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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Failure of the Heaviest Bank in St. Louis.

It is stated that the deposits in the National Bank of the State of Missouri were $2,009,000. Includ d in these deposits were $240,000 belonging to the city, and $130,000 officially placed by assignees, registers and masters in chancery, all secured by bonds. It is claimed that the depositors will be paid in full, of which fifty cents on the dollar will be paid very soon, the assets of the bank being apply sufficient for this purpose. It is also said the affairs of the bank were examined by a special examiner from the treasury department a few weeks ago which resulted in the election of a board of directors. Four new men were elected, and at the next meeting of the board an examination of the condition of the bank was made to wind up business. Since then no new business has been taken by the bank. Great shrinkage in real estate and other values are the principal causes of the suspension.

Women to the Front.

A Paterson N. J. dispatch of the 20th, says: There is a great excitement among the silk factory hands. Five or six hundred are now out. Hamil mill has shut down, and several mills are without hands. At a meeting of strikers in Military hall, to-day Gustave Henricks favored returning to work. The women attacked him and tore his coat, and one woman threw salt and pepper in his eyes. He drew an empty revolver but was chased out of the hall and persued half a mile, hundreds of persons joining in the chase. He was captured, taken before the justice and discharged. He made complaint against the woman who assaulted him with salt and pepper, and she was arrested and held to bail in $500. The strikers visited various mills to persuade the operetives to join them. The police have been called upon to protect the hands at work. The general sentiment seems to be that the strike is ill-advised.

One Hslf Of Marblehead Mass. Destroyed.

A fire in Marblehead on the morning of the 28th swept away nearly the entire business portion of the town. The fire began in the stable of the Hathaway house, and spread with alarming rapidity to the hotel and other buildings. All the large shoe manufactories but three are in ruins. These were mostly large wooden buildings, filled with machinery and furnishing employment to hundreds of men and women. The Eastern railway depot, six or seven passenger cars, and a number of freight cars were burned. Over forty dwelling houses were consumed, and the occupants saved but a very small portion of their furniture, and families only the clothes they had on, in escaping from the burning buildings. Seventy-two buildings in all were consumed. It is impossible to make an estimate of the loss or insuranee.

Australian Tidal Waves.

A remarkable series of waves reached the coast of New South Wales on Friday, the 11th of May. At 5, a. m. on the 11th, the tide gauge at Fort Denison records the first of a series of waves, which went on at intervals all day, reaching a maximum about 2 p. m. of 3 feet 6 inches, rise and fall. At Newcastle, the waves began at 5. m. and at 11:30 a. m. the harbor water fell 29 inches in four minutes. The rise is not given. After this the oscillations continued but were not so great. At Ballina a similar phenomonon has been observed all day. Greatest rise, 18 inches. Telegrams from New Zealand report similar waves on the east coast, from 5 a. m., extending from the bay of the islands to the bluff. The greatest range was six feet, least reported 2 feet. By late news they still continued. Rain has fallen abundantly in nearly all parts of the colony, causing great improvement in pastoral affairs. Wheat sowing is very extensive and harvest prospects very encouraging.

Canadian Crop Reports.

The *Globe's* reports of the crop prospects of that country are not very encouraging, and shows a decided falling off. It says: Reports of fall wheat are generally excellent, and more than the average crop may probably be counted on, if no unfavorable change takes place before the harvest which will be early this year. Spring wheat is perhaps a shade less favorably spoken of, and both fall and spring wheat, but more particularly the latter, have suffered by the frost which at the latter part of last week did a very large amount of mischief. Barley will yield a smaller crop than for many seasons. Less barley has been sown, farmers being tempted by prospects of realizing high prices for wheat, and the want of rain has been felt in the growth of the plant. The frost also affected it to some extent. Barley crops will therefore be below an average. Oats have suffered considerably from want of rain, and will be a short crop in many places.

The President Anxious to Visit the South.

The President, in an interview with Col. Keating, editor of the Memphis Appeal, said he was very anxious to visit the South and meet in their homes the leading men of that section. He felt satisfied that the spirit of fraternity between the sections were rapidly gaining in strength. He thought the people of the South should encourage the immigration of vigorous and enterprising men of the North. The President was desirous of hearing as to the progress of education in the South, particularly among the colored people. He remembered when professors of Oberlin College, Ohio, went South to teach negroes, wrote back accounts of inhospitable treatment in that section, but the accounts from there now were of a different character.

A Heavy but Just Sentence.

The following sentence has been imposed in the case of Lieut. W. W. Fleming 12th infantry, convicted at San Francisco, of appropriating funds entrusted to him by prisoners: To be dismissed the service of the United States, confined at hard labor for three years and to be further confined until he pay the United States a fine of $1,000, provided that the whole period of confinement shall not exceed five years; also that his crime, his name and place of abode shall be published in the papers of the State from whence he came. The president has approved the sentence and the State penitentiary of Iowa has been designated as the place of confinement.

New Organization Of Railroad Employes

A special to the Chicago Tribune says some time ago the railroad employes of the Western Pennsylvania railroad, assisted by a delegation from abroad, organized a new society to resist all attempts at reducing wages. The organization is intended to embrace all employes of the railroad companies. For some weeks past agents of the organization have been vigorously at work forming auxiliary unions at different points along the lines leading from that city, and that organization is now perfected to such an extent that a general strike against the rate of wages on the Pennsylvania and other roads will be soon inaugurated.

Grant in Right Royal Company.

A state concert was given at Buckingham palace on the night of the 26th. Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess Peck, Prince Christian and Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne and Duke of Cambridge were present. At the Queen's dinner given to Gen. Grant at Windsor castle Tuesday night, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Prince Christian and Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington and Roxburgh, Gen Badeau, Jessie Grant, Lord Elphenstone and Gen. Biddulph were present.

The Lost Pacific Steamer.

The decision of the United States inspector of hulls and boilers in the case of the loss of the City of San Francisco has been forwarded to Mr. Bemis district inspector. It has not been made public, but Capt. Waddell has been notified that his certificate as captain in the merchant marine has been suspended for one year. The ground alleged is that he did not use sufficient care while running along a portion of the coast, where shoals and dangers are known to exist, though not marked upon the chart. Waddell will appeal rom this finding if approved and if necessary he will bring the whole matter before congress.

Singular Outcome of a Trial.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, arrested and tried for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, have been condemned to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £200 each, and enter into an engagement to behave well for two years. Pending argument of a technical point as to the indictment before the court of errors they were released on their own recognizances on the promise of the defendants that they would not continue to publish the work.

Road Agents make a Small Raise.

A Cheyenne, Wz., Dispatch of the 26th says: The coach from Deadwood was stopped last night by two road agents near Cheyenne river. The passengers, five in number, were robbed of about, $1,500 in money, watches, etc., George Crystal, a frieghter, losing $700 and a valuable gold watch. The treasure box was riveted to the iron work of the coach and the robers after working at it over an hour left without succeeding in opening it.

Recommends their Removal.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, special agent postoffice department, visited Feliciana parish to examinecomplaints of Dula and Chapman who reported themselves bulldozed away from there. Gen. Sheridan concluded they might safely return to their homes, but they decline to do so. They requested that deputies be allowed to do their work as postmasters. The charge against them is incompetency. Sheridan will recommend their removal.

The Black Hills Coach again Robbed.

A Cheyenne dispatch of the 27th says: The coach from Deadwood was stopped last night near Cheyenne river by five masked men, who robbed the passengers of about two thousand dollars, blew open the iron treasure box and carried off the contents. Several shots were exchanged, one of which took effect in the side of Hawley, the driver. The wound is not serious. This is the second coach robbery this week.

Latest Markets.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Common to fancy. $6.75@8.50; do. Minnesota $7.75@9.50; Minnesota patent $9.00@11.00; fair to choice, $8.50@9,50; fancy brands, $10.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.45½ cash; $1.44 seller July; $1.26@1.26¾ seller August; No. 3 Chicago, $1.24. Corn 46¾ cash; 47c seller July; 48¼c seller August: rejected, 42¾c. Oats 36@36¼c cash; 35⅛@35½c seller July; rejected 27½c. Rye, 61c. Barley 50@60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.90 cash and seller July; $13.02½ seller August. Lard, $8.90 cash; $9.00 seller August.

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 $1.49¼; seller July $1.49¾; seller August $1.34; No. 3, $1.34. Corn No. 2, 47. Oats, No. 2, 36c. Rye No. 1 66½c. Rarley No. 2, 66½c; No. 3 37c.

One of those Remarkable Dogs.

Lately a traveler passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly; the night was dark all; at once the horse stopped, and the traveler saw the animal had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself from before the horse and uttered a cry.

"Why don't you take care?" said the traveler.

"Ah," cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hollowing, to lend me your lantern."

"What for?"

"I had three hundred francs of gold on my person, my pocket has broken, and all is falling in the street. It is a commission with which my master entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man."

"It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you none left?"

"Yes, I have one."

"Give it to me."

The man hesitated.

"Give it to me; it will be the means of recovering the others."

The poor fellow gave him his last coin. The traveler whistled; a magnificent Danish dog began to leap around him.

"Here!' said the traveler, putting the coin to the nose of the dog. "Look?" The intelligent creature sniffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Evey minute he returned, leaping, and deposited in the hands of his master a napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned, full of thanks, toward the traveler, who had now got into his carriage.

"Ah, you are my preserver," said he; "tell me at least your name."

"I have done nothing," said the traveler. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabut-Joie;" and then, whipping his horse, he disappeared in the darkness.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

During the past few days there has been some desperate fighting between the Russians, and the Turks under Mukhtar Pasha, near Delihaba Pass. The Russians held the Pass to the number of 200,000 men and five batteries, when the Turks attacked them and drove them out. Again on the 22nd another severe battle was fought lasting 23 hours and ending in the retreat of the Russians. The Turkish loss was over 2,000, and the Russian much heavier. A decisive struggle is expected to occur in a few days in the neighborhood of Seewin, where the Turks are strongly entrenched. It is reported that the Englisn consulate at Rustchuck has been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Czar will leave Burcharest for Alexandria to be present at the crossing thereabouts which is expected either on the 26th or 28th. A fearful contest is expected at Rustchuk.

Hobart Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish fleet, stated in a council of ministers that the fleet should be employed in preventing the Russians from entering Dobrudscha. The admiral says the bombardment of Odessa without without disembarkation of troops would be useless.

The entire population of Rustchuk are flying into the neighboring villages. The governor general of the province has declared that he holds the authorities responsible for the lives of the fugitives who are mostly Chrirtians. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospitals, five upon the civil hospital and two upon the orphan asylum. The patients were seized with a panic and have left their beds. The Turks in return partly destroyed Gingevo. Seven hundred shells fell there yesterday and 800 to-day. One Russian battery has been dismounted. The Russians apparently meditate a serious attempt to capture the island of Pyrgos.

An official telegram from General Tergukossuff reports that on June 21st his column was attacked near Dijar by 20 battalinos of Turks with 12 guns and 4,500 horse. After ten hours fighting the Turks were repulsed, but the Russian loss was heavy, namely, 15 officers and 51 soldiers killed, 363 soldiers wounded. The Russians fought on a line of five versts, with great gallantry, against overwhelming numbers; 9 batteries with 36 guns has been constructed before Kars. The bombardment proceeds with redoubled vigor.

The grand Duke Nicholas, at the head of the eighth army corps, crossed the Danuae near Semnitza on the 27th at daybreak, driving the Turks from their positions. Boats filled with troops continued to cross the river all that day. A Russian official account, dated the 27th, says an engagement with the Turks is still proceeding. Nicopolis has been burned by bombardment. Russians were crossing the Danube the previous night near Sistova, not far from Yantra, assisted by islands between the banks and the terrible fighting is going on, the Turks doing their utmost to resist the enemy. Another crossing is confidently expected at Tlemunda, opposite Nicoposis. The bombardment of Rustchuk continues. All the troops of Gen. Zimmerman crossed the Danube at Galatz.

A special cable dispatch states that bloody fighting is going on at Pyrgos (an island) on the Danube. The Russian troops are crossing en masse and engaging the Turks, who are making a desperate resistance. The slaughter on both sides is terrible. A Russian official dispatch claims a slight advantage and the capture of some outworks before Seewin on the 25th. The dispatch says nothing about the killed and wounded. It is reported from Constantinople that since the Russians crossed the Danube, the Sultan's intimate advisers have more than ever urged him to enter into negotiations with the Czar as soon as the Turks have suffered a serious defeat.

EXPLOSION AT MINNETONKA.

Propeller Katie May Explodes Her Boiler and Goes to the Bottom.

On the morning of the 23d, the steamer Katie May left Excelsior Minn. on the the east side of Lake Minnetonka, with an excursion party consisting of several prominent citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis and took them over to Wayzata when they disembarked and shortly thereafter the steamer started out on her return. About one mile from the latter place and where opposite Guild's Point, the boiler suddenly exploded and the steamer went almost immediately to the bottom. At the time there were five persons on board, but only two (and these badly injured) were picked up by a tow boat which went to the rescue. These were Howard Trumbull, the pilot and Edgar Seamans painter. The killed were Capt. Charles May, the owner of the boat; Charles H. Stoddard, the engineer and Albert Seamans painter. All these were married men the last named leaving a wife and two children and the others a wife and child each. All three were well known and highly respected citizens.

The Katie May was a new boat, the hull having been built at Hudson Wis. last season and completed at Excelsior the past spring. Her machinery was new, her boilers which were calculated to carry 175 pounds of steam were at the time of the accident under a pressure of only 69 pounds. The cause of the explosion is a mystery but the most probable explanation is that the accident was due to low water in the boiler. The propeller was 50 feet long; was owned by Capt. Charles May and his son in law Capt. Mitchell and was valued at $5,000.

We pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that we can do, or any kindness we can show to our fellow-being, let us do it now. Let us not defer or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again.

The President in Boston:

The reception to President Hayes in Boston was very enthusiastic. The President was introduced to the students at Harvard College and replied as follows: Graduates of Harvard University:

This is your day. I may not, I ought not to take up any particle of your valuable time. You will, therefore, excuse me, I am sure, if I take my seat after saying in the briefest way what I feel in my heart. I assure you that I have a greatful appreciation of this hearty greeting. I know how little it is deserved. God grant that during the remainder of my term I may be able to do something to deserve it. [Deafening and long continued applause.]

The banquet given by the city was presided over by Mayor Prince and attended by Gov. Rice, Chief Justice Gray, Judges Shipley, Lowell, Colt and Thomas, H. W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hon. Richard Frothingham, Collector Simmons, Postmaster Tobey, Judge Thomas Russel, ex-Gov. Gaston, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. George P. Doring, Admiral Thatcher, Commodore Spicer and others.

In response to the address of welcome by the Mayor, President Hayes said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I wish that I were prepared to speak on some of the topics of the hour which would interest this large assembly, but all that I can say to-night must be such unconsidered sentences as occur to me at the moment of speaking. I would wish if possible, to convey to you the very deep satisfaction I have felt on my visit to the city of Boston. I know indeed that this reception, this welcome is not for me individually; no individual ever deserved or ever will deserve such kindness and courtesy as I have received. Boston in this speaks her love of union, [applause,] her regard for equal human rights; [prolonged applause,[her aspirations for restored harmony and peace. God grant that Boston, Massachusetts, our whole people, may enjoy the blessings, and the love of which brings you together in this spirit to-night. I beg you to receive my heartiest acknowledgements for your kindness. [Applause and cheers.]

Heroism of Montenegrin Women.

Montenegrin women have the same passionate attachment with the men to family and country, and display much of the same valor. Goptchevitch supplies two most remarkable examples. A sister and four brothers, the four of course all armed, are making a pilgrimage, or excursion to a church. The state of war with the Turk being normal, we need not wonder when we learn that they are attacked unawares on their way, in a pass where they proceed in single file, by seven armed Turks, who announce themselves by shooting dead the first of the brothers and dangerously wounding the second. The odds are fearful, but the fight proceeds. The wounded man leans against the rock, and though he receives another and fatal shot, kills two of the Turks before he dies. The sister presses forward and grasps his rifle and his dagger. At last all are killed on both sides, excepting herself and a single Turk. She asks for mercy; and he promises it, but names her maidenly honor as the price. Indignant, and perceiving that now he is off his guard, she stabs him with the dagger.

He tears it from her hand, they close, and she dashes the wretch over the precipice, into the yawning depth below. The second anecdote is not less singular. Tidings reach a Montenegrin wife that her husband has just been slain by a party under the command of a certain Aga. Knowing the road by which they are traveling, she seizes a rifle, chooses her position, and shoots the Aga dead. The rest of the party take to flight. The wife of the dead Aga sends her an epistle. "Thou hast robbed me of both my eyes. Thou art a genuine daughter of Tsernagora. Come to-morrow alone to the border and prove by trial which of us was the better wife." The Tsernagorine appeared, equipped with the arms of the dead Aga, and alone, as she was invited. But the Turkish woman had thought prudence the better part of valor, and brought an armed champion with her, who charged her on horseback. She shot him dead as he advanced, and, seizing her faithless antagonist, bound her and took her home, kept her as a nurse-maid fer fourteen years, and then let her go back to her place and people.

Capture of Famous Brigands.

Writing of Sicily, says a correspondent, reminds me of the capture of the Alfani brothers, two famous brigands, who were arrested in Palermo on Easter Sunday. The two brothers, who have been for some time the terror of the Sicilian provinces, and on whose head was set a price of $1,000 each, ventured into the city to pass the day with some comrades and friends. Although perfectly disguised, and surrounded by trusty friends, the police in some mysterious way discovered that the brigands were in Palermo, and an ingenious plan was laid to capture them. Two police agents disguised themselves as peasants out for a holiday, and strolled about the city until they got near the house in which the brigands were feasting with their friends. When within ear-shot the pretended peasants began to quarrel. Words ran high, and the two made such a noise that the brigands came to the window to see what was the matter. They saw, as they supposed, two peasants quarreling, and, enjoying the sight, the brigands stayed to look on. At last the pretended row reached such a pitch that one of the disputants drew a revolver, upon which the other ran away, and the brigand's house being the nearest refuge, he ran directly into the doorway, his adversary with the revolver following in hot pursuit. Meantime another part of the plan was being carried out. While the noise outside was going on, the house had been gradually and quietly surrounded by the police, all in plain dress, however, and all more or less concealed, except two, who, at a given signal, suddenly appeared on the scene, as if attracted by the dispute. Seeing one man, revolver in hand, pursuing another, what more natural than that they should in turn give chase? The first two rushed into the brigand's house, the others followed; a whistle was heard and still other men appeared, and before the brigands comprehended the situation the room where they were was filled with armed men.

Then, but too late, it flashed upon them, and although both brothers attempted a desperate resistance, the odds were too great for them and they were soon overpowered.

Pinioned, and handcuffed to each other, they were brought out into the streets of Palermo, where the report that the terrible Alfani brothers had at last been taken, spread like wildfire, and the people crowded into the streets of Palermo, cheering the police as they marched along with their prizes.

Life Rescue.

The true plan to follow, when safety is the call, is to swim with everything below the chin well down under water, the head well back and resting centrally on the floating power of the lungs. But what will you do when your companion is tired out and drowning? That depends. If he is cool and reliable, get in front of him, let him get his hand on your hips (not on your shoulders), and you can carry him quite a distance. That supposes that both parties, rescued and rescuer, understand fair play. The weaker party is the one that ought to drown, if he shows any disposition to drown his friend by a miserable, cowardly death-clutch at the only floating thing around him. In the case of the death-clutch, go to the bottom with your man and leave him there. There may be an unpleasant wrestle, but the real drowning man is ready to quit his prey when he stikes bottom. The better man has his right to come to the surface and swim ashore.

But in a considerable swimming experience, and some rescues, there comes one absolute rule: Never face a drowning man. He welcomes rescue so eagerly that he will hug you around the neck and take you down. The safest and best thing to do is to get behind him, and, unless you are left handed, put your left hand under his right arm-pit. The lift you give him will be enough in ordinary water. He can be coaxed to help himself, and if he is a reasonable being you can bring him to shore. If he is insane with fright, recollect that you are to be both prudent and heroic. Get away from him, clutch his ankle with one hand and tow him ashore. If the bank is near, he is not likely to drown on the way. If he does, it is not your fault. But a brave swimmer is master of his element.

I once saw two young fellows rescue a drowning comrade in a way that was remarkable for its neatness. The poor fellow was in mid-stream, cramped and exhausted, and barely able to keep afloat. Which was first was never decided, but in the critical moment each was behind him, each with a hand under an arm-pit; he was almost a dead-weight on their hands, and they swam him ashore, more dead than alive. It was a struggle, but they were masters of the situation.

Mid-Air Telephoning.

In these days of telephony some interest attaches to two old-time instances of the transmission of sounds for great distances, donbtless from some peculiar electria state of the atmosphere or of the earth. The particulars are these: On the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill—if the traditions of a few years ago universal in Berkshire, Mass., be true—the booming of the cannon on St. Charles was distinctly heard in various towns on the Berkshire hills. At Lee it was first heard by a man digging a well, who called his neighbors, and they also heard it. In Pittsfield it was heard by many persons, and more distinctly by laying their ears to the ground. Captain Jared Ingersoll, Hosea Merrill and others often spoke of it in their latter days to persons now or recently living. In Worthington it was first heard by three recruits for the army resting by the road side with their heads upon their hands and their elbows on the ground. The second case was in 1822, and is related on the authority of the late Dr. O. S. Root, a physician of high standing and of more than ordinary scientific culture. On the twenty-sixth of November in the year named, Samuel Charles, an Oneida Indian, was hung at Lenox for murder, and the Berkshire Greys, a Pittsfield military company, acted as guard. At noon of the day of execution Dr. Root, standing on the hill at the foot of South street, in Pittsfield heard the sound of the drum and fife so clearly that it seemed within a few rods. He went to the brow of the hill, expecting to see the company marching up the side, but, to his surprise saw nothing, although the sound continued. It appeared afterward that at the moment Dr. Root heard them, the drum and fife, the company were marching down Gallow's hill, in Lenox, six miles off. On the same day a party fishing on Pontoosuc lake, ten miles north of Gallow's hill heard the low strains of music proceeding to the place of execution, and then the rapid march played on the return as clearly as though within a few rods. These well attested cases present a fair problem for Professor Bell's solution.

An officer who commanded artillery during the late war informs us of the following remedy for colic in horses which he has tried with perfect success in hundreds of cases: Rub the horse well between the fore legs and around the girth with spirits of turpentine. Immediate relief follows.

DEFECTIVE PAGE