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THE NEWS,

Antonio Gallo, an Italian, was arrested in Pittsburg for shooting Carlo Cantelletti, his rival in a love affair in Italy two years ago, and also for recently brutally assaulting a young girl in Milford, Mass.——Maine's sixteen memorial monuments at Gettysburg were dedicated.——Ray Hamilton has brought suit in the New York courts for the annulment of his marriage with Evangeline L. Steele.——The steamer Corona exploded her boilers on False river, Louisiana, and forty lives were lost.——Major R. H. Hodgson, who during the war was chief engineer of the United States steamer Oneida, died at Hoboken, N. J.——General Lester B. Faulkner, convicted of complicity in the Danville bank frauds, was sentenced to seven years in New York State prison.——William Layton, a C. & O. railroad Engineer, in attempting to put a bullet through Firemen's Steele's hat, shot him in the head, and he died instantly, Layton then attempted suicide.——Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, celebrated the eighty-ninty anniversary of his birth at his newport home.——Rev. J. H. M. Duren, a Methodist minister of Chambers county, Ala., charged with passing counterfeit money, swore that he got the bogus coin out of the contribution box.——Judge Pendleton, of an Ohio county court has decided against the Standard Oil Company in an injunction suit which would have given the monopoly absolute control over thousands of acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.——A story comes from St. Louis that all the bagging interests of the United States will shortly consolidate under the name of the Manufacturing Company of New York, and that twenty different factories will be absorbed in the scheme.——A dynamite bomb was used in an attempt to blow up the slaughter-house of J. & C. Scanlon, New York city.——Miss Kate M. Nye, of Louisville, K. Y., committed suicide by leaping from a third-story window.——Chas. S. Pratt, confidential bookkeeper and cashier of the H. Wales Linen Company, of Meriden, Ct., has been arrested charged with embezzlement.——Governor Hill has issued a proclamation calling a special election in the Ninth New York Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. S. S. Dox. It will be held on the day of the general election.——Mrs. J. P. Sand, wife of the deputy sheriff at Little Falls, Minn., liberated John Mitchell, a prisoner in the jail, and eloped with him.

Leon De Leonardi, who conducted a savings bank in New York city in which hundreds of Italian laborers deposited their savings, has disappeared and left nothing but a big empty iron safe in his office.——The tinplate and sheet-iron workers of Boston and vicinity will leave the Knights of Labor and organize an independent union.——Leopold Neuland, an Austrian, sixty-two years of age, committed suicide in New York because he believed that the children of his second wife were trying to get his property from him.——Mrs. Dr. Willett's large barn near New Cumberland, Pa., was destroyed by fire, together with six horses and several head of cattle. Loss $6,000.——Col. Robert Patton Crockett, a Texas pioneer and the only remaining son of Davy Crockett, died at Greenbury, Tex., aged seventy-three years.——Three firemen were fatally injured in the large fire that destroyed two blocks of business property in Butte, Mon.——Paul Schutsky, a German non-union shoemaker who had been working in a factory at Natick, Mass., where there had been labor troubles, was found murdered.——Daniel Truggles, rather than move from his old home in South Norwalk, Ct., committed suicide.——Mathias Gruber, of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia, was accidentally shot through the back and fatally wounded at target practice, in Allentown, Pa.——To compel the discharge of four non-union teamsters at a cement works in New York city, the bricklayers' union ordered a strike of workmen employed on buildings using the cement.——The new iron wharf built at Fortress Monroe for the United States government, at a cost of $150,000, has been completed.——A riot at a Hungarian christening at Allfort, Center county, Pa., resulted in one Hungarian being killed outright and two others injured.——Lester Markle, of Hublersburg, Pa., while trying to control a vicious horse, was thrown from his buggy and killed.——Miss Mary Morgan, when about to be married in a church at Camden, N. J., thought she saw the ghost of her mother, and fell fainting to the floor.——The *Farmers' Review* reports that the potatoe crop will probably exceed that of any previous year in the United States.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Pine Bluff Branch of the Iron Mountain Railway at Sappington's Switch, Arkansas.——In Grand Rapids, Mich., Arthur Rickett fatally shot his wife and then blew himself into eternity.——Ex-Governor Martin, of Kansas, is dead.——The wool manufacturers met in executive session in New York, and elected officers for the ensuing year.——William Hiles, a jeweler of Sioux City, Iowa, was robbed of a tray containing $3,500 worth of diamonds.——Mrs. Henrietta Parvis, widow of Dr. Parvis, who was killed while driving across the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Middletown, Del., received $1,000 damages.——At a meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, Mr. George Wm. Curtis was elected president, and resolutions setting forth a number of recommendations and denouncing the postal administration were adopted.——The principal witnesses for the State against Chalkey LeConey, charged with the murder of his niece, were heard in Philadelphia, and on their evidence the State proposes to convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree.——John R. Hobbs, a young business man of Barnesville, O., is thought to have been poisoned.——Destructive prairie fires have been raging in North Dakota, and the town of Washington narrowly escaped.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

Terrible Explosion on a Southern Steamboat.

The Vessel Blown Into Splinters and the Passengers and Crew Torn and Mangled—List of the Lost and Wounded.

The steamer Corona, of the Ouachita Consolidated line, left New Orleans at 7.30 P. M., for the Ouachita river with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers. She exploded her boilers at False river, nearly opposite Port Huron, on the Mississippi river, at 11.45 next morning, causing the loss of the steamer and about forty lives. The Anchor line steamer City of St. Louis, Captain James O'Neill, was near by, and with his crew and boats saved many lives. The surviving passengers and crew were taken on board by Captain O'Neill, and very kindly cared for by him and his crew. Following are lists of the lost and wounded.

Crew Lost—J. W. Blanks, captain; J. V. Jordan, first clerk; Charles C. Ellis, second clerk; Swimp Hanna, third clerk; Fred. Dinkle, barkeeper; Fred. Verman, barkeeper; Pat. Ryan, steward; Dick Curtis, fireman; Tom Shook, engineer; Henry Doyle, porter; James Swipe, porter; Tate, barber; Henry Davis, deck hand; Tom Cook, sailorman; Billy Young, second mate; Sam Steel, a boy; both captains of the deck watch; eight rousters.

Passengers Lost—Dr. Atwell, corn doctor, and four negro musicians; Mr. Schott, Smithland, La.; Mr. Davis, stockman, Texas; Mr. Keonch, Mrs. Huff, of Opelousas; Mrs. Kaufman's nurse and oldest child.

Mrs. Tom Hough, of Opelousas, sister of Capt. Blanks, with Mr. Wilson, of Red River Landing; fifteen rousters, names unknown.

Following Wounded: Capt. B. G. Cornwall, slightly; Baughman, residing on Black river, hurt in side, not dangerous; Mr. Comstock, Donaldsonville, slightly; J. J. Meredith, Columbia, La., slightly; Wayne, a little son af Henry Black, slightly hurt about face; Charles A. Pearce, of New Orleans, scalded. None of the injured are expected to die. Pilot Rollings, badly scalded on the hands; Capt. T. C. Sweeney, slightly hurt by flying timbers; Mrs. F. W. Robinson, slightly hurt.

The Corona was on her first trip of the season, and had but recently come out of the dry-dock, where she received repairs amounting to nearly $12,000. She was built at Wheeling, W. Va., by the Sweeny Brothers, of that city, seven years ago, and had a carrying capacity of about 2,700 bales of cotton. At the time of the accident she was valued at $20,000.

Mr. Robertson, one of the injured, says when the Corona arrived opposite False river landing, about sixteen miles below Bayou Sara, one of her boilers exploded, tearing the boat to pieces, when she sank in deep water in a few seconds. Mrs. Robertson says she was wedged in the ladies' cabin, with some of the debris lying across her lower limbs, but was suddenly released and found herself floating in the river. She sank twice, but luckily was picked up and escaped with only a few bruises.

Mr. Rollings, pilot of the Corona, says: "I was asleep in the texas at the time of the explosion." He does not know how the explosion occurred. He was awakened by the noise it made; he was painfully burned on both hands.

Hon. L. F. Mason, secretary of state, a passenger, states that he was in the cabin talking to Mrs. Robertson at about ten o'clock when the the explosion occurred. He escaped with life-preservers, and assisted in saving Mrs. Robertson and another lady.

There was very little time for preparation for escape, as what was left of the boat went down like lead a few seconds after the explosion. As the steamer City of St. Louis came down, she was hailed, and took on board all the passengers and crew who were not lost in the river. No one seems to be able to give any explanation as to the cause of the sudden disaster.

Captain T. C. Sweeny, one of the owners of the line, who assumed command on the death of Captain Blanks, says the explosion was not due to a too high pressure of steam. He had just had occasion to examine the guage, and is positive there was not a pressure of more than 135 pounds. The boat had a moderate cargo. She was in midstream just below the landing at Arbroth, and had just wristled to pass the City of St. Louis, fortunately coming down at the time. The explosion had a downward tendency and blew out the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The cabin was torn in two, the rear portion floating down stream and bearing a number of the saved. Captain Sweeny happened to be forward and started at once to put out the flames which began to burn at several places. He says the boat would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers or other valuables were saved.

The City of St. Louis, which was about 500 yards above, at once put out her boats, and their crew did noble work in saving lives. The Anchor liner stayed there several hours rendering all the assistance possible, and taking on board the rescued passengers and crew. When nothing more could be done she came to Baton Rouge, where physicians were summoned and everything possible done for the injured. The only dead body recovered was that of Fred Overman, the second barkeeper.

The steamer Corona, which exploded her boilers near Baton Rouge, killing about forty people, was built in 1873, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. She was jointly owned by Captain Campbell Sweeney, of Wheeling, and Captain Banks. The boat was one of the fleet of the Ouachita Transportation Company, and ran from Baton Rouge to Camden, Ark.

JUTE BAGGING MONOPOLY.

A Gigantic Combine with a Capital of Three Millions.

A big scheme is on foot at St. Louis, and will probably be consummated in a few days, to evade the anti-trust laws of Missouri and other States. The plan is said to have been evolved by Anderson Gratz, of the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz, who are at the head of the jute bagging trust, and embraces the organization of the American Manufacturing Company of New York, incoporated under the laws of that State, and which will stand as the single representative of what has been a score or more of jute bagging companies. All of these companies are to go out of existence, and their plants are to become the actual property of the new organization, thus changing from a trust or combine to the more complete form of monopoly—a gigantic single company, which will own all the jute bagging factories of the country, and which will have complete control of prices, and not be amenidable to the anti-trust laws. The capital of the company is placed at $3,000,000, and it is said that officers of the company will be elected this week, and the working machinery of the organization be put in operation as speedily as possible.

CABLE SPARKS.

Archbishop Porter, of Bombay, is dead.

Ex-Queen Natalie, of Servie, is in Belgrade.

President Carnot, of France, distributed exhibition awards in Paris.

Gen. Faidherbe, whose critical illness in Paris was reported a few days ago, is dead.

Mr. Walter Phelps, the American minister, presented his credentials to Emperor William

Catholic chaplains in Irish jails are combining to claim exemption from the prison rules.

An explosion in the artillery laboratory at Spandau, injured ten men and forty-two women.

The crew of the Spanish vessel captured by Riffians off the coast of Morocco have been released.

John Burns, the English socialist and labor agitator, has sent £300 to Rotterdam to aid the strikers.

The North German *Gazette* says Prince Birmarck has completely recovered from his recent illness.

The German Reichstag is expecthd to meet November 4, and a regrouping of the parties is thought to be inevitable.

Lord Salisbury advised the Sultan of Morocco to make reparation to Spain for the Riff incident, and the Sultan assented.

The Bulgarian loan contract with an American syndicate has been canceled, the parties having disagreed on the details.

Four Italians have been arrested in Trieste on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent bomb explosions in that city.

Capt. Wissman has destroyed two Arab camps, situated four days' march from Bagamayo, and is now marching towards Mpwapwa.

By the treaty between Italy and King Manelek, of Shoa, the latter engages to communicate with other powers only through Italy.

Men employed in Mr. Parnell's quarry at Arklow, Ireland, threaten to strike unless an agent who is objectionable to them is replaced by a local nationalist.

It is rumored in Berlin that Bismark will offer Herr Miguel the post of finance minister of Germany, replacing Herr Scholz, whose eye malady grows worse.

The Bolton (Eng.) association has resolved to support the employers in resisting the cotton corner by paying the operatives during the fortnight's suspension.

An explosion occurred Saturday in the Rhein-Prussian colliery at Homburg-on-the Rhine. Ten men were killed and several were injured. Some of the injured men will die.

Eighteen thousand miners employed at Sankt Johann have addressed a petition to the authorities of Bonn setting forth their grievances and asking that measures be taken for their redress.

President Carnot, in receiving the members of the Commercial Congress, referred to the happy results of the elections, and said that the destinies of republican France are now assured.

In Berne, Switzerland, thirty thousand persons, the number required by the law, have signed a petition demanding a plebiscite to decide the question of the creation of the office of public prosecutor to assist the federal police.

Emperor William is in favor of the execution of criminals by electricity if that method will produce painless death with absolute certainty. The German minister of justice has been ordered by the Emperor to make a report on execution by electricity.

Gen. Boulanger has issued an address to the electors of Montmarte, in which he says that they have replied to the iniquitous charges of the Senate by electing him to the Chamber. He characterizes the action of the government in annulling the votes as an act of sheer brigandage.

The Czar has sent an autograph letter to Emperor William stating that the Czarina has caught cold, and that her physicians have advised her to delay her departure for several days. The Czar asks that the final directions for his reception at Pottsdam be delayed. The Czar's visit is officially fixed for October 9.

A farmer named Morgan has been murdered and his father and sister dangerously wounded at Rostrevor, near Newry, Ireland. The tragedy was the result of agrarian troubles. A neighbor of the murdered man, named McCaffrey, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

The Vienna newspapers foment the war scare by statements that the Russians along the frontiers of Galicia and Bukovina are in active motion. Six regiments of cavalry and four infantry have, they say, arrived from the interior. Observation towers are being erected close to the Galician frontier, the whole aspect of the country giving the impression that the army is making a strategic march.

UNITED BY DEATH.

Bride, Groom and Clergyman Murdered During a Marriage Ceremony.

There has been another outbreak of the old Hatfield-McCoy feud, at Jamboree, Pike county, Ky., and at least three more lives have been sacrificed in the bloody vendetta which has now lasted over seven years.

The place where the fight occurred is at the junction of the cross-roads between Jamboree, Fish Trap and Peter, a spot nearly 60 miles from a railroad station or telegraph office, and 35 miles from Jamboree.

The shooting took place at a marriage at the farmhouse of Peter McCoy. His daughter was to be made the wife of John Hand, a relative of the Hatfield gang, and members of both factions had sworn to prevent the union, declaring that it would be an outrage to the feelings of all who were connected with the family war. They were unable to stop the preparations for the wedding, however, as neither Peter McCoy nor Hand had ever been connected with the disputes of the factions, and refused to recognize the leaders.

On Tuesday night the bridal party assembled in McCoy's house, and just as young Hand and Miss McCoy stood before the minister to be joined in wedlock a volley was poured through the window, which killed both of them and fatally wounded the clergyman, whose name is unknown here.

Reports say that the farmers and mountaineers of the locality are hunting for the murderers, but no trace of them has been found.

CRUSHED IN A MINE

Two Men Killed and One Fatally Injured by a Fall of Coal.

While Martin Jaskovitz, miner; John Stinsky and Tomaso Guardo, laborers, were prying down top rock in their breast in No. 11 colliery of the L. and W. B. C. Company at Audenreid, Penn., a mass of coal fell upon them, completely crushing the two former and, it is thought, fatally injuring the latter.

It took four hours hard work to rescue the bodies of the two men from under the mass of rock.

All the men have families.

TRAGEDY ON TRAGEDY.

A Chapter of Suicides, Murders and Accidents.

Vitality in a Head After it was Severed—Killed by a Rattlesnake Bite—Disemboweled in a Duel.

Thomas Higgins, a brakeman, fell from the top of a moving train at Negaunee, Mich., five cars passed over him, and when the train stopped and backed up to him it was found that the man was terribly mangled, the head lying a dozen feet from the body.

Fireman Matthew Byo picked up the head in order to dispose the remains decently for removal to the dead man's home, when he was horror-stricken to see the staring eyes slowly close.

In tones of terror he was telling his companions who were also busy, of the strange incident, and all eyes were turned on the gory skull which the fireman held in his hands.

As if consciousness still reposed there, the closed eyes slowly opened again, staring wide, and again slowly closed, to remain so forever. Five men saw the strange action, and as they are well known as honest and truthful men their story is not questioned.

Killed by a Snake Bite.

W. H. Adams, a postal clerk on the route between Melbourne and Jupiter Inlet, died a horrible death at Titusville, Fla., from the effects of a rattlesnake bite.

About midnight Saturday he accidentally stepped on the snake as he was walking on the public highway. The reptile attacked him and buried his fang in Adams' leg. He twisted a handkerchief about the wound and hurried to a physician.

The wound was cupped and poulticed and whiskey used freely, but the treatment availed nothing, the patient suffering intensely until the poison finished its work. Adams was originally from Montreal.

Shot by a Horse Thief.

Charles Lacey, a well known liveryman of Memphis, was shot and killed at Dexter, Tenn., by a negro named Bill Swift. A few days ago Swift stole a mule from John Farrable, a farmer, living near Dexter, and brought it to Memphis, where he effected a trade with Lacy.

Farrable appeared and claimed the mule. Lacey swore out a warrant for Swift's arrest and in company with Farrable drove out to the thief's house. Swift was ready for them, and as Lacey opened the door shot him dead. The murderer escaped.

Riot Among Hungarians.

A riot occurred at a Hungarian christening at Allport No. 10 Colliery, operated by R. B. Wigton & Co., about four miles from Philipsburg. One Hungarian, named Mike Ketch, was murdered outright and two others were seriously hurt. Four of the rioters are in the Clearfield jail, and warrants have been issued for several others. It is not known for certain that the murderer has been arrested.

Murdered by a Lad.

John Jones, a sixteen-year-old lad, was arrested for the murder of Anthony Now, an iron worker of Homestead, Pa. Last Thursday Now was teasing Jones when the latter struck him on the head with a monkey-wrench, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death. Now was thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a family.

Disemboweled in a Duel.

A newsboy and a butcher fought a duel in the San Lazaro in the City of Mexico with knives. The butcher was disemboweled and left on the field dead.

Fifty Killed and Injured.

A disastrous railway accident occurred at Naples, Italy. Two express trains came into collision while passing through a tunnel and twenty carriages were telescoped. The killed and injured number 50.

HALF A MILLION IN ASHES.

The Best Portion of a Michigan Town Swept by Fire.

A large part and the best part of the residence portion of Grand Haven, Mich., was wiped out by a great fire. Forty-one buildings were burned.

The fire was discovered at one o'clock, P. M. The flames spread with great rapidity. The fire department and the herculean efforts of the citizens could not do much to prevent the spread of the flames.

Among the buildings burned are the following: The Cutler House, one of the best hotels in Michigan; residence of Dwight Butler, a beautiful place, filled with exquisite furniture, valuable pictures and works of art: the residence of Mrs. Slayton, T. A. Parris, George D. Sandford, Captain McCullom, A. S. Kedzie. Three churches were burned—First Reformed, Unitarian, Methodist. Besides these, about thirty residences

No lives were lost. The sweep of the fire included both sides of Main street from Slayton's grocery, where the fire originated, to the Akley Institute, and everything in its path was wiped out. The total loss is about $500,000, with a fair amount of insurance.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, $4.50 a$4.60. Wheat—Southern Fulta, 83a85; Corn—Southern White, 40a40½ cts, Yellow 41a42 cts. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 24a27 cts.; Rye—Maryland & Pennsylvania 50a52cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 13 50a$14 00; Straw-Wheat, 6.50a$7.50; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 19a25c., near-by receipts 16a17cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 10 a10½ cts.—Western, 9a10 cts; Eggs—21 a22; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a$2.00, Good Common, 3 00a$4 00, Middling, $5a7.00 Good to fine red, 8a$9; Fancy, 10a$13.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, $3.10a$3.15; Wheat-No1 White 86¼ a86½; Rye-State, 51½a52½; Corn-Southern Yellow, 40½a41. Oats—White, State 25½a26 cts.; Butter-State, 11a24 cts.; Cheese-State, 7½a10 cts.; Eggs—21a22 cts.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25a4.75; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82½a82½; Rye-Pennsylvania 52a58cts; Corn—Southern Yellow, 40a40½cts. Oats-27a27¼ cts.; Butter-State, 19a25 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 9a9½ cts. Eggs—State, 20a22 cts.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef, 3 87a4 15; Sheep—$2 00 a4 00, Hogs—$4 25a4 40.

NEW YORK—Beef—$4 75a5 25; Sheep-$3 50 a5 50; Hogs—$4.70a5.20.

EAST LIBERTY—Beef—$4 40a4 90; Sheep—$3 25a4 50; Hogs—$4 70a4 75

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Two railroad laborers, named Rosendani and Longigo, were killed by a landslide in a cut near Ironsides, Ontario.

Alfred Ford and Firon Champerie were drowned in Pontoosuc Lake, Massachusetts, by the upsetting of their boat.

A boiler in a quarry at Wrightsville, York county, Pa., burst killing Mrs. Lemuel Barnes and fatally fracturing her husband's skull.

The bodies recovered from the ruins caused by the landslide in Quebec number 44. The fourteen wounded victims are in a fair way for recovery.

An explosion of gas occurred in a coal mine near Dayton, Tennessee. Nine men were burned, G. W. Branscom and James Knight it is thought fatally.

A daughter of Henry Tenner overturned a lamp at their home in Chicago and set fire to her clothes. In extinguishing the flames both parents were burned, the mother fatally. Mr. Tenner will be badly disfigured about the head.

Allen Chalker, a farmer, his two daughters Miss Chalker and Mrs. Compton, while crossing the Erie Railway track in a carriage at Garrettsville, Ohio, were struck by a fast train. Mr. Chalker and the single daughter were killed and Mrs. Compton is not expected to live.

A train on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad struck a cow while rounding a curve near Bellefonte, Pa., and the engine and baggage car were thrown down an embankment. Nearly all the passengers were bruised and hurt, but none dangerously.

Ephraim Hazlett, a rich farmer, of Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa., was struck and killed by a train while driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Huntington. One of the horses was killed and the wagon was smashed.

Gertrude Newell, a ten-year-old girl at Bear Lake, about 15 miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., was fatally injured by playing with a dynamite cartridge. She struck it with her foot and it exploded; tearing away part of her left arm and terribly cutting her on the body,

An engine, tender and four cars of a train on the "Big Four" Railroad were thrown into a ditch by an open switch, near Greensburg, Indiana. The engineer was the only person injured; he received some scratches. The switch had been opened by train wreckers.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that an idea of the prevalence of hog colera on the Eastern Shore can be formed from the fact that at the Talbot County Fair, there were no hog entries, the owners fearing their hogs would catch the disease, which is now spreading into Delaware.

While workmen were swinging a two ton stone into place in Springfield, Massachusetts, it got beyond control and struck a railroad train just as it was crossing Main street crashing into one of the cars. Three passengers were severely injured, one a young woman received a wound in the temple which resulted in concussion of the brain.

It is believed that Edward Smith, Jr., and Daniel O'Connor, injured by the Rock Island railroad disaster at Chicago, are not expected to recover. They are terribly scalded. "All of the injured are under police surveillance, and they will not be allowed to talk with representatives of the railroad until the inquest has been held."

Five persons were drowned in South Wattuppa Pond, near Fall River, Massachusetts, by the upsetting of a boat. They were: Louis Dubois, aged 53 years; Nathalie Dubois, his niece, aged 38; Mrs. George Michand; her daughter, Lea Michand, aged ., and Rosanna Levitere, aged 8. Dubois is said to have been drunk, and an empty whisky bottle was found in the boat.

A despatch from Quebec says that another fishure is visible in the overhanging rocks, and the cliff is somewhat bulged out. The kiosk at the end of Dufferin Terrace is also inclining over gradually. It is the general opinion that a couple of days more rain or a night's frost will result in another landslide. Notwithstanding this, the city authorities are having a roadway built over the fallen rocks just as if there was not the least danger.

Mrs. Emma A. Wood, wife of George M. Wood, a clerk in the Geological survey office in Washington, was burned to death. She dropped a match upon a pile of kindling wood, which had accidentally become saturated with coal oil, and the flames flashed up in her face, rendering her unconscious and preventing an outcry. Mr. Wood, noticing the smell of smoke, went down stairs to make an examination, and found his wife lying dead on the floor, with the upper portion of her body burned to a crisp.

Mrs. Silver, living in Indianapolis, Indiana, has four children whom she leaves at home while at her work. One of them is a three-year-old boy, who has a mania for using matches and setting fire to everything that can be ignited. On Tuesday he set fire to his baby sister's clothing, and held a blazing paper to the infant's face while his mother was out, burning it so horribly that it died. When a crowd had gathered in the house after the infant had been burned to death, the youngster tried to set fire to the clothing of a neighbors little girl, and was only prevented from doing so by force.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Fall Wheat Doing Well—Slight Damage to Tobacco by Frost.

The following weather crop bulletin is issued by the Signal Office:

The weather during the week was generally favorable to farm work throughout the central valleys and Northwest. Plowing and seeding in this section are well advanced. Fall wheat is in good condition, although slight damage from frost is reported in Northern Illinois and Kansas, and more rain is needed in Michigan. Kentucky reports that tobacco is being cut rapidly and that the frost caused very slight damage.

The weather conditions throughout the cotton region during the week were generally favorable for cotton-picking, but it was too cold in the West Gulf States for the late crop. The frost in Arkansas did no damage, and the worms are disappearing from that State, while in Mississippi the crop has recently been damaged by the worms. In Alabama the crop is reported as slightly stained and the conditions for the potato crop are excellent. Owing to cool weather cotton is opening slowly in North Carolina, while a good crop below the average is reported in South Carolina, where all other crops were improved and are in fine condition.

Recent rains have greatly improved the cane crop in Louisiana. The weather was generally favorable in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and the frosts in these sections did little damage. Corn, buckwheat and wheat are reported good in New York, while the grape crop is poor. In New England the white bean crop is good and grass seed well started. In New Jersey the weather was unfavorable; cranberry bogs flooded, berries rotting, little seeding and potatoes rotting in the ground. General rains occurred in Oregon, where plowing and seeding are progressing and grapes are being gathered for wine.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

The Full Volume of Fall Business Continues.

Stock Speculation Strong and Active—An Advance in Wheat Despite Heavy Sales—Business at Trade Centres—Bradstreet's Report.

The full volume of distribution in trade circles throughout the country noted last week is continued, and the chief stimulating causes, seasonably cooler weather, heavy cotton movement in the South and a uniform activity in metal industries remain as noteworthy features. Hog products are firm, and some kinds are higher, on good demand and free dealings at the West.

Stock speculations tends to regain strength and activity in spite of unsettled rate problems in the West and a high and firm money market, though at the close of week bear attacks unsettled the market. Bonds are dull and firm. Money at New York is in ample supply, but lenders are firm as to rates, call loans 6 per cent. Foreign exchange is firm on the advance of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent, but more liberal purchases of grain for export have a restraining influence on rates.

There has been more interest and during part of the week excitement in the wheat markets, extraordinary strength having appeared in the face of a heavy selling movement, with a net gain in price of about 1⅝c at New York and 2⅝c at Chicago. Speculative sales increased heavily, those of cash wheat moderately only. Indian corn, with nearly 300,000,000 bushels estimated increase in the crop as compared with last year, and free offerings is off ⅜c and oats ½c. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both coasts, aggregate 1,650,714 bushels this week against 2,098,677 bushels last week and 2,614,410 bushels in the like week last year. The total export July 1 to date, a period covering one-quarter of the current cereal year, is 24,214,715 bushels, against 31,443,405 bushels in three months of 1888 and 48,015,859 bushels in 1887.

Slack demand for sugar, increased stocks and heavy cables, due to an estimated increase of 250,000 tons in the European sugar crop, resulted in a cut of ⅛c on refined sugar. Coffee options at New York are off 25 points, and in private trade channels coffee is ¼c lower, chiefly on depressed foreign markets. The domestic rice crop may equal that of last year, but the present is a critical period, and more or less uncertainty exists as to size and quality.

Wool is unchanged, in demand and firm. Actual requirements induce a fair amount of business. The heavy cotton crop movement has induced a bearish feeling in spots at all leading markets. The decline varies from 1-16a⅛c at various domestic market. September delivery was cornered at New York, and closed ⅜c higher on short covering.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 165, and for Canada 27, a total of 192 as compared with a total of 198 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 220, representing 186 failures in the United States and 34 in Canada.

NO SHOW FOR MORMONS.

More Danger From Them Than From Chinamen.

The annual report of the Utah Commission has been received by Secretary Noble. This commission, under authority of Congress, has general supervision of all elections in the Territory, and is specially intrusted with the enforcement of the "Edmunds-Tucker act" of March 3, 1887. The report says that Caine, a Mormon, was legally elected a delegate to Congress. Touching the question of polygamy, the report says that polygamy is not at the present time, openly practised, except, perhaps, in a few remote and out of the way places, but the non-Mormon element insists that plural marriages are solemnized clandestinely and practised secretely in the larger centers and throughout the Territory. There are grounds for belief, it is stated; that polygamy is still taught by the Church as a saving ordinance. The Commission, in view of the present condition of the Territory as regards polygamy, does not think that Utah should be admitted as a State. Should it be, the Commission says, it would not be long before the Gentile element with its advanced civilization, its trade and its traffic would be driven from the Territory and the Mormon theocracy made supreme. The Commission has no doubt that punishment of the women for voluntarily entering into the polygamous relation would do much to lessen her zeal for the peculiar institution, and thus tend to remove one of its strongest bulwarks.

In regard to prohibition of immigration the report says that while we forbid the immigration of the non-proselyting, peace-loving Chinamen because we fear a future danger from his coming, there is far greater reason for closing our doors as a nation and forbidding citizenship to the hordes who are brought here to swell the ranks of an organized body which teaches them in advance to hate our Government, denominates its Executive lawmakers, judges and prosecutors, and instills into every mind the constant teaching that their pretended revelations are more binding than the highest and best laws of the land, and that resistance to such laws is a virtue and a rendering of obedience to God.

HE WAS RAISED LIKE A PAGAN

Linnville Combs, Aged 12, a Life Convict, Has Been Pardoned.

Through the National Humane Society, a conditional pardon has been obtained from Gov. Buckner for Linnville Combs, the youngest life convict ever sent to the penitentiary. Young Combs is to be placed in the Industrial School of Reform at Louisville, to remain until he is of age. He lived with his mother and step-father in Breathitt county, Ky.

There was a baby in the family and one day this baby was missed. Linnville was questioned and finally led the neighbors to where the baby's body was found in a creek, its head crushed in. He said he had hit the child on the head with a poker and killed it, after which he tried to burn the body. It did not burn fast enough and the threw it into the creek. He also said that his father had promised him a pair of new red top boots if he would kill the baby.

Being an infant in law his testimony against the old man was valueless, but he was sent to prison for life. He had never heard of God or the alphabet and did not know right from wrong. At the time of his conviction he was 10 years old, and now at the age of 12 he can read and write and is very bright. Every convict in the prison signed a petition for his pardon.