Garfield, and since his death, Mrs. Garfield and family, gave the true version of the transatlantic trip. His statement is as follows: "The departure for Europe was not a surprise. It was expected by the family, and at any rate it is safe to say that the marriage is off. Mrs. Garfield never revealed that she was going to Europe, and it was not until she had been in Europe for some time that the family learned of her departure. The wedding would have been a grand affair, and the bride would have been accompanied by a large party. The departure for Europe was not a surprise. It was expected by the family, and at any rate it is safe to say that the marriage is off. Mrs. Garfield never revealed that she was going to Europe, and it was not until she had been in Europe for some time that the family learned of her departure. The wedding would have been a grand affair, and the bride would have been accompanied by a large party. The departure for Europe was not a surprise. It was expected by the family, and at any rate it is safe to say that the marriage is off. Mrs. Garfield never revealed that she was going to Europe, and it was not until she had been in Europe for some time that the family learned of her departure. The wedding would have been a grand affair, and the bride would have been accompanied by a large party."

LUMBER IN ASHES.

Millions of Feet Burned, Besides a Number of Dwellings. A fire broke out in Crane & Co.'s upper saw mill in the eastern part of Cincinnati. One fire alarm rang out after another, in quick succession, until the entire department of the city had been called to the scene. A strong gale was blowing from the river in the direction of the hills which run parallel to the river. At the foot of the hill is Eastern avenue, which runs parallel with the river. It was but a few minutes until every thing between Eastern avenue and the river, between Bay and Lumber Streets, an area of about five acres, was a mass of flames. In this area was about 9,000,000 feet of hard wood lumber, about 200 dwellings, nearly all the city's wooden buildings, and the Roman Catholic church, say nothing of the stable and other outbuildings that about 100 feet of the city. The wind, which was blowing from the river toward the frame houses on the hillsides and scores of them were on fire, but citizens on horseback fought the flames out. The fire-brokers leaped clear over the roofs and ignited the grass on the bluff slopes of the hill. Fortunately the wind changed and blew toward the river and aided the firemen, who were all the while greatly embarrassed by severity of water, owing to the inadequacy of the pipes laid by the water-works department. The fire during its progress caused a panic in that part of the city when it was worst. A great many of the dwellings destroyed were the homes of poor men and their worldly all. But few of them were insured. About twenty dwellings and tenements were destroyed. The loss of Crane & Co., on saw mill machinery and lumber is estimated at \$1,000,000. The insurance on this was \$67,000. On the dwellings and other buildings, the loss was little or no insurance. The losses in this are estimated at from \$50,000 to \$80,000. St. Louis Church was damaged \$2,000. Many persons are made homeless.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

SYNOPSIS OF LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS' ANNUAL REPORT. An Entire Change in Existing Land Laws Recommended. Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report, just issued, says that since March 4, 1885, 31,241,481 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries, and selections of public lands under the various acts of Congress relating thereto for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, embraced 25,111,400 acres, and of Indian lands 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,858,037 acres, being an increase over the year 1886 of 7,373,474 acres, and an increase of 4,262,924 acres as compared with the year 1885.

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are \$10,783,221 from sales of Indian lands, \$1,481,302—a total of \$12,264,523 being an increase over the year 1886 of \$2,247,727, and an increase of \$5,648,625 as compared with the year 1885; to which is to be added \$8,251 received on account of timber depredations, and \$12,483 received for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources \$21,248,008. With respect to the survey of public lands, he says that charges of fraud are made in all the public land States and Territories, and that the public land surveyors are the highest public officers in the land. A large proportion of the Surveyors' recommendations that rates for surveys be increased, so that competent surveyors may be able to perform their work without calling on settlers for assistance. These reports of the Surveyors General of Arizona, California, and New Mexico in examining private claims in California, New Mexico, and Mexico were examined, and in nearly every instance the Surveyor General recommends their rejection, principally on the ground of fraud. The Surveyors' reports show that they were found to cover areas several times as large as that of the original grant. In discussing the public land grants the Commissioner says that claims under these grants have already received the enormous amount of nearly 7,500,000 acres, and that the public land surveyors are the highest public officers in the land. A large proportion of the Surveyors' recommendations that rates for surveys be increased, so that competent surveyors may be able to perform their work without calling on settlers for assistance. These reports of the Surveyors General of Arizona, California, and New Mexico in examining private claims in California, New Mexico, and Mexico were examined, and in nearly every instance the Surveyor General recommends their rejection, principally on the ground of fraud. The Surveyors' reports show that they were found to cover areas several times as large as that of the original grant. In discussing the public land grants the Commissioner says that claims under these grants have already received the enormous amount of nearly 7,500,000 acres, and that the public land surveyors are the highest public officers in the land.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Asking. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children; how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?"—St. Luke 11, 13. "O Heavenly Father, Thou hast said: Of a gift more precious than pearls and gold; a gift that is free to every one; Through Jesus Christ, Thy only Son; For His sake give it to me." "O give it to me, for Jesus said, That if ye shall give Him his bread, And how much more will He surely give The gift by which the dead shall live!"—For Christ's sake, give it to me. "I cannot see, and I want the sight; I am in the dark and I want the light; I want to pray, and I don't know how; O give me Thy Holy Spirit now."—For Christ's sake, give it to me. "Thou hast said it, I must believe. It is only 'ask' and I shall receive. If Thou wilt, said it, it must be true. And Thou hast said it, within three words! For Christ's sake give it to me." "So come and ask, because my need is very great and real indeed. On the strength of Thy Word I come and say Oh, Thy Word come to me today! For Christ's sake, give it to me."—Miss F. R. Havergal.

From Africa to Glory.

Mrs. De Heer, writing of the (for the present) disbanded School, says: Nearly all the girls we dismissed had received sufficient education to fit them for any position they will be called to occupy. We had our last communion of the members of our church have been called to the church above; all died in the faith, and some of them in full triumph. The school was founded in Uganda (in the group of Benin women, June Woman's Work), and had been accustomed to look up to her for counsel and instruction. The school of glory; they are coming for me, and so she passed away. We can but rejoice that they are safely over, for their lives held up to the world as a pattern of piety. This subject the Commissioner pursues at some length. He says: "Such a result is not to be expected, but by investigation made by special agents during the last two years is rarely to be found. Bold, reckless, and gigantic schemes to rob the Government of its lands have been discovered and exposed in every State and Territory containing public lands, and I think I can truthfully say in every large Territory, and which a special agent has visited. Systematic efforts to mislead and corrupt entrymen, in order that they might become the recipients of the public lands, have been resorted to. Men of intelligence and high standing in the community, in many instances, millionaires, were lured into the regulation of the actions. Over five thousand cases have been discovered wherein perjury or subordination of perjury was committed, and the parties caused the officers before whom the proofs or other papers were executed, largely State and Territorial officers, not directly responsible to the Land Department, to be cognizant of the fraud, or could have become so by ordinary diligence. One thousand and eleven cases of timber depredations or timber trespass have been reported during the year, involving a value in timber and product therefrom amounting to \$6,115,935—recoverable to the United States. The cases actually recovered during the year through judgments, fines, etc., is \$128,642. The wholesale destruction of public timber on old numbered sections of public lands, says the Commissioner, within the granted limits of unconstructed railroads continues to an alarming extent. "All efforts to secure a reform in the land laws" the Commissioner says: "All efforts to secure a reform in the land laws have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with amendment legislation. I am satisfied that amendment is not practicable. The time for tinkering has passed. Existing systems of disposal, fundamentally defective in the original intention, have become wholly unworkable under present conditions. What is needed, in my opinion, is an entire reformation of existing laws, retaining an absolute home-land law, and abolishing an obsolete system of disposal of agricultural lands. Actual residence, improvement, and cultivation for the homestead period of five years should be the normal condition of acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should be confined to citizens of the United States. The mineral laws should be amended so as to preserve the public right of mineral exploration to citizens of the United States and to prevent a monopoly of mining wealth by individuals and corporations."

KNOCKED OUT BY THE MAYOR.

Bleed Spilled in Louisville's Aldermanic Chamber—Several Red-Hot Episodes. The Aldermanic Chamber of the City Council, at Louisville, was turned into prize ring, Mayor P. Booker Reed being John L. Sullivan of the occasion. Mayor Reed recently recommended that the city by the gas works, as can be done under the charter. The gas company objects and is fighting the proposition. John M. Atherton, of the company, was urging his side of the question, when he became somewhat excited and accused the Mayor of using money in elections. Mayor Reed said he lied, when Atherton threw a drinking glass at the Mayor's head. The two men came together and some blood was spilled before it could be separated. Later Dr. G. W. Griffiths, President of the Board of Aldermen, said