

THE NEWS.

Preacher J. Z. Smith was brutally beaten by Whitecaps at Reno, Kansas, for proposing to a widow in the neighborhood. The American Shot and Lead Company has been organized. It takes in all the large shot works in different sections. Arthur L. Flint, of Iowa, committed suicide in Delaware county, Iowa. E. N. Mundy, register of deeds in West Superior, Wis., is dying from a blow on the head, dealt by W. H. Dwyer during a quarrel. Guy Quance was accidentally shot by his brother in Scott City, Kansas, while hunting rabbits. Three men were suffocated by gases in an old cesspool on Staten Island, N. Y. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, expired suddenly of apoplexy. Albert Harpending, a New York broker, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. Philip N. Kuyler, aged twenty-five years, committed suicide by jumping from a railroad train near Philadelphia. A negro named Rogers was lynched at Water Valley, Miss., for an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Samuel Murray. The Kansas Republican State Convention nominated S. G. Glover for state treasurer. By an explosion of gas in the Kingston Coal Company's colliery, at Edwardsville, Pa., three miners were killed. A mob of sympathizers with the street car strikers in Wheeling, assaulted the drivers and conductors, and blockaded the track. Joseph F. Young, a jealous husband, of Philadelphia, shot his wife at the Minecreek House, Atlantic City, and then attempted suicide. In a freight train wreck on the B. & O. near Mannington, W. Va., an engineer and an unknown man were killed. Confectioners from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware met at Harrisburg, and organized the Middle States Confectioners' Association. Pinous Schenckle, of the firm of Schenckle & Knodler, cloakmaking contractors, New York, was arrested in Philadelphia, on the charge of decamping from New York with \$460 due workmen for wages. A young man, named M. F. Miller, from Philadelphia, took a dose of laudanum in the Reading Railroad Station, at Jersey City, and in his pocket was a love note to a girl, telling her he intended to kill himself. The department of encampment G. A. P. of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg decided to hold the next encampment at Williamsport. The Virginia Funeral Directors' Association is holding its third annual session at Staunton. During a Labor Day celebration in New York, at which too much beer was drunk Franz Malschitz was fatally stabbed. The New York State Board of Arbitration began an investigation of the strike on the New York Central road, and heard the evidence of Vice-President Webb of the Company, Master Workman Powderly, of Knights of Labor, and several of the discharged employees. Mrs. Adam Kruecher, of White Hall, Pa., has fasted 154 days. The little town of Cocos, on the Indian river, Florida, was destroyed by fire. Sixty glass manufacturers met in Chicago to form an organization, the character of which is not yet known. Ballard Bronston, who was divorced from his wife a year ago and recently remarried her, was shot and killed at Richmond, Ky., by Gilbert Maupin. The Louisville and Nashville north-bound train was held up north of Pensacola Junction and robbed. The sloop Petrel emptied just outside of the harbor San Diego, Cal., and six persons were drowned. By the wrecking of a train near Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, two persons were killed, and twelve others injured. It is feared that the bark Henry Rusk and her crew are lost. In Joliet, Ill., an electric car became unpropelled and ran down hill. A number of passengers were severely hurt. The broom cutters in Coles and Douglas counties, Ill., struck for a raise of twenty-five cents. Theodore Bruns and Herman Matthes, painters, were killed in Newark, N. J., by the "wing" way of the scaffolding. Mrs. Sarah McIntyre, sixty years old, and Mamie and Logue McIntyre, children, were burned to death at Philadelphia, owing to the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The Pioche consolidated Mining and Reduction Company capital \$30,000,000, has been organized at Salt Lake City. Fire in a large tannery at Levis, Quebec, threatened the town. The loss is \$30,000. The case of Mrs. Elma C. Whitehead, charged with the murder of W. E. Pettit, was not pressed at Lafayette, Ind. Hixie & Miller, lumber dealers near Oshkosh, Wis., have failed. The strike at the Westinghouse works, Pittsburg, is over the strikers having yielded. Peter Pearson was stripped of his clothing and killed by a lightning bolt while working on a threshing machine at Doland, S. D. Worry and overwork caused Adam Amberg, a prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati, while talking to his sweetheart in the parlor of her home at Guthrie, I. T., was fatally shot through the window by an unknown party. A short, sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Gilroy, California. The Kansas Republican renominated Governor Humphrey and other state officers. The Chicago carpenters' strike is a failure.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

The Sloop Petrel Capsizes While Sailing off San Diego, California. The sloop Petrel, commanded by Captain Wm. H. Hoy, a well-known shipping man, capsized just outside the San Diego, Cal., harbor. No one saw the accident. Ashwarp wind was blowing, and it is supposed the sloop was overturned suddenly. It was found by some returning fishermen, who also saw the bodies of two women floating near it. They tried to secure the bodies, but were unable to do so, owing to the high sea. They came to the city and gave the alarm, and a large fleet of boats went on to search for the bodies, but without success. There were six persons in the yacht, all of whom were undoubtedly drowned. The occupants were Captain and Mrs. Hoy, Miss Wallace, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and the wife and two children of J. W. Collins, cashier of the California National Bank. It is believed the bodies have all been carried out to sea by the tide.

FLOOD-SWEPT BOHEMIA.

Thirty People Drowned by a Bridge Collapsing.

People Taking Refuge on House Tops—The Mighty Torrents Sweep Buildings Away—A Turkish Ship Burned. The condition of affairs in Prague is rapidly becoming worse. The water is still rising, and rushing torrents, impassible by boats, have converted whole blocks of houses into islands. Every hour come reports of people drowned and property destroyed. In some of the villages along the swollen streams the people have fled, leaving their houses to the fury of the torrents. Two arches of the Charles Bridge have collapsed. The monuments on the bridge were destroyed. The inhabitants of the flooded districts are taking refuge on the housetops. The dam of Prince Schwarzenberg's great fish pond, at Wittinang, has burst. A bridge in the city over the Moldau, on which were a number of persons watching the flood in the stream, collapsed and thirty of the sightseers were drowned. The floods have cut off all communication between Vienna and the Bohemian spas. The Drave river has overflowed its banks, and vast tracts of land in Corinthia have been laid waste. BERLIN.—Havoc has been caused by floods in the Southern part of Germany. The crops are spoiled and railway communication is stopped. The Lake of Constance is higher than it has been since 1770. Navigation is completely stopped. A bridge, which blocked the Tamina, defile and stopped traffic on the Ragatz Springs Railway. Many passengers have been held captive for days in Austrian villages. The Orient express was stopped in Bavaria. An inundation committee is sitting in Vienna.

Salonica in Flames.

Fire broke out almost simultaneously in four different parts of the city, and did immense damage. The Greek and Jewish quarters are devastated. It is supposed the fires were set by incendiaries. All the consulates, the Cathedral and most of the public buildings have been destroyed. Twelve thousand houses are in ruins. Salonica is a seaport city in European Turkey, in Roumelia. It has a population of about 30,000, of whom 25,000 are Jews and 5,000 are Turks. The town stands on a hillside, and is inclosed by walls five miles in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress. The city is surrounded by a large citadel termed the "Seven Towers." Several of the mosques were originally Pagan temples. In the centre of the city was the hippodrome, a noble arena entered by a magnificent colonnade of five Corinthian pillars. Salonica was the residence of Cleo during a part of his exile.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Engineer Forced to Assist in Getting Out the Safe.

The Louisville and Nashville Cannon Ball train which left Mobile, Ala., at eight o'clock the other night, was held up at Big Escambia bridge, half a mile north of Pensacola Junction, by robbers who entered the express car and compelled the messenger to give up the contents of his safe. It is not known just at this time, the extent of the loss. Having secured the valuables, the robbers jumped off and took to the woods. The first news of the robbery received in Mobile by the railway officials was but meagre. The train was held up about half a mile above Flomaton Junction, and the people there knew very little of what occurred, for the train was delayed seven minutes only and there was not much chance of learning what had occurred. Engineer Bob Sizer says that he was pulling out of Flomaton and just as his train, which is the through express from New Orleans, got under way he turned around and saw a man standing near him. Before he could ask a question of look twice, two big revolvers were in his face. He was told to run his train up to the Escambia river bridge some miles distant, and stop on the bridge. There was nothing left for him to do but obey and he did so. There the train stopped on the bridge. The engineer was told to get off his engine, and he did so. Then the robber directed Sizer to go to the express car and force an entrance. The robber putting a heavy mallet in his hand, Sizer did so and pulled open the car door. Express Manager Archie Johnson was standing in his car with his pistol in his hand, but seeing Sizer he lowered it. The next minute he was covered and told to lay down his gun and he obeyed. Then the robber standing in the car door compelled the messenger to open his safe and hand him all the money. While this operation was going on the fellow was standing in the door coolly looking at his victim and firing first to one side of the train and then to the other to overawe the passengers and the train crew. When he got the money the robber told Sizer to follow him. The man showed the way to the engine, bade Sizer to pull out and with a parting shot and a wild yell dashed off in the bushes and was lost to sight. A posse has left Flomaton and another has left Mobile in pursuit of the robbers. Some prizes are expected to be taken by the speaker pro tem. The greater part of the remainder of the session was spent in discussing whether or not the hour rule held on a question of privilege. At the close of this discussion Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, called up the Breckinridge election case. After some parley which was unavailing in result) as to the time when the debate should close, Mr. Lacy gave notice that he would call the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Speeches were made by O'Ferrall, of Virginia, McCarthy, of New York, Tracey, of New York, and Mahan, of Pennsylvania. The case then went over.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$5.25 @ \$5.50. Wheat—Southern Fultz, 1.02 @ 1.05. Corn—Southern White, 58 @ 59c. Yellow, 57 @ 58c. Oats—Maryland and Pennsylvania 42 @ 46c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 36 @ 38c. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 11 @ 12 @ \$12.00. Straw—Wheat, 7.00 @ 8.00. Choice extra, 2.00 @ \$3.25. Wheat—No. 1 White 10.74 @ 1.07 1/2. Rye—State 38 @ 60c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 55 1/2 @ 56c. Oats—White, State 43 @ 44c. Butter—State, 12 @ 13c. Cheese—State, 9 @ 10c. Eggs—20 @ 21c. PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania fancy, 4.35 @ 4.85. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 10.44 @ 1.04 1/2. Rye—Pennsylvania, 56 @ 57c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 43 @ 44c. Oats—12 @ 13c. Butter—State, 20 @ 21c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10 @ 10 1/2c. Eggs—State, 19 1/2 @ 20c. CATTLE. BALTIMORE—Beef—4.25 @ \$4.74. Sheep—3.50 @ \$4.75. Hogs—4.25 @ \$4.50. NEW YORK—Beef—4.00 @ \$4.87.00. Sheep—4.00 @ \$5.25. Hogs—4.40 @ \$4.70. EAST LIBERTY—Beef—4.40 @ \$4.70. Sheep—3.00 @ \$3.20. Hogs—4.20 @ \$4.55.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

196TH DAY.—In the Senate the tariff bill was further considered. Mr. C. Hoyle's motion to strike out the wool paragraph, to place the wool on the free list, was defeated by a party vote. During this debate Mr. Allison admitted that he was not satisfied with the wool schedule. 197TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M., but was half an hour afterwards before business could be proceeded with, owing to the absence of a quorum. In the meantime, Mr. Blair asked whether a motion to adjourn would be in order. The conference report on the bill in relation to collisions at sea was presented and agreed to. The tariff bill was then taken up for consideration. Mr. Paddock, republican of Nebraska, made a speech in which he favored the reduction of duties on the necessities of life to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the home industries. At 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

198TH DAY.—Mr. Evans presented resolutions in relation to the tariff. Each resolution favoring reciprocity not only with the nation to the south of the United States, but also with that to the north. The House bill in relation to lotteries was reported from the postoffice committee and placed on the calendar. Mr. Quay gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Saturday, the 13th, to consider resolutions relative to the death of Samuel J. Randall. The tariff bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule considered until the Senate adjourned.

199TH DAY.—The Senate was engaged on the tariff bill, the question of reciprocity being discussed by Senators Evans, Edmunds and others, while Mr. Voorhees discussed the tariff bill. There was but a small attendance of Senators at the evening session, which was mainly occupied by Mr. Pierce in a speech advocating the idea of reciprocity. The Senate, at 9:45 o'clock adjourned.

200TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the agreement limiting the debate on each subject to five minutes for each Senator. The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that general debate on the tariff bill had closed with the exception of the restoration of the day when the final vote is to be taken, and that Mr. Voorhees' motion to allow to each side. The sugar schedule was laid aside informally and Schedule I, "cotton manufacturers," was taken up. Amendments to reduce the rates in various paragraphs of the schedule were offered by Mr. McPherson, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Van Dusen, and were uniformly rejected without a yeas and nays vote. The committee amendments were agreed to. Schedule J was passed over in the same way. Schedules K and L (wool and woolsens and silk and silk goods) having been already disposed of, Schedule M (pulp, papers and book) was taken up and concluded. Schedule N, relating to sundries, was taken up and partially completed, the bill being laid aside when Paragraph 332 was reached. After a brief executive session the Senate at 6 P. M. adjourned.

House Sessions.

205TH DAY.—The House met at 11 o'clock to-day, the understanding being that the first hour of the session should be for debate only on the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. The measure was earnestly advocated by Messrs. Caruth of Kentucky, Dingley of Maine, Covert of New York, Morrill of Kansas, Flower of New York, Wade of Missouri, Reilly of Pennsylvania, Osborne of Pennsylvania and Farquhar of New York; the hour was then passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill amending the alien contract law. After some discussion the bill was passed without opposition. Bills were also passed prohibiting the employment of convict labor on public works, and the first section of the bill by the United States of supplies produced by convict labor. The conference report on the bill to prevent collisions at sea was presented and adopted. Adjourned.

206TH DAY.—Mr. Stockbridge (Md.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for government inspection of coal mines in the territories of Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill for the relief of certain officers of the retired list of the army. The bill affects only Major Lewis Merrill, First Lieutenant Henry H. Bellas and First Lieutenant John W. Kennedy, each of whom is advanced one grade. Lost. The House at 5:10, adjourned.

207TH DAY.—The House began the consideration of the Clayton-Breckinridge election case. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, opened the debate for the majority (whose report declares the seat vacant) Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, called for the yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays were taken and the majority was declared. Mr. Bergen, of New Jersey, spoke for the majority report. The case then went over until to-morrow. The House then, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned.

208TH DAY.—During the absence of the Speaker, on motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Mr. Bergin, of Michigan, was elected speaker pro tem, and took the chair amid applause from both sides of the House. The consideration of the Breckinridge-Clayton election case was resumed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bergen, Crisp, Lacy, Outhwaite, Kelley of Kansas, and Mahan, of Pennsylvania. The conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's address the case went over and the House adjourned.

209TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, protested against his being "black-listed" by the famous Cannon resolution. He spoke for an hour despite frequent interruptions, and was then ordered to stop by the speaker pro tem. The greater part of the remainder of the session was spent in discussing whether or not the hour rule held on a question of privilege. At the close of this discussion Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, called up the Breckinridge election case. After some parley which was unavailing in result) as to the time when the debate should close, Mr. Lacy gave notice that he would call the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Speeches were made by O'Ferrall, of Virginia, McCarthy, of New York, Tracey, of New York, and Mahan, of Pennsylvania. The case then went over.

A FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Two People Killed and Sixteen Injured on the Northern Pacific.

An east-bound passenger train was wrecked four miles from Eagle Gorge, about sixty miles from Tacoma, Wash., on the Northern Pacific Railway. The tender of the second engine, mail, express and baggage car, and smoker, and the engine, and two day coaches, were thrown from the track. Sixteen persons were injured and two were killed, Benjamin Young, umpire of the Northwest Base Ball League, and J. D. Keppler, of Red Bluff, Cal., were the killed. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Rails Piled on a Track Wreck a Railroad Train. Train No. 13, the Adirondack, Montreal and Niagara Falls express, was wrecked three miles north of Castleton, N.Y. Four men and a woman are reported killed. It is reported railroad ties were fastened on the track. Details are not obtainable. The train consisted mostly of sleepers.

TWENTY EXILES SLAIN.

Details of the Latest Horror in the Wilds of Siberia.

A Russian in New York Tells the Awful Story of the Timmen Tragedy—Transported in Iron Cages. Six weeks ago a cable dispatch from Berlin stated that another horror had been perpetrated on Russian exiles in Siberia, that a number of the so-called "political unfortunate" had been slain by their guards at or near the town of Timmen, in Western Siberia. People had already been so infuriated with horrors in reading the heart-rending accounts of the massacre at Jakutsk, when 35 "political" were shot down, and of the fogging of Minskids at Kara, that the few lines about the Timmen affair created only a moderate excitement at the time it was published. But details have now been received that bring its horrors fully up to those perpetrated in the extreme northern Siberian capital.

A Russian, Alexander Kwiatkowski, arrived in New York direct from St. Petersburg and brought with him the first account of the Timmen tragedy. He had gained his news almost at first hand from a relative of one of the victims, a beautiful young girl, the Princess Eleonovska, 18 years of age. From her father, Prince Kwiatkowski learned the following details: The story begins with the exiles, 100 in number, who left Ekaterinburg about the end of May. They had been transported with a steamer load of exiles—politicals and criminals—from Nijni-Novgorod to Perm, living in iron cages on deck, and were then sent by the railroad across the Ural mountains, 13 hours' journey to Ekaterinburg, where the real horrors of the Siberian journey began. From that point the exiles had to go on foot all the way to Timmen, a distance of nearly 500 miles, where the worst horrors of the journey were enacted. The exiles were ready to transport them via the Jenessel and the Obi to Tomsk, where another 1,000 miles would have to be trodden by the weary exiles until Irkutsk was reached. According to Oginskia's account, as told to Kwiatkowski, the journey from Ekaterinburg to Timmen was one of indescribable hardship. The heat during the day was intense, and for 15 days the exiles were compelled to walk under the burning sun along the roads half a foot deep in dust. They usually made 20 to 25 miles, and sometimes 30 miles in a day, resting at night in the prisons which line the great Siberian post road straight across the continent from the Urals to the Baikalas, then further to the Pacific Ocean. The letters received by Prince Adam say the sufferings of the beautiful Princess Elene was intense, amounting even to the symptoms of the Cossack Guards at times. She was the youngest of the group of exiles, but much as she suffered herself she was never heard to complain. All her companions were in a similar pitiable condition of exhaustion from the journey. Their feet were swollen to such an extent that it was utterly impossible for them to move another step, and asked permission to ride in the wagons that always accompany an escort of exiles for the purpose of transporting the sick and the women unable to walk. They appealed to the guard in vain, however, for as they were they were cruelly beaten by the soldiers with the stocks of their guns and ordered to get up and march on.

These scenes happened frequently on the journey, always with the same results in cruelty. But at last, when within only a few stations of Timmen, the small band of exiles, driven to despair, turned fiercely upon their guards and began to fight for their freedom. But it was a very unequal fight, for the soldiers who made the journey with loaded rifles immediately began firing on the crowd. The beautiful young princess, her head was pierced by a bullet and she fell dead without uttering a word. Still the soldiers kept up the firing, and out of the band of political exiles who left Ekaterinburg 20 were slain, and the rest were women. The "rebellion" to a greater or less degree, it is feared that the remainder will be severely punished, if not hanged. Such is the terrible story as told by Kwiatkowski, and it is incredible, and would doubtless be considered were it not that so many previous horrors of a like description have been reported and proven. M. Norraikow, an old Siberian exile, who is now in New York, says that the case of the princess has been told in Geneva, Paris, London and other cities. She belonged to an old and honorable Lithuanian family, several members of which spend the winter in St. Petersburg. How she came into the trouble originally is not known. She was probably connected in some way with the Spanish St. Petersburg for the bringing about of political reforms. M. Norraikow expects that still more complete accounts of the Timmen horror will be published in Geneva shortly.

THE KENTUCKY FEUDS.

French-Eversole Feud May Make Lively Times in Jail.

B. F. French and Ex-Judge George Eversole, the leaders of the two factions, whose feuds have resulted so fatally, are both behind the bars. They both have money, but Judge Lilly will not permit a bail bond in either case. Notwithstanding the fact that several criminals have been sent away to the penitentiary, thirty-two prisoners still occupy the jail. They are about evenly divided, half being French men and half Eversole men. If they open up the fight in jail there will be serious results. Sheriff Fields with posse of fifteen men, is scouring the country far and near, hunting for Joe Atkins, Tom Smith, Bob Proffit, and Bill Smith. They stand indicted for murder. If they are apprehended it is believed the war will end.

IN A RUNAWAY CAR.

Many Persons Seriously Injured—A Broken Brake the Cause.

At Joliet, Ill., an electric car became uncoupled and sped down hill at a terrible speed. The car was crowded with men, women and children who were going to the grounds where the labor demonstration was held. Many leaped off, and a number were severely hurt, but it is thought none fatally. The severely hurt are: Mrs. Josie Caud, ugly cuts and bruises on head, neck and back; Mary Caud, serious injuries on arms, body and legs; Mrs. Henry Beck, internal injuries and contusions on shoulder and side; August Bischman, wrist and arm badly sprained and head cut; H. B. Clark, wrist and shoulder hurt. Others were badly scratched. Mrs. Beck had her baby in her arms when she jumped off, but the child was not hurt. The Caud sisters are most seriously hurt. The curve where the car ran off is but one street back of the bluff. Had the car not stopped by crashing into the gutter and upon the sidewalk, it might have gone over the bluff and killed all on board. The street car officials say a broken brake was the cause of the accident.

CABLE SPARKS.

FIRE destroyed the town of Tokay, in Hungary. CHOLERA is spreading in the city of Toledo Spain. HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, is reported as far from being restored to perfect health.

The strike of coal miners in the Borinage district of Belgium continues to spread, 4,500 more men having quit work. PROGRESSIVE newspapers in Lisbon say that the Anglo-Portuguese agreement will ruin Portugal's colonial interests.

MR. LINCOLN, the United States minister to Great Britain, strongly denies the report that he is about to resign his office.

MOUSA BEY, lately Governor of Armenia, who was banished to Mecca by the Sultan of Turkey, has disappeared from Constantinople.

Owing to the increase of cholera, the Egyptian government has established a second quarantine station at Rasmallag, on the Gulf of Suez.

IN THE province of Pernambuco, Brazil, 4,000 cases of small-pox are reported, and there is an average of twenty deaths daily from the disease.

THE Duke of Cambridge unveiled the memorial erected in the Evere Cemetery, Brussels, to the British soldiers who were slain at the battle of Waterloo.

THE Irish Relief committee has formally thanked Dr. Peters for the devotion, perseverance, courage and foresight shown by him as head of the relief expedition.

AT A meeting of the Irish National League, at Dublin, Timothy Healy, referring to the potato blight in that country, said that nothing but the utmost care and attention on the part of the people and starvation the coming winter.

DURING the maneuvers of the Italian army at Montecchia, smokeless powder was used, and so successful were the experiments with it that the batteries of artillery fired half an hour without their presence being discovered.

THE Russian government is about to appoint a commission to prepare a scheme to open trade routes to Central Asia by connecting the Amu-Daria river with the Caspian sea, or by a railway from Orenburg to Irbakend.

THE Mombasa and Nyanza Railway in Africa was inaugurated in the presence of the British and other foreign consuls, Admiral Fremantle, of the British navy, and a large number of other Europeans.

DURING a storm at Malau, Austria, lightning struck twenty freight cars on the Franz Joseph Railway, throwing them down an embankment and smashing them. The guards on the train were knocked senseless by the shock.

THE Vienna Tageblatt says that the Czar has refused to give his consent to the proposal made by Emperor William that the forces of Russia, Austria and Germany stationed along the boundary lines between the three countries be withdrawn.

IN THE ocean race from New York to Queenstown, Ireland, between the Inman Line Steamship City of New York and the White Star steamship Teutonic, the City of New York was the first to arrive on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE Monteur de Rome, one of the official reporters of the Vatican, says that if the state at which conventions have been made for the last half century to the Catholic Church in England is maintained that religion will be dominant in England a century hence.

A SHOT AT MINISTER MIZNER.

A Daughter of Barrundia Uses a Revolver on Him.

A daughter of General Martin Barrundia, who was shot to death in the cabin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Acapulco at San Jose de Guatemala, attempted to shoot United States Minister Mizner. Mr. Mizner was at his desk translating the guarantee given to him by this government that Barrundia's life would be spared in case he was surrendered when the young woman came into the office. As the Minister looked up from his work she started, however, and fired four feet of him, with a revolver in her hand. She sluted him, saying: "Are you the American Minister?" Mr. Mizner replied: "I am, can I be of any service to you?" With flashing eyes, she accused him of having been directly the cause of her father's death, and announced that she meant to kill him. Mr. Mizner took the matter coolly and tried to reason with the girl, who was apparently almost crazed with excitement, and in the most tragic manner poured on him the bitterest invectives of which the Spanish language is capable. At last she pulled the trigger of the pistol. Mr. Mizner had taken up a heavy law-book, which he, with apparent carelessness, held between himself and the girl, and the bullet which was meant for his heart was caught in the leaves of the book.

The sound of the shot attracted attention, and before the second shot could be fired assistance arrived, and the pistol was taken from the young woman. Throughout the entire exciting interview Mr. Mizner maintained the utmost coolness, though the only thing between him and the muzzle of a pistol held in the hands of a woman who evidently intended to shoot, was a heavy law-book. His coolness unquestionably saved his life. Poolemen were called in, and the young woman was arrested. She proved to be Christina Barrundia, a daughter of the murdered general.

As soon as President Barillas heard of the occurrence he sent his respects and offered the power of his government to protect the American legation. Mr. Mizner was informed of the offer, will not prosecute the lady, and insists that no further notice shall be taken of the affair. It is generally believed here that Barrundia would have been in no danger of death had he not resisted arrest.

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STATE OF TRADE.

Favorable Outlook for an Active and Steady Fall Trade.

The Reaction in Wheat—Prices Ruling Higher and a Falling Off in the Business Failures. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report all of the evidences of increasing commercial and industrial activity noted last week. The September outlook is for an active distribution of staples. There are no definite reports as to domestic crop shortages, other than were made public last week.

Boots and shoes are selling at prices materially higher than a year ago, with the Autumn demand under good headway. Even raw wool is firm, while other staples showing relative inactivity are clothing and reasonable dry goods. These reports come from Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, and other distributing centers. At New York a very large Autumn trade is going on.

The close of the fiscal year at the South closed a business somewhat notably in New Orleans, but the volume of goods moving is still large for the season. Rains have checked the rice movement there, but cotton is moving freely. In some sections of Southwestern Nebraska and of Western Kansas the damage to winter crops has been so serious as to materially check planting.

Bank clearings at fifty-one cities for the week ended August 28, are \$1,008,808,881, a gain over this week last year of 163 per cent. New York City's clearings, which constitute 62.5 per cent. of the grand total, are more than those for the like period last year by 12 per cent., while at fifty other cities the gain is 24 per cent.

Anthracite coal remains dull, as consumers are still disinclined to order freely. Petroleum, after a little spurt, consequent upon listing about 19,000 barrels of Ohio oil for investment and speculative purposes, appears to have dropped into neglect once more. Hogs are lower in price on heavier receipts.

Wheat has reacted 3 cents from the high prices touched early in the week and corn and oats have, as is natural, sympathized with the decline. This is due to foreign markets refusing to follow further at this time the prolonged advance in domestic markets together with some slight improvement in crop reports. Total export of wheat (and flour as wheat) both counts this week aggregate 2,562,322 bushels, against 3,088,985 bushels in the like week of last year, and 3,489,955 bushels last week. The total exported since July 1 is 18,069,476 bushels, as compared with 17,031,000 bushels in a like portion of last year, and 18,976,811 bushels in 1888.

Dry goods jobbers are actively engaged, and agents are doing a good re-order business in Fall and Winter goods as a consequence. Cotton and wool dress goods are in chief movement. Foreign goods show more life, but are still behind the average in demand.

Manufacturers are as a consequence reporting a slight demand, and are re-ordering raw wool. A great deal of woolen machinery is still idle, but values are fairly firm. Cotton is 8 and 9 cents off in all markets on continued liquidation of an old crop, heavy new crop movement and good advices from producing sections. New crop deliveries are well held.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's numbers 134 in the United States this week, against 160 last week, and 176 this week last year. Canada had 35 this week, against 20 last week. The total number of failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 6,791, against 7,903 in a like portion of 1889.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Growth of the Crop in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

The regular monthly cotton report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Northern Arkansas, and Northern Alabama, just published, says: "The weather during the month has in the main been favorable, and 328 of our 538 counties report a crop more favorable than last year for the same period."

"There are some complaints of drought prevailing in sections of Arkansas, while portions of Alabama and Tennessee report excessive rains. The plant as a rule in fruiting well and retaining its squares and bolls, and there are a few localities of Arkansas report a mode of shedding due to the drought, the present condition of the crop is encouraging and gives brighter promise of a fuller yield than has been our province to chronicle for the past three years. Although reports are well held, danger to the crop from sections in all of the four States, due to rust, drought, and other causes, and yet the percentage is very small, and in none of the States will it exceed 6 per cent. In Mississippi it only amounts to 3 per cent."

"Picking will not become general throughout the district until about September 20th. The rains of the past four days may possibly have added to the damage from this cause in Tennessee and Alabama, but they have been general in their nature and in many localities will prove beneficial."

"The condition of corn throughout the district has improved since our last report, and indications now point to a yield of fully 75 per cent. of a fair average crop of this cereal."

A CONSUL IN PERIL.

The American Flag Insulted—Reparation Made.

The following is from a letter dated Guatemala City, August 17, giving an account of the battle in San Salvador, the shooting of General Rivas and attending incidents: "Casa Balana, the palace, was almost destroyed and partly sacked, and the town was also sacked. The American consul, H. R. Myer, was met by Minister Mizner, who had come from Guatemala to protect the American interests there, as Liberia, going to New York, having hid behind a stone bath-tub for over thirty hours while his house, the consulate, and the city, were being sacked by Antonio Escoto's men. Mr. Mizner sent upon a officer of the United States steamer Theta to demand that the United States flag, which had been pulled down and dragged in the streets, be raised and saluted with twenty-one guns in the presence of all American residents, a company of soldiers and a band of music, with the president and all his officers, which was done immediately upon demand of the officer. The consulate was restored to the United States consul with the guarantee of official protection. This was done on August 8, and the minister on invitation of Escoto visited the capital and inspected the consulate and the city in general."

At the circus—Bessie—Oh, papa, see! that poor fat clown has fallen down and lost all the wind out of him. Papa—Yes, pet, that is what newspaper men would call a "burst of mirth."

Mrs. Wiseman—Isn't your husband a little bald? Mrs. Handricks (indignantly)—There isn't a bald hair on his head.