

THE NEWS.

The third biennial session of the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church South convened in Wilmington, N. C. One hundred and fifty of the cadets at West Point United States Military Academy are ill from an affection of the bowels. The next annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Atlanta, Ga. The governors of all the states have been invited to a meeting in Washington next month, to urge upon Congress the appropriation of a sum to secure the erection of a suitable monument in Philadelphia commemorating the Declaration of Independence, and of the first one hundred years of the constitutional history of the United States. The coal miners of the four pools in the Monongahela Valley will strike for an advance of one-half cent per bushel in the price of mining. Three men were killed in a railroad wreck near Aberdeen, Miss. The California raisin growers are expecting a boom, on account of the shortness of the Malaga crop. John Henry, an old soldier, fell or jumped from a passenger train near Williamsport, Pa. Samuel J. Lockard, aged sixty years, of Wheeling, W. Va., was struck by a railroad train and fatally hurt. Reimund Holzhay, alias "Black Bart," on trial at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of a banker, has confessed his several train and stage coach robberies. Ninety per cent. of the forge companies of the United States have formed a combination for mutual protection. By an explosion of giant powder, a man belonging to a construction corps on the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Butte, Montana, was killed. The Capital Hotel at Dallas, Texas, was burned. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$30,000. Miss Bertha Gates was thrown from a horse at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and her foot catching in a stirrup, she was dragged through the streets and killed. Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, of the North Carolina Supreme Court died at Raleigh. Thomas Murkin, a passenger on the steamship British Princess, from Liverpool, was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with forgery in the registry department of the British postoffice at Castle Ballington, Ireland. The United States ship-of-war Saratoga, at Philadelphia, was formally transferred from the service of the government to the control of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Nautical School. The late John C. Craver, of Chicago, leaves handsome bequests to Presbyterian churches of that city, and over \$2,000,000 for a public library. The Butler Art Glass Manufacturing Company's works at Fostoria, Ohio, were burned. Loss \$1,000; insured for \$30,000. Raphael Austrian, manufacturer of hosiery and woolen goods, at Reading, Pa., has failed, his troubles being caused by the Johnston disaster. A pool of window-glass manufacturers is being organized. Three theatre managers, and the members of several opera and dramatic companies, were arrested and fined in Cincinnati for violations of the Sunday law. Several persons were killed by an explosion in Wyle & Wallace's chemical works in Philadelphia. Violent snow storms in South Dakota. The South American delegates to the Pan-American conference are delighted with what they have seen in this country, and all express themselves favorable to closer trade relations. Albert Sutherland, who was supposed by the police of Philadelphia to be the missing murderer, Tascott, pleaded guilty to indictments of forgery in that city, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Miss Frances Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union gave \$2,000 to the union. A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was derailed near Kenton, Tenn. Engineer Thornton Emmons was crushed to death and a brakeman killed. Rev. C. K. Henderson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Cadartown, Ga., accidentally shot and killed Gabe Jones, the two men being bird hunting at the time. Late advice from Key West, Fla., indicate that the Spanish government is still endeavoring to cripple the cigar industry. The President has signed the proclamation admitting Washington to the Union. Fire in New Brunswick, N. J., destroyed the works of the Annex Machine Company, the Middlesex Shirt Company and other property, valued at \$75,000. An attempt was made to blow up a kindergarten in Milwaukee. Thomas F. Appleton's plaining mills at Chelsea, Mass., were burned. Loss \$41,000. The village of Medina, N. Y., was nearly swept away by fire. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, after a lively discussion, voted down a non-partisan amendment to the Constitution. Andrew C. Dunn, of Kansas City, has been arrested at Toronto, charged with forging the name of his uncle, Mayor Andrew Dunn, a millionaire stockman, to checks amounting to \$58,000. Peter Ferdinand, aged twenty-three years, shot and fatally wounded Walter C. Potter at Providence, R. I. Potter had reproved him for paying too much attention to Mrs. Potter. The South American visitors were shyly treated in Philadelphia, being placed on exhibition as curiosities at the Union Club reception. A flagman's negligence caused a collision on the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Lula, Ga., in which a fireman and an engineer were fatally injured. Col. Alfred Fitch, who commanded Fort Sumter when attacked by the monitor fleet, and who was one of the most noted duelists in the South, died at Charleston, aged 90 years. The annual convention of the Knights of Labor opened at Atlanta, Ga. Michael Rogan, aged sixty-one years, and his little three-year-old grandson, were instantly killed by an express train at Norristown, Pa. C. A. Rose, a preacher of Lockwood, Cal., shot and killed his wife, his son and himself. "Old Hatch," the chief of the Flat Indians was shot and killed by Utes, and as a result a fight is probable between the Utes and the Utes on the Blue Mountain Range in Colorado.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Torn to Pieces in a Chemical Works.

White Emptying a Bottle of Powder the Explosion Occurs—Several Employes Badly Injured. An explosion of fish powder occurred at the chemical manufacturing establishment of Wyle & Wallace, No. 123 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, by which three men were instantly killed, one fatally injured and another seriously injured. A large lot of fish powder had been standing on a shelf in the establishment for a long time, and Mr. Joseph Wyle, a member of the firm, determined to get rid of it on account of its dangerous nature. He took the bottle to a sink in the rear of the basement, and calling to his assistance Charles Rinecoller, a chemist, and Rudolph Lippman, an employe, proceeded to pour the stuff into the sink. Rinecoller had a hose and played water on the compound as it ran from the bottle, and Lippman assisted Mr. Wyle. William Kidd, another employe, stood by and watched the proceedings. Just exactly how the explosion occurred will never be known, but it is believed that the powder, on account of its age, was slow in running from the bottle, and that Mr. Wyle must have struck it against the sink to loosen it. Immediately there was a terrible explosion, accompanied by a deafening report, the force of which shook the houses in the neighborhood. Wyle, Lippman and Rinecoller were instantly killed, their bodies being dashed against the walls of the basement and literally torn to pieces. Kidd was fatally injured, and cannot live. Alfred Mufflet, the engineer, had been close to the sink, but a moment before the explosion occurred he walked to his engine, located in the center of the basement, and thus escaped the full force thereof. He is very badly hurt, but his injuries are not believed to be fatal. Thomas H. Hagan, the bookkeeper, was slightly injured.

As soon as the explosion occurred an alarm of fire was sounded, and the firemen did good service in the way of helping the injured and removing the dead. Thirteen girls and a number of men were employed on the upper floors, and they were panic-stricken by the shock. The girls attempted to jump from the windows and some of them failed, thus adding to the excitement. The building and stock were badly damaged, all of the windows and bottles being smashed, the lower floors torn up and the walls damaged. Mr. Wyle was thirty-eight years old and lived in Germantown. He was the senior member of the firm and leaves a wife and several children. The chemist, Mr. Rinecoller, was twenty-nine years old and unmarried. Lippman was nineteen, and Kida is twenty-one.

The explosion is probably indirectly due to a suit brought against the firm by the father of John D. Cruise, a sixteen year old boy, who lost his life about a year ago by an explosion of fish powder. Young Cruise was employed in the laboratory, and while he was handling some of the powder, it exploded. The father sues for damages, alleging that the firm was negligent in allowing a boy to handle so dangerous a compound. The case was up for trial, but was postponed, and Mr. Wyle, on his return from court, declared that he would get rid of the powder in the cellar, which was some left on hand after the explosion which killed Cruise. He proceeded to destroy the powder, with the result related above.

TORE HERSELF TO DEATH.

Miss Sadie Hurt, of Malta Bend, Mo., Dies of Hydrophobia. A Malta Bend, Mo., dis. atch tells of the frightful death by hydrophobia of Miss Sadie Hurt, the young lady who was bitten by a mad dog last week while trying to save a little child. Miss Hurt was one of the most prominent young ladies in this county, and was well-known throughout Central Missouri. When it became known that she evinced symptoms of the dread disease, her friends clustered in from all parts, and the best medical aid in the state was brought, but she became very violent in her ravings, and it was found necessary to bind her fast to the bed to prevent her from doing herself injury. All night her struggles and convulsions continued, but early in the morning she regained consciousness, and seemed to be enjoying perfect rest. She was released from her straps and was conversing with her friends, who hoped that she would recover, when suddenly she sprang from the bed in a paroxysm of madness, and attacked her attendants in such a ferocious manner that they fled in terror, leaving her in the room alone. She stripped off her clothes and bit the walls, doors and window casings until she tore off all her finger nails and broke out her front teeth. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, and on their arrival they at once threw a blanket over her head, and thus restrained her while they administered chloroform. As soon as she was fully under the influence of the drug she died. Her appearance was terrible in the extreme. Her face was torn and scratched and covered with blood, while the bloody froth from her mouth so disfigured her that her nearest friends could not recognize her features. This is the third fatality from mad dogs in this county during the past ten days.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Julia McDavitt, was suffocated by gas from a coal stove in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The boiler of the Glass Manufacturing Company's factory at Fostoria, Ohio, was burned. Loss \$90,000; insurance \$30,000. The bridge connecting Cambria City and Mifflin, in the Copanah Valley, was demolished by the high water and drift in the river. During the passage of the U. S. S. Thetis from Ounalaska to Sitka, Eugene Dunbar, a fireman, jumped overboard and was drowned. By the premature explosion of a blast in Barbour county, W. Va., George and Frank Wiseman were killed, and Alexander Oldacre was fatally injured. The boiler in the new grist mill of E. Phelps, near Frenchburg, Kentucky, exploded, killing three men, one of them the son of the proprietor. Two others were injured. Earthquake shocks were felt at Cairo, and Jacksonville, Illinois. Houses were shaken and windows rattled, but no damage was done. At Cairo the vibration was accompanied by a low rumble. Henry Miller, Joseph Martin and Narcourt Jolly, cowboys, were frozen to death last week. They, with others were attending a herd of cattle. The boiler of the fishing steamer S. S. Brown exploded while the vessel was off the New Jersey coast, about twenty-five miles from the Delaware breakwater. John L. Colton, of New York, was killed and several others injured. The brakes of a Fifth street cable train in Kansas City, Missouri, refused to work as the train was going up hill the other afternoon. At the foot of the hill the runaway train collided with another train, causing a general wreck. Four passengers and two train men were injured, the latter perhaps fatally. While plasterers were at work on the ceiling of the auditorium of a theatre in course of erection on Backwell's Island, New York, the scaffold gave way and threw them to the floor, twenty feet below. Two plasterers and a convict were severely but not dangerously injured. Jeremiah and Mary E., aged respectively three and five years, children of Jeremiah Shaw, residing in Haverhill, Massachusetts, were found dead buried in a sand bank near their home, a few days ago. The bank was a high one and had been rendered dangerous by excavations. One of a rest of nine large boilers at Pardee, Sons & Co's mines, near Hazleton, Pa., exploded killing Frank Monk, Joseph Babinski and Frank Beck, and wrecking the boiler and the extensive foundations were wrecked. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Many men and boys were thrown out of employment by the accident. By a rush of melted iron from the stacks of Colebrook Furnace, No. 1, at Lebanon, Pa., Henry Bohr, Henry Fertig, Isaac Siegel, William Snyder, and Harry Beard were killed, and John Rohr, Benjamin Eck and Enoch E. Sauer were severely burned. The men were overwhelmed by the metal while at their work. The hoisting shaft of the furnace was destroyed. While Mrs. Brian Wilford was walking through her house, in Ramsey, Illinois, a lamp in her hand, her little son ran against her. The lamp was thrown to the floor and exploded, setting her clothing on fire. Her husband, a cripple, attempted to smother the flames, but did not succeed until she was fatally burned. She died soon after. A coal train descending the mountain near Altoona, Penna, parted and ran into the rear of a gravel train. An engine and several cars were demolished, and the track was torn up. William Stevens, of Gallitzin, flgman of the gravel train, was killed, and Harry McKelvy, of the same place, fireman of the gravel train, was dangerously, if not fatally injured. A telegram from Dayton, New Mexico, says that the snow there is 25 inches deep on level, and that the drifts are seven feet high. Seven men have been frozen to death and thousands of cattle and sheep have perished. At Texico two passenger trains were snowbound for a week. The passengers obliged to go out in the storm and kill cattle, the quarters of which were taken into the cars and roasted for food.

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NOVEMBER COTTON RETURNS.

A Remarkable Variation in Condition in Different Localities. The November cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture show a remarkable variation in condition in different localities. In North Carolina and Virginia the season has been very short and excessively wet, and seriously injured by long continued rains in the season of autumn. Tennessee reports injury to the crop by wet weather, lack of cultivation and early frosts during the past month. In these states the crop is much worse than in that of last year. Elsewhere the crop is comparatively late, especially in the Southern States. In Alabama, with large growth of weed. In low lands early frosts have injured the crops east of the Mississippi, while the uplands in the Southern belt are still green. West of the Mississippi, in a large portion of the area, there has been no frost. The weather for picking has been remarkably favorable, assuring the gathering without waste of all that is opened in excellent condition. The fiber is grading comparatively high. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions arising from an abnormal distribution of moisture, affecting cultivation, growth and fruiting, the indications of yield per acre, by county correspondents, are about three per cent. higher than last year. So much depends on future opening and gathering, that the exact amount cannot be known very closely until after Christmas. There has not been severe general loss by the caterpillar and boll worm, though the damage in some localities has been serious.

BLACK BART A HYPNOTIC.

He Claims He Committed His Crimes While Under a Spell. Reimund Holzhay, alias "Black Bart," on trial at Bessemer, Mich., for the murder of Banker Fleishbach, of Belleville, Ill., and the robbery of the Gogebic stage, took the stand in his own defense and made a confession. Holzhay told the story of his life from the day of his birth in Germany to that of his arrest at Bessemer, Mich. He admitted that he robbed the Milwaukee and Northern train six months ago; that he had up the Wisconsin Central train at Cadott, Wis., a month later, and that he waylaid the Gogebic stage and shot Banker Fleishbach.

THE NATION'S WEALTH.

Annual Report of Treasurer Huston.

The Government Loans \$25,750,000 in Gold and Gains \$31,000,000 in Silver Currency—A Remarkable Year. J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, has made a long report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of his office during the last fiscal year and the condition of the Treasury on June 30 last. The year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of public finances, both the revenues and expenditures have exceeded but few times since the foundation of the Government. The former amounted to \$377,050,053, and the latter to \$390,388,978, inclusive of \$17,323,333 paid in premiums on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues June 30 were \$87,701,063, a decrease of \$25,580,193, as compared with the year before, counting premiums on bonds as an ordinary expenditure.

On June 30, 1888, there was in the Treasurer's custody in gold and silver certificates, the sum of \$763,723,333, and a year later the sum of \$794,143,871. The current liabilities decreased in the interval from \$145,491,347 to \$127,951,283, and the reserve from \$229,500,630 to \$193,97,947. The changes that took place in the currency were an increase of about \$84,000,000 in the stock of silver, a contraction of \$41,000,000 in the national bank circulation and a loss of \$25,750,000 of gold. The amount of this loss is less than 4 per cent. of the stock of gold and is not considered significant in view of the increase of American exports to Europe the past season, and the rapid influx of gold during the two years preceding the last. The total stock of gold, silver and circulating notes was \$2,085,344,571 in 1888 and \$2,000,065,718 in 1889. As the holdings of the Treasury decreased in the interval by the sum of \$41,000,000, the circulation increased about \$80,000,000. The public loan \$18,000,000 of gold and \$3,000,000 of notes and gained \$56,000,000 in silver. The increase of the circulation of silver certificates kept pace with the rate for the two previous years.

During the year the national banks withdrew \$83,343,993 of their bonds held by the Treasury as security for circulating notes or public moneys. The deposits amounted to \$23,243,703. There remained at the close of the year \$145,121,430, belonging to 3,432 banks, as security for circulation, and \$43,224,940 belonging to 570 banks as security for deposits. In the last ten years the number of active banks has increased nearly 60 per cent, while the amount of bonds held to secure their notes has decreased in about the same proportion. The minimum limit of bonds for the present capital of the banks is only about fifty to sixty millions below the amount now on deposit. The amount of public moneys held by depositary banks ran down from \$55,712,511.11 to \$47,250,714.39, the result mainly of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing their bonds. The security tax on circulation amounted to \$1,410,331 for the year. In proportion to the circulation the bond redemptions were unusually heavy, but there has been a distinct falling off since February. An investigation of the cases which have produced the accumulation of funds in the Treasury for the retirement of these notes leads to the conclusion that unless unfavorable conditions should arise the amount will continue to run down until it reaches an unimportant figure.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Irridentists have carried the elections in Trieste. The question of federation is being considered by the Australian colonies. The report of the murder of Missionary Savage in New Guinea is declared to be untrue. It is officially denied at Rome that the Bulgarian question will be submitted to the Pope's arbitration. The news of the massacre of Dr. Peters and his crew in the vicinity near Korymbos, East Africa, is confirmed. An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory near Bilbao, Spain. Four persons were killed and many were injured. The condition of the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is becoming worse. The cancerous formation in his ear is spreading. Minister Robert Lincoln's son Abraham is seriously ill at Versailles, France, from blood poisoning, the result of an accidental cut on the finger. Crete is returning to its normal peaceful state. Trade is active at Corea and other places, and Christian families are arriving by every steamer. Ex-King Milan will arrive at Belgrade next week to reach a definite settlement touching the position of ex-Queen Natalie with the government and the regents. The conservative committee of Birmingham have adopted the attitude of the conservatives towards the liberal unionists and decided to insist upon larger representation. Lord Brassey, in a letter to the master lightermen, of London, concurs in the advice of Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor that the masters surrender to the employes. The Steamship Wreckmore, from Baltimore for Liverpool, wrecked off the coast of Ireland after being on fire, has broken amidships and an enormous quantity of wreckage has floated ashore. Sir Charles Dilke has declined the urgent and unanimous request of the Fulham Liberal Association that he become a candidate for Parliament for that district at the next election on the ground that his heavy literary work takes up his whole time. It is officially announced at Rome that the dervishes recently attacked Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and burned the city. Subsequently a force of Abyssinians attacked the dervishes and defeated them, killing three of the chiefs. Sir Henry James, speaking in behalf of the London Times before the Parnell commission, quoted speeches by Parnell and others advocating boycotting, and concluded that the speakers were responsible for the crimes in Ireland following the delivery of the speeches. The St. Petersburg Seal says that China is arming her troops on the Russian frontier with repeating rifles, and that the soldiers are being drilled by German officers. The Khan of Khiva intends to make a tour of Europe, beginning with Russia. Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the plan of campaign. The Bishop retains to himself alone the right to absolve such persons.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Gladstone is writing a paper on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." The new King of Portugal is a crack shot, and two years ago took a first prize at Wimbledon. Miss Constance Naden, a young poetess, is the latest recruit on the women's suffrage platform. Mrs. Mary A. Lucinore spends nine months in the year lecturing in various parts of the country. George Gould is an enthusiastic philatelist, and has one of the finest collections of postage stamps in the world. The Rev. D. Phillips Brooks has just completed his 20th year as pastor of Trinity Protestant Church, Boston. Charles Hall, the head of the English delegates to the Maritime Congress, is tall, baritone-looking and profoundly well dressed. The Earl of Meath, who has been traveling in this country, says the pavements of cities are a disgrace to American civilization. Cardinal Lavergne estimates that with 1,000 good soldiers and \$4,000,000 he will be able to suppress the entire slave trade of Africa. Gabrielle Greeley, the only surviving member of Horace Greeley's family, lives at Chautauqui with a trusty servant, and leads almost the life of a recluse. Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett is reported to have remarked recently that she had known the penalties of fame she would never have written a line. Lady Sandhurst, upon whom the freedom of the City of Dublin has been conferred, is said to be the first woman upon whom that honor has been bestowed for 300 years. Miss Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop) has obtained from the Maharajah of Kassimir the grant of a piece of land on which to build a hospital of 63 beds and a dispensary for women. Sir Francis Grenfell has an extremely wealthy aunt, who wrote him a check for \$50,000 when she heard the account of his brilliant victory in Egypt. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has great confidence in the administrative ability of his daughter, who is of great assistance to him in law matters, and acts as his amanuensis. Dr. Aveling, the Socialist, who visited this country not long ago and made lavish expenditures of cash at hotels, lively stables, etc., to the scandal of some of the weaker brethren, has lately been brought to book in court by a London typewriter, whom he owed \$30 for copying.

The whole of French's original Round Table has been at last discovered. There is no longer surviving a member of the class of 99, who lost his life last winter, while endeavoring to save that of a young woman who fell through the ice. Ex-President A. D. White suggested this when in Egypt. Mrs. Emma Beckwith, the woman candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, received fifty votes, and they cost her \$75. Public sympathy will go out toward her since she has made this pathetic confession: "It came out of my own private purse. It was money I had saved to buy a new theater wrap with. Now I must go without the wrap—wear the old shabby one." The King of Siam is about to send five Chinese boys to the United States, to be educated at his own expense. The boys are to be placed in charge of an American missionary, and will probably be sent to school in Pennsylvania. It is the King's custom to educate the sons of the noblemen and the princes of his domain in various countries, and when they return to Siam, appoint them to high governmental positions.

A HORRIBLE GALLOW'S SCENE.

The Noose Slips, and the Murderer Shrieks While Suspended. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning, Joseph M. Hillman was hanged in the corridor of the county jail at Woodbury, New Jersey. The condemned youth spent the morning in singing and praying, his spiritual advisers being with him from an early hour. Shortly after ten o'clock those permitted by law to witness the execution—consisting of the court jury of twelve, sheriff's jury of twelve, three experts and five newspaper representatives—filed into the little jail, and Hillman, very pale, but preserving a firm demeanor, was brought from the cell, a minister on either side of him. He was taken to one corridor of the jail, where Hangman Vanhise, of Newark, pinioned his arms with a stout strap and placed the cap on his head. The condemned man meanwhile praying. The procession to the gallows then started. When the platform was reached Hillman's feet were securely tied, and then Sheriff Ridgway told him he might speak a word to those present. He said, in a clear, loud voice: "My friends, all I have to say is, that I am going to heaven. I want to say last my wife had nothing to do with the killing of Seidenman; I am the only one who touched him. I forgive all my enemies, and hope that all will forgive me. I hope to meet you in heaven. Good-by." Murmurs of "God have mercy on you" were heard as the sheriff pulled the black cap over the thin, pale face of the youth. A moment later the sheriff pulled the trigger holding the 450-pound weight on the other end of the rope, and the body shot up into the air a distance of fifteen feet. Then a superstitious probably one of the most horrible scenes ever witnessed at an execution. The noose failed to tighten, and the rope slipped around on the wretched man's neck. His groans and shrieks, and his cries could almost be distinctly heard as he struggled with his arms, and finally succeeded in sufficiently fraying his hands to almost reach the rope. Hangman Vanhise stood by reaching up to the noose, and finally succeeded in getting it around so that the weight of the body rested on the throat, and life was slowly strangling out of the man. The struggle lasted for two or three minutes, and until the hangman got the noose under the chin. Many of those present thought that the hanging man would have to be taken down and strung up a second time, in order that the law might be fully satisfied. This horrible alternative was, fortunately, averted, as after Vanhise re-adjusted the noose, the struggles soon ceased. After fifteen minutes the physicians announced that the heart had ceased to beat, and ten minutes later the body was cut down, placed in a coffin and turned over to the dead man's father.

ANOTHER DAM BREAKS.

Two Persons Drowned and Much Property Destroyed in Ontario. Early in the morning the dam at McClellan's flour mill, near Alton, Ont., broke, and the water swept down toward the town, carrying away six mill-dams and four bridges, wrecking half a dozen mills and several dwellings, and doing thousands of dollars' worth of other damage. The house of an old couple named Hagen was carried away, and both Harris and his wife were drowned. Many other residents had narrow escapes, being awakened by the rushing of the water through their houses. The Canadian Pacific Railway's bridge over the river was wrecked, but warning was given in time to prevent the loss of any trains. The damage done by the wrecking and carrying away of mills and dams is placed at about \$30,000, but no estimate can, as yet, be made of the amount of the damage done.

STATE OF TRADE.

Unfavorable Weather Causes a Decreased Movement.

The Stock of Available Wheat East of the Rockies—Bank Clearings at Thirty-Seven Cities—Trains and Coal. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report a continuance of unfavorable weather in central and southwestern Mississippi Valley states and a slightly decreased movement of general trade in staples at most points, although it is noted that the volume still exceeds that of a corresponding time in 1888. An exception is noted in Omaha, where colder weather has stimulated seasonable business. Cotton is moving freely in Texas and Louisiana. At Louisville fine-burley tobacco is advancing, and the highest prices of the season are recorded. Less tendency to stringency is reported in leading financial centers, West and South. There has been a moderate improvement in mercantile collections at several points.

Stocks of available wheat in the United States East of the Rocky mountains November 3, as reported to Bradstreet's aggregated 45,947,000 bushels, against 35,734,000 bushels September 23, 1889, and as compared with 44,518,000 bushels November 1, 1888. The totals, including both coasts, are 56,317,000 bushels, against 39,348,000 a month ago and 31,454,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat stocks thus exceed those of a like date last year for the first time in 1889. The bank clearings at thirty-seven cities (where totals are obtainable for four years) aggregate \$5,400,000,512 for October, an increase of 10 per cent. over October, 1888, of \$4,947,000 bushels, against 35,734,000 bushels September 23, 1889, and as compared with 44,518,000 bushels November 1, 1888. The totals, including both coasts, are 56,317,000 bushels, against 39,348,000 a month ago and 31,454,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat stocks thus exceed those of a like date last year for the first time in 1889. 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