

THE NEWS.

Max Stalla, secretary of the New York 'Clockmakers' Union, was held to bail on the charge of inciting men to riot. Banker Seligman and other prominent New York Hebrews have started a movement to prevent the expulsion of the Jews from Russia. Ray Merrick, aged nine years, a son of Professor H. V. Merrick, of Cadiz, Ohio, while playing with a rifle shot Norris Garvin, aged ten years, through the heart, killing him instantly. Three men were fatally wounded by the explosion of gas in Norwood, O. A can of kerosene exploded in Chicago, and killed Mrs. Doersna and her infant child. Nine horses were burned to death in a barn at Hokadauna, Pa. Jerome Sweet, of Chicago, poured kerosene over his wife and set fire to her dress. She is fatally injured. Murray Hill, a summer hotel at Pablo Beach, Fla., was destroyed by fire. Edward Trench, supposedly a poor pocketbook vendor in Chicago, dropped dead and sewed in his clothes was a roll of \$4,000. There was a fine parade of the Old Fellows in Chicago. The Georgia Democratic State Convention nominated W. J. Northern for governor. A revolt of convicts in the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown resulted in a number of them being clubbed by the officers. Tucson, Arizona, is cut off from the East by railroad washouts. There has been no train for five days. The damage to the Southern Pacific Company is \$150,000. The Anti-Lottery League of Louisiana met in New Orleans with five hundred delegates, and the campaign against the lottery forces was begun. The House Committee on Civil Service Reform is investigating the working of the system. An official report shows that Chicago's population is greater than that of Philadelphia, and gives the Western city second place. At Carbono, Washington, two miners were killed by an explosion. Hans Hansen, of Minden, Neb., killed his wife and committed suicide. Mexicans fired on Texas Rangers at Shafter, Texas, killing one and wounding another. The Governor of Illinois has signed the Fair bill. The official rough count by the Census Bureau shows the population of the city of Philadelphia to be 1,044,894, an increase during the last ten years of 197,724, or 23.24 per cent. Rev. Thomas D. Stewart, of Wheeling, was buncoed out of one thousand dollars. Lightning has caused considerable damage of late in the Valley of Virginia. Frank Tiffany, of Bennington, Va., while insane, stabbed two chambermaids in a North Adams, Mass., hotel. Two English smelters imported under a contract to work are detained at Philadelphia. By an explosion of benzine in a Denver, Col., drug store a building was destroyed and J. D. Gorrell, a clerk, terribly injured. Mr. T. G. Shaugnessy, assistant president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, estimates on the basis of information contained in recent telegrams that the Northwest grain crop will amount to 17,000,000 bushels, of which 13,000,000 will be for export. George Harris, a Chicago postal clerk, is missing with the contents of two mail pouches taken from a Chicago and Alton train, near St. Louis. He is charged with stealing registered matter from the mail sacks entrusted to his care. The amount taken may not be more than \$300, or may be many thousand dollars. He was regarded as one of the most trustworthy men in the service. Nearly one hundred men became involved in a fight at the picnic of the Arbeiter Turnverein, at Ellers Grove, near Elizabeth, N. J. Six policemen were badly wounded by the infuriated anarchists, one of whom, Emil Vogt, was locked up. An American flag floating from a staff at the entrance of the picnic grounds was torn down and trampled under foot during the riot. A destructive wind and hail storm swept over Lyons, Oneida, Dickinson, Emmett and Winnebago counties, Iowa, destroying nearly everything in its pathway. Many horses and cattle were killed and men who were out badly cut by the hail and several are reported as seriously injured. James Corcoran, a San Francisco iron moulder, was shot and dangerously wounded by policemen. A meeting was held at Lexington, Va., in the interest of the proposed extension of the Cumberland Valley Road. Willie and Freddie Preston, aged about nine and eleven years, respectively, were drowned at Anbyer, Pa., while bathing in the Wissahickon. William Sayre, of Newark, N. J., took corrosive sublimate in mistake for whiskey and is in a critical condition. The puddlers at the Reading, Pa., rolling mill have returned to work. A tramp brutally outraged a ten-year-old daughter of Joseph Van, a one-legged soldier, near Belvidere, N. J. The President, assisted by Secretaries Blaine and Wannamaker, received at Cape May. Fire destroyed half the business portion and forty residences of What Cheer, Iowa. Lucius C. Ricketts, a lawyer of Huntington, W. Va., attempted suicide. Edwin S. Koon, a New York traveling salesman, committed suicide in a Philadelphia hotel. Two daughters of James F. Parham, in Prince George county, Va., were struck by lightning and killed. Two human skulls and a lot of human bones were found in a trench in New York. The employees of the Carbon Iron Company, in Pittsburgh, struck because an attempt was made to put negroes to work. Henry Scherwitz, the keeper of a New York shooting gallery, was accidentally shot by a man firing at targets. Samuel Wilson, a St. Louis gambler, shot to death Mrs. Clementine Manning, his mistress. A fight in the Italian settlement in Bound Brook, N. J., between Italians, resulted in the killing of two and wounding of others. Chemicals exploded in the office of the Denver Fire-brick Supply House and killed one man.

KEMMLER'S AGONY.

The First Infliction of the New Death Penalty.

A Spectacle That Shocked the Men of Science Who Witnessed It—It Will Probably be the Last.



WILLIAM KEMMLER.

William Kemmler was executed between six and seven o'clock A. M., by electricity in the basement of the State prison in Auburn, N. Y.—the first convict in the State to have visited upon him this form of capital punishment. Kemmler murdered his mistress "Tillie" Ziegler, on March 29, 1889, and his death under the law was the penalty for the crime. He breakfasted lightly between five and six. Religious services were held. He made his own toilet. He was cheerful, cool and without apparent dread. He entered the death chamber about half past six. He assisted in preparing himself for death. He was placed in an ordinary chair by the warden, who introduced him to those present. He made brief farewell remarks. There were no prayers in the death room. He was free from nervous tension throughout. His voice while speaking had no tremor. He submitted to the straps quietly. He directed the adjustment of the electrodes. He made suggestions to the warden, and finally sat without tremor to await the stroke. A convulsion marked the application of electricity. He was said to be dead in seven seconds, and the current was stopped. Later respiration was resumed, the current was again applied, and in thirteen minutes from the first stroke he was again declared dead. The flesh of the back was burned, also a spot upon the top of the head. During the minutes the current was doing its deadly work on the warden's face, the witnesses summoned by the State fainted, and the nervous tension of all present was extreme. It was thought after the lapse of seventeen seconds that science had achieved a notable triumph, and the experts were amazed at the signs of returning animation in the prisoner, though he lay motionless and unconscious from the first and felt no pain. The second application is considered to have been of unnecessary duration, and altogether the experience gives rise to many questions which bear directly on the desirability of the system over the mode of private executions by the rope. Questions come up as to the good order of the machinery, the voltage power, strength of current and other points to be dealt with by experts, who are already sifting and analyzing the process from beginning to end. An autopsy was made on the corpse immediately after the execution, as required by law.

Kemmler's Life and Crime.

Kemmler was born in Philadelphia 30 years ago, brought up in ignorance, never learned a trade and for years has been a waif and a wanderer. He does not know now whether he has a relative living, although shortly after he came to Auburn he received a letter from a man living in Ohio who was probably his uncle. So he grew up like a lost child and naturally, because his father was a butcher, worked more at that than anything else. It was the only business of which he had the least knowledge. Some three years ago, in Camden, N. J., he married Ida Ziegler, a girl of twenty-five, and told her he would be a doctor. She wedded him because he had another husband living. Immediately he left and ran away to Buffalo with Mrs. Tillie Zeigler. There he became at once a huckster and a drunkard. The woman, too, was cursed with these lighter. They quarreled continually. She frequently stole his money, and, when together, their life was as degraded as could be. One night, crazy with drink, they had a row about a few cents, and he struck her on the head with an axe. Next day she was dead. That night, in the station-house cell, he was placed with liquor until he grew talkative, and told enough to convict himself. That is the whole story of his life, common enough in its beginning, and uncommon in its ending only because he is the first to die this new death ordained by the law.

BURSTING OF AN ICEBERG.

A Passenger Steamship Almost Crushed. Excitement on Board.

The steamer Portia, which just arrived at Halifax, N. S., from St. Johns, N. F., had a narrow escape from destruction on her way from Piley's Island. On July 30, when near Fogo Head, a huge iceberg was noticed dead ahead. The steamer sailed close alongside and while passing the glittering mass a terrific report was heard, which shook the ship, and the berg broke into three pieces, each piece going under the water with a crash like thunder. The steamer slid up on one piece, which tipped over, holding her for a while clear out of the water. For a time it looked to all on board as though sudden death was inevitable, but in a moment the sea, which had hitherto been as placid as a millpond, suddenly became a surging sea. This living sea rushed down upon the Portia and lifted her of the ice into the water. On examining the ship it was found that stanchions in the saloon had been displaced and bent and the under girders of the dining table smashed. Capt. Ash was at his post on the bridge at the time of the accident, and when he saw a third of the berg tip over and slowly rise from the water. The engines were stopped. Had this order not been promptly executed the steamer would have gone down when lifted from the iceberg by the seas. The excitement among the passengers was intense. The captain and chief officers shouted to the passengers to keep cool. The terrified passengers grew calmer and almost immediately afterward the Portia was in clear water and out of danger. The bow of the ship was damaged by the ice and a portion of the forward compartment was flooded. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the judgment and coolness displayed by Capt. Ash, who was a member of the Greely Relief expedition. The passengers presented the captain with an address. Mr. Northcote, the chief officer, was in his berth when the iceberg broke. He informed a reporter that he was startled by lumps of ice coming through a port hole into his room.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

172D DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. A call of roll showed that there were forty-nine Senators (six more than a quorum) present. The credentials of Edward D. White as Senator from the State of Louisiana, for the full term beginning March 4, 1891 (to succeed Mr. East), were presented and laid on the table. The resolution offered by Mr. Blair, instructing the Committee on Rules to report, within four days, a rule for the incorporation of the previous question, or of some method for limiting and closing debate in the parliamentary procedure of the Senate, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Rules. The tariff bill was taken up and discussed until 5:15; the Senate then adjourned.

173D DAY.—Mr. Davis in course of some remarks called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the House had not acted upon a bill providing for new locks in the Sante Fe Marie canal, which had been passed by the Senate months ago. The tariff bill was then taken up, and before adjournment 18 or 19 pages had been disposed of. During the afternoon Mr. Blair again made some attempt to get the matter of the adoption of the previous question up, but failed. During the day Messrs. Plumb and Paddock continued to vote with the democrats, and on one vote Mr. Ingle also cast his ballot on that side.

174TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. and at once took up the tariff bill. Mr. Berry spoke on the general subject of tariff legislation. Other Senators took part in the discussion, and it was 1:30 o'clock before work was actually begun upon the bill. When paragraph 127 was reached Mr. Morgan moved an insertion to allow the free admission of steel ore. Mr. Gorman was still speaking at 5:40 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned, having reached the 24th page of the bill.

175TH DAY.—The Senate bill granting leave of absence to clerks and employees in first and second-class Postoffices was put on the calendar. The Senate then took up the tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Morgan's amendment to paragraph 127, non-con, in regard to iron ore. Mr. Gorman withdrew his amendment in order to allow Mr. Gorman to offer one, and Mr. Gorman thereupon moved to amend by reducing the duty on iron ore from 75 to 50 cents per ton; rejected. The rest of paragraph 127 was agreed to as reported by the Finance Committee. The Senate, at 5:55, adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

176TH DAY.—After some preliminary morning business in the Senate the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Vance's amendment to reduce the duty on pig-iron (Paragraph 128, Page 25) from 3-10 of a cent per pound to 85 per cent; rejected. The discussion of the tariff ran on for some time, the first paragraph was agreed to, and the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented and ordered printed and went over until to-morrow. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported a substitute for the House election bill, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Hayes, from the committee on foreign relations, reported on the fortification bill. A long discussion ensued between Mr. Daves, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Dolph and Mr. Plumb, and the conference report went over without action. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

House Sessions.

181ST DAY.—The Journal having been read and approved, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the Senate amendments of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: the pending amendment being that appropriating \$75,000 for a lighthouse at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C. The amendment was agreed to, and the House adjourned. One hundred and forty members were announced as paired on this vote. There was a great difficulty in disposing of the remaining amendments, owing to the slowness of attendance, but after a resolution was adopted revoking leaves of absence, the amendments were passed, and at two o'clock the House adjourned.

182D DAY.—The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, made a vigorous attack on Speaker Reed, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made a patriotic appeal for harmony and good feeling between the two branches of the Government, and at two o'clock the House adjourned.

183TH DAY.—Mr. Reed (Iowa) presented the committee report on the Original Package bill. (The report leaves the bill exactly as it passed the Senate, and is dissented from by Mr. Ortes, of Alabama, one of the conferees.) He argued in favor of the conference report and Mr. Ortes against it; adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois, in the chair) on the General Deficiency bill. Some irrelevant discussion was indulged in, in which John L. Davenport and the Federal Election bill were the objects of attack by the democrats, and of defense by the republicans. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

184TH DAY.—The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the general deficiency bill. The bill having been disposed of the committee rose, all the amendments were agreed to, save that granting an extra month's salary to Senate and House employees, and then the bill went over until to-morrow, and at 4:50 the House adjourned.

AFTER THE CHINESE.

A Bill to Keep Them Out Forever—Its Provisions.

Representative Morrow, of California, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has reported to the House his bill to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise. The bill proposes to exclude all Chinese, even those who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, excepting diplomatic and consular officers and commercial agents, and the coming of Chinese to the United States for transit is expressly prohibited. A fine of \$500 for each Chinese brought into the United States is provided for the punishment of vessel masters bringing them, and the vessels are to be subject to forfeiture. Provision is also made for the punishment of persons aiding Chinese to enter the United States by land or otherwise, and for the removal of Chinese found unlawfully in the country. It is further provided that the Chinese shall not be admitted to citizenship, and that conflicting treaty provisions shall be abrogated. Chairman Morrow's report is a very interesting one, and is in conflict with the majority upon the bill, as it is in conflict with a treaty now in force to which the faith of the United States is pledged, and which declares that "the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it."

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Hot Weather in the West Makes a Bad Crop Outlook.

General Trade Reported Good, and the Iron Market Continues Firm—Gold Shipments to Europe. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's show no special gains within a week, though there is some variation in conditions. The wheat crop has not improved any; Indian corn has made no headway owing to dry weather in Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, where rain is badly needed, but rice promises the largest crop on record and the cotton crop advices are quite favorable. Our own crop advices from Eastern Kansas are, in brief: "Leading crops as compared with one year ago: Potatoes, one-fifth; Indian corn, one-fourth; wheat, not quite half. Corn and oats are worth twice last year's prices at primary markets; wheat, flax, and tame hay one-fourth more, and potatoes three times as much. Rain would help corn and potatoes and double the bean crop. Weather very warm; poor prospects for fall. Prices advancing."

Bank clearings at fifty-one cities for the week are \$92,442,541, a gain over the week last year of 12.3 per cent. New York City's clearings, which constitute 59.5 per cent of the grand total, are more than those for the like period last year by 11.7 per cent, while the rest of the country shows a gain of 12.7 per cent. Raw cotton is off 4c, with the bulls in control, and practically no opposition owing to the absence of any considerable short interest. Nebraska merchants are not buying as freely since the change in the local agricultural outlook. The reverse is true in Louisiana, where demand has begun at the higher figures. Importations of foreign fabrics have been quite heavy and tend to further depress woolen goods. Cotton goods stocks at the East are fairly well held, with a prospect of a further advance in brown and bleached sheetings and satins.

Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) both counts, this week, are larger, notwithstanding the falling off in the Atlantic coast, San Francisco alone having exported more than 800,000 bushels. The total is 2,272,838 bushels, against 15,444,568 bushels last week and 1,672,397 bushels in the last week of July, 1889. The aggregate exported July 1 to date is 8,757,776 bushels, against 7,279,694 bushels during July, 1889, and 8,812,871 bushels in July, 1888. The stock market has been very quiet, and the disturbed condition of European markets owing to the Argentine complications, political and financial. Sugar trust has risen on the prospects of its reorganization and bull speculation in silver bullion certificates is a feature.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 131 in the United States this week against 186 last week and 213 this week last year. The total number of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 6,200, against 6,559 in a like portion of 1889.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The Corn Permanently Injured in the West—Rain Much Needed.

The weather crop bulletin for last week says: The weather during the past week has been unfavorable for growing crops generally throughout the entire corn belt, extending from Ohio and Michigan westward to Kansas and Nebraska and the continued drought, in connection with the hot, dry winds west of the Mississippi, has permanently injured the corn crop, especially in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and lowered the prospects of this crop in the States of the central valleys. In Minnesota and in Dakota the weather was unfavorable for harvesting, which is well advanced, but the hot, dry winds were unfavorable for wheat. The week closes with showers and cooler weather in this section, conditions which will prove favorable for the wheat crop in the northern portions. All crops in good condition in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, though the cotton crop continues in poor condition in these States. Reports from the South Atlantic and Gulf States indicate that the weather during the past week has been generally favorable for cotton in Eastern Louisiana and thence eastward over South Carolina, although in some sections of Alabama and North Carolina cotton is shedding badly, and some slight injury is reported from black rust. South Carolina reports crops benefited, and cotton uninjured by rain. In portions of Texas and Louisiana the crop is suffering from drought, and in the latter State the cane and rice crops continue in excellent condition. From Virginia northward over Western New York recent showers have improved the crop conditions, but corn, tobacco and potatoes are in need of more rain. In New Jersey all crops were improved by rains and warm weather, except the grapes, which have been permanently injured by black rot. The weather was very favorable for farm work in New York, where a large hay crop has been secured. The drought has been broken in New England, and all crops, especially corn, tobacco and potatoes were very much improved.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra \$4.87 @ \$5.00. Wheat—Southern Falls, 96 @ 99.7. Corn—Southern White, 56 @ 52c. Yellow, 56 @ 52c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 40 @ 45c. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 55 @ 56c. Rice—Maryland and Pennsylvania 12.00 @ 12.50. Straw—Wheat, 7.50 @ 8.50. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 15 @ 16c, near-by receipts 12 @ 13c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 9 @ 9c. Western, 8 @ 9c. Eggs—State 37 @ 40c. Butter—State, 17 @ 18c. Eggs—State, 7 @ 8c. Eggs—14 @ 14c.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, 2.60 @ 3.25. Wheat—No. 1 White 95 @ 96c. No. 2 White 94 @ 95c. No. 3 White 93 @ 94c. No. 4 White 92 @ 93c. No. 5 White 91 @ 92c. No. 6 White 90 @ 91c. No. 7 White 89 @ 90c. No. 8 White 88 @ 89c. No. 9 White 87 @ 88c. No. 10 White 86 @ 87c. No. 11 White 85 @ 86c. No. 12 White 84 @ 85c. No. 13 White 83 @ 84c. No. 14 White 82 @ 83c. No. 15 White 81 @ 82c. No. 16 White 80 @ 81c. No. 17 White 79 @ 80c. No. 18 White 78 @ 79c. No. 19 White 77 @ 78c. No. 20 White 76 @ 77c. No. 21 White 75 @ 76c. No. 22 White 74 @ 75c. No. 23 White 73 @ 74c. No. 24 White 72 @ 73c. No. 25 White 71 @ 72c. No. 26 White 70 @ 71c. No. 27 White 69 @ 70c. No. 28 White 68 @ 69c. No. 29 White 67 @ 68c. No. 30 White 66 @ 67c. No. 31 White 65 @ 66c. No. 32 White 64 @ 65c. No. 33 White 63 @ 64c. No. 34 White 62 @ 63c. No. 35 White 61 @ 62c. No. 36 White 60 @ 61c. No. 37 White 59 @ 60c. No. 38 White 58 @ 59c. No. 39 White 57 @ 58c. No. 40 White 56 @ 57c. No. 41 White 55 @ 56c. No. 42 White 54 @ 55c. No. 43 White 53 @ 54c. No. 44 White 52 @ 53c. No. 45 White 51 @ 52c. No. 46 White 50 @ 51c. No. 47 White 49 @ 50c. No. 48 White 48 @ 49c. No. 49 White 47 @ 48c. No. 50 White 46 @ 47c. No. 51 White 45 @ 46c. No. 52 White 44 @ 45c. No. 53 White 43 @ 44c. No. 54 White 42 @ 43c. No. 55 White 41 @ 42c. No. 56 White 40 @ 41c. No. 57 White 39 @ 40c. No. 58 White 38 @ 39c. No. 59 White 37 @ 38c. No. 60 White 36 @ 37c. No. 61 White 35 @ 36c. No. 62 White 34 @ 35c. No. 63 White 33 @ 34c. No. 64 White 32 @ 33c. No. 65 White 31 @ 32c. No. 66 White 30 @ 31c. No. 67 White 29 @ 30c. No. 68 White 28 @ 29c. No. 69 White 27 @ 28c. No. 70 White 26 @ 27c. No. 71 White 25 @ 26c. No. 72 White 24 @ 25c. No. 73 White 23 @ 24c. No. 74 White 22 @ 23c. No. 75 White 21 @ 22c. No. 76 White 20 @ 21c. No. 77 White 19 @ 20c. No. 78 White 18 @ 19c. No. 79 White 17 @ 18c. No. 80 White 16 @ 17c. No. 81 White 15 @ 16c. No. 82 White 14 @ 15c. No. 83 White 13 @ 14c. No. 84 White 12 @ 13c. No. 85 White 11 @ 12c. No. 86 White 10 @ 11c. No. 87 White 9 @ 10c. No. 88 White 8 @ 9c. No. 89 White 7 @ 8c. No. 90 White 6 @ 7c. No. 91 White 5 @ 6c. No. 92 White 4 @ 5c. No. 93 White 3 @ 4c. No. 94 White 2 @ 3c. No. 95 White 1 @ 2c. No. 96 White 0 @ 1c. No. 97 White -1 @ 0c. No. 98 White -2 @ -1c. No. 99 White -3 @ -2c. No. 100 White -4 @ -3c.

PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25 @ 4.75. Wheat, Pennsylvania, 56 @ 57c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 41 @ 42c. Oats—47 @ 48c. Butter—State, 16 @ 17c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10 @ 10c. Eggs—State, 17 @ 17c.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef—2.75 @ 4.50. Sheep—3.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—4.00 @ 4.15. NEW YORK—Beef—3.40 @ 4.70. Sheep—4.00 @ 5.50. Hogs—4.00 @ 4.50. EAST LIBERTY—Beef—4.00 @ 4.70. Sheep—5.00 @ 5.50. Hogs—4.00 @ 4.15.

MANY CATTLE AFFECTED.

Texas Fever Spreading in Kansas—Bloodshed is the Result. Some weeks ago about fifty thousand cattle were taken to those two counties and represented to be from Arizona. An investigation has shown that they were brought from the Panhandle and Greer county, Texas, and this fact has greatly enraged the owners of native cattle. Two men were killed two days ago in a dispute over the matter and more bloodshed is almost certain. So far about one thousand head of cattle have died.

GABLE SPARKS.

THERE are eighty deaths daily in Mecca from cholera.

THERE are one hundred deaths daily from starvation in the Soudan.

A COMPANY has been formed in Rio de Janeiro to facilitate business in coffee.

CAPT. CASATI, the Italian explorer, is writing a history of his travels in Africa.

FLOODS in China cut off all communications for seven days between Shanghai and Tientsin.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI believes that Heligoland will give Germany more power in the North Sea.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS of Austria, who was expected in St. Petersburg August, has postponed his visit.

A REPORT was spread in Paris that the young King of Spain was dead, but inquiry showed the story was false.

A STEAMER which has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, from Apia brings rumors of disorders in Samoan villages.

IT is estimated that one thousand persons were killed and five thousand wounded during the insurrection in Buenos Ayres.

A TRADE has been issued authorizing the Great Russian Railway Company to issue bonds to the amount of 15,025,000 roubles.

OWING to the riot in the American Cathedral in Constantinople, that quarter of the city known as the Kroom Kopo, is under "martial" law.

GERMANY will allow free trade to the whole of her sphere of influence in East Africa except a strip of coast territory ten miles deep belonging to Zanzibar.

THE failure of the Limerick corporation to secure Bishop O'Dwyer for his course in regard to John Dillon, the Irish leader, is creating intense excitement in that city.

THE funeral of seventy-five victims of the fire-damp explosion in the Pelissier mine took place at Etienne, and was made the occasion for a display of oratory by socialists.

RUSSIA has ordered the application of the edicts of 1882 against Hebrews, and it is estimated that under them over one million Hebrews will be expelled from the country.

ACCORDING to a dispatch received in London from Buenos Ayres, the Argentine government has granted her rights of succession to those who took part in the revolution in that country.

THE North German Gazette describes the passages in Chancellor Von Caprivi's memorandum referring to the necessity for harmonious relations with England to the direct initiative of Emperor William.

SEÑOR NAVARRO, a member of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, is dissatisfied at the action of that country in paying \$25,000 to England on account of the seizure of the Dulagun Bay Railroad in Africa.

THE president of the Argentine Republic has issued a manifesto to the people of that country, in which he attributes the sole cause of the recent insurrection to the ambition of a local party in Buenos Ayres which wished to impose itself on the whole republic.

THE Archduchess Maria Valeria, youngest child of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, who renounced her rights of succession to the throne of her country that she might marry the man of her choice, was united in matrimony to the Archduke Francis Salvador at Ischl, Austria.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE suffering is reported among the poorer people in Japan, owing to the failure of the rice crop.

LIGHTNING struck a barb-wire fence at Americus, Missouri, killing one man and injuring several others.

LIGHTNING struck a house at Rockland, Mass., and killed an 18-months-old child standing in the doorway.

TEXAS fever has made its appearance among cattle within the city limits of Chicago, and about 20 deaths are reported.

A HAILSTORM, the stones being "as large as hens' eggs," destroyed the crops on a strip of country ten or twelve miles long by five wide, near Casselton, North Dakota.

LEMEUL GARNITA, a Mexican, 20 years old, was found in the streets of New York suffering from nausea. He was taken in charge by the police, when it was found he was a leper.

A DISPATCH received in New York reports the loss of the steamship Gulf St. Vincent, on West Mosby Road, off Holyhead, England. The vessel is 3000 tons register, and plies between Liverpool and South American ports.

MRS. EMILY SCANLAN, of Germantown, Pa., was killed by being thrown from a car descending a toboggan slide at Brandywine Springs, Delaware. Her child and two others who were in the car were also thrown out. The child was slightly injured, and the others escaped unurt.

BY THE fall of a trestle, in connection with a new bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, 25 men were thrown into the water. Samuel Gifford was drowned, and Geo. Hosmer and Alfred Reynolds were seriously injured by falling timbers. The others were rescued unurt.

JOSEPH MAGUIRE, keeper of Maguire's bath houses at Cape May, was drowned while swimming off the ocean pier. He was taken from the surf unconscious and could not be resuscitated. Maguire was an expert swimmer and had assisted in saving many lives. He was only 32 years of age.

ADVICES from all sections of Indiana indicate that serious damage has been done to the crops by the drought. Pastures are burned out, and in many sections the new hay is being fed to stock. Wells have become dry, and in Jackson and other counties the people are obliged to haul water for domestic purposes.

A FREIGHT train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Sulphur, Kentucky, struck a horse which was caught in the ties in a bridge. The engine was overturned, falling on the fireman, George Barker, killing him instantly. The engineer had both legs broken and one brakeman was seriously injured.

A MAIL bag thrown from a fast moving train on the St. Paul Road, at Kilbuckton City, Wisconsin, struck a truck, knocking it under the wheels of the train. One car was derailed and the train was stopped within a few feet of the bridge over the Wisconsin river. Had the train passed on the bridge it would probably have gone into the river, 80 feet below.

BROTHERS DIE TOGETHER.

Fatal Accident on the Rail Near Scranton, Pa.—A Father's Grief. Two young men, supposed from their resemblance to each other to be brothers, were buried to instant death about half past 12 o'clock in the afternoon by an incoming passenger train on the Delaware, Esopus and Western Railroad. While the train was rounding a sharp curve on this side of Nayaug, a station nearly six miles east of Scranton, the men who had stepped out of the way of an approaching coal train on the north-bound track, were struck by the passenger train.

William Grantfield, tallest in the dead house and with tearful eyes identified the bodies as those of his two sons; Arthur, aged 16, and Henry, aged 20.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

REV. SAM JONES is under the weather in his home at Cartersville, Ga.

MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS and her sister and niece have gone to the White Mountains.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has been so ill of late that he had to be carried into the church where he was officiating.

P. T. BARNUM indignantly denies that Jenny Lind's grave is neglected, declaring that it is strewn with flowers every day.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who lives at Bangor, Me., is probably the most ardent, out-and-out, indefatigable fisherman in New England.

WARD McALLISTER, it is said, anticipates a sale for his book greater than the sale of any preceding book in this country, excepting only Grant's Memoirs.

LORD BRASSEY is the owner of \$10,000 acres in Australia, and he very properly considers it his duty to encourage Australian sports in general and colonial yachting in particular.

MISS FOX WELLINGTON has recently performed the mountaineering feat of ascending the Matterhorn. The first ascent of the Jungfrau this