

BOTH VESSELS WENT DOWN.

TWO FREIGHT STEAMERS COLLIDE IN A FOG ON LAKE HURON.

The Boat in Which Twenty-four Sailors Took Refuge was Captain and Every Man was Drowned—Another Boat Taken Twenty-three Shipwrecked Men Safely to Land—Ereves of the Bodies, Wearing Life Preservers, Found Floating in the Lake.

Fort Hark, Mich., Nov. 7.—The steamer Albany of the Western Transit Company and the steamer Philadelphia of the Anchor line collided on Lake Huron off Point aux Barques at 2 o'clock this morning in a dense fog. The Albany was taken in tow by the Philadelphia, but sank in a half hour, her crew going on board the Anchor line steamer. It was not long before the Philadelphia went down also in 200 feet of water.

The crews took to two lifeboats. One had twenty-three persons on board, and reached the shore in safety. The other boat contained twenty-four men. It was capsized, and all on board were lost. The dead are:

A. R. McNeil, James Molloy, Thomas Pearce, Job Price, S. M. Maria, William Sturrah, Frank Kirkcaldy, Albert Heim, all from the Albany.

The aggregate money loss is over \$300,000. The Albany was bound from Chicago to Buffalo, and the Philadelphia from Erie to Duluth. Both were running slowly on account of the dense fog that was hanging over the water. Fog signals were blown regularly by both steamers, but the fog was so thick that the fog boats. Further than this, both captains declined to-night to make any statement.

It is expected that the inquest now being held at East Tawas, where some of the bodies were taken, will bring out the circumstances immediately preceding the crash. When the boats came together the sharp front of the Philadelphia struck the Albany forward of the second gangway or about one-third the way back from the bow. The Philadelphia cut in nearly five feet, and then a slight swell from the recent gale caused the Albany to strike the Philadelphia's bow. The Albany's steel plates that after some ten minutes Capt. McDonald ordered his men to abandon the ship, and they were all taken safely on board the Philadelphia. Up to that point Capt. McDonald supposed that the Philadelphia was not seriously damaged, as his crew had struck his steamer head on. His crew was transferred without loss of life, and the Philadelphia continued to drag the sinking Albany shoreward.

At 10 o'clock the collision the Albany reeled and then went to the bottom bow first. By this time the Philadelphia was seen to be in the greatest peril and the two lifeboats were launched. The crews were evenly divided between them, the two Captains going in one with most of the officers, while most of the crew went in the other. The two boats pulled away from the sinking steamer a few minutes before she followed the Albany to the bottom. The effort was made to keep the boats in company, but the fog was so dense that they were soon parted. The two Captains and the officers reached shore at 11 o'clock this morning. They were confident that the other boat was safe, as they had no trouble themselves. As the hours went by and the second boat did not appear, the Captains called on the Point aux Barques life saving crew to go in search of it. The fog was so thick that they were unable to find it.

After pushing out into the lake for several miles the life savers found the missing boat bottom up. Near by they found eleven bodies, all wearing life preservers marked steamer Philadelphia. The bodies were put in the steamer city of Detroit. It is supposed that no survivors could be found, and it is supposed that the remaining thirteen in the overturned boat did not wear life preservers and sank immediately after it capsized.

Capt. Huff and the mate of the Albany left here at once for Tawas in order to identify the bodies and send the bodies home. Nearly all of the lost were shipped from Buffalo. The steamer City of Concord arrived at Tawas this afternoon with eleven bodies from the lost Albany and Philadelphia. The coroner was summoned and began an inquest to-night. One of the bodies had a watch attached to a silver watch which had stopped at 4:45 o'clock. The stopped watch indicated that the lifeboat could not have carried its passengers more than an hour before it was capsized.

The Albany passed the Straits of Mackinac on Monday night, and from the time it took her to reach Point aux Barques, it is said that she was running at much less than her usual speed through the fog. The Philadelphia passed Port Huron into Lake Huron at 9:30 o'clock on Monday evening. She had reached Point aux Barques in a seven-hour run, and as she was in a slow boat, she must have been running at nearly full speed during most of that distance.

The rules of navigation are very stringent in regard to boats running at full speed through fog, but this is a question that the United States steamship companies have not made more closely than the local Coroner will do. The Albany was built in Detroit in 1884, was worth \$200,000, and is partially insured. The Philadelphia was built by David Bell at Buffalo in 1897, and was valued at \$300,000. The Albany had on board 200 passengers, 17,000 bushels of coal, and 75,000 lbs. of oats. The grain was shipped by Richardson & Co. The steamer was in command of Capt. McDonald, who has been in the service of the Western Transit Company for over ten years. He is known as one of the most careful navigators.

The Philadelphia was commanded by A. E. Huff, a young man. Point aux Barques is a projecting thumb of the lower peninsula of Michigan, enclosing Saginaw Bay. It is a point where steamers change their courses when bound down up Lake Huron for Lake Michigan. It has been the scene of many casualties.

The Albany was among the best of the modern steel lake steamers, and had always been considered one of the best boats for making money ever constructed on the lakes. On her first season out she went around the Straits of Mackinac, and came near being a total loss. From that time she has run without mishap, trading regularly between Chicago and Buffalo.

A CATACLYSM IN THE HOLL ALBION. Everything Was Sunk While the Firmest Were Drowning Out a Blaze.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 7.—Col. A. H. King, proprietor of the Hollon Hotel, sat in his office reading at 7:30 o'clock to-night, when a man rushed in crying:

"Your building is all afire!" Col. King is a veteran volunteer fireman of New York, having been a member of old Unity Hose, and he did not lose his head. He took the fourth story elevator, after notifying at 7:30 o'clock of the fire, and he saved the alarm. The huge building was of wood, and the fire broke out in the kitchen. Everything was smothered. A fireman pushed down the stairs, and the fire was smothered. Fireman William Adkins was overcome by smoke, but soon recovered.

Six New Yellow Fever Cases. BRIDGEVILLE, Pa., Nov. 7.—Six new cases are reported to-day. Three are white—Alexander Anderson, George W. Gorman, and George Gorman. Thirty-one patients were discharged.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

A Discarded Husband Commits a Double Murder and Kills Himself.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—Three months ago Maggie Savage, wife of Richard Savage, a street car conductor, returned to Halifax, her former home, with her little boy, Dick, three years old. She left her husband because he was jealous, threatened to shoot her, and altogether their home was, as she expressed it, "a hell upon earth." Savage is said here to have lived in 128 South street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

She has since supported herself and boy by sewing. Her husband arrived here by the steamer from Boston yesterday, and last night visited his wife and urged her to return with him. This she refused to do, and Savage left her and put up at a hotel.

About 9 o'clock this morning, he called at the house where his wife had rooms, and asked if she was at home. He was told that she was, and immediately went up to her room. A little girl passing the door a few minutes before he arrived, he saw her. "Have you nothing to say?" Mrs. Savage replied: "I made this home for myself and child, and I intend to stay in it."

Savage said: "You will never leave it!" "No," answered Mrs. Savage, and then follows three shots in rapid succession.

The girl ran screaming down stairs and the police were immediately summoned. When they arrived they saw Mrs. Savage on her back shot through the head. Her child lay across her feet in the face with bullet holes through his head. Savage lay a few feet away with blood pouring from a wound just back of his ear and a revolver lying by his side. The child was already dead. Savage was dying, and his wife just breathing. She was taken to the hospital, but cannot live many hours.

There was an Englishman of good address, about 20 years old. His wife was a Halifax girl, about 25 years old. They were married five years ago, and had one child. Savage's mother is in an insane asylum. His father is dead. Mrs. Savage's name was Maggie Lapthorn. She had several sisters, married. One is in Halifax, and her brothers one living in New York and the other in Boston.

SENATOR LODGE IN A RUNAWAY. Thrown from a Carriage on His Way Home from a Political Meeting.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 7.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was in a runaway accident last night. After speaking at Gloucester he was met by Augustus P. Gardner, his son-in-law, with a carriage to be driven to Hamilton to pass the night. The carriage overturned, and the senator and his wife were thrown out. The horse ran to the stable at Hamilton. Mrs. Gardner at once sent another carriage, which met the coachman and Senator Lodge in Essex. The senator walked to the carriage, although sore from his bruises. Hamilton was reached early this morning. Senator Lodge had a narrow escape from serious injury.

BIG MAIL ROBBERY SCHEME. It Succeeded, but One of the Conspirators Has Turned State's Evidence.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 7.—Deputy United States Marshal J. M. Hamilton arrived in San Antonio on Sunday night with John D. Walling, a United States mail stage driver; Charles Roe, a druggist and Vice-President of Coke County Bank, and W. B. Buchanan, President of the same institution, in Fort Stock, Tex. They had been caught together in a robbery of the United States mail and conspiracy to defraud the Government. Dr. J. M. Harris of Robert Lee was arrested on the same charge and turned State's evidence, implicating Buchanan, Walling, and Roe. He was on the ground when the robbery was committed. About a month before the robbery Buchanan was shot and killed by a man who was supposed to be a member of his own party. The robbery was planned by Harris, who was to issue \$3,000 in Post Office orders in various parts of the State in favor of Buchanan, which was to be collected and equally divided among the four, and on the night of the robbery the stage driver was to take the mail pouches to the depot, and the money showing evidence of his statement the cut mail pouches.

THIS TRIFLE USED A BUTTON HOOK. He Had Just Left the Penitentiary and Had Forty Fawna Tickets When Caught.

George Leimbach, a boarder in the house of Rudolph Stroedel at 105 Lewis avenue, Williamsburgh, woke up at 3 A. M. yesterday and saw his clothing scattered on the floor. He called to William Lauff, who lives in the next building, and Lauff said that his clothing was also scattered on the floor. Both got out of bed. Leimbach went toward the hall door. At the threshold an undersized man with a slouch hat pulled down over his eyes clinked him by the neck of his coat, and he was taken to the man and turned him over to Police-Master Donner of the 105th avenue. The man was a young man, about 20 years old, and was wearing a slouch hat and a coat with a small button hook. He was taken to the penitentiary, and a few days ago after serving two years for grand larceny.

DIED OF HIS BROKEN NECK. Harry Richardson Succumbed to Exhaustion After Wasting \$200,000.

Harry Richardson, who broke his watch in diving in Bath Beach on August 5 last, died yesterday afternoon in the Homoprotic Hospital in Brooklyn.

The physicians were surprised, first by the fact that Mr. Richardson should have lived at all after the accident, and afterward by the remarkable vitality he proved to possess. His case was made a special study by many physicians, and extraordinary measures were taken to prolong the young man's life. He was able to walk, and he was able to get up and dress himself. He was able to move about on his feet. The nurse attended to him, and he was able to get up and dress himself. He was able to move about on his feet. The nurse attended to him, and he was able to get up and dress himself.

CITY OF DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Advises received to-day from the Intel. of Iowa, the subject of a recently destroyed by earthquake on Oct. 30. A church and the schoolhouses of the town were completely ruined. Not a single house within its bounds was left in a habitable condition.

No Evidence Against the Lynchers. NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Jury summoned to inquire into the deaths of Ned Waggoner, William Waggoner, Samuel Motlow, and Eliza Motlow who were lynched near Lynchburg on Saturday last, has completed its work. The jury men composing the majority could be obtained.

DESPERATE RIF NATIVES.

THEY ADVANCE UNDER FIRE TO THE VERY WALLS OF MELLILA.

The Town Entirely Invested on the Land Side—Spanish Troops Unable to Carry Supplies Under the Rain of Bullets—Other Tribes Beginning to Make Trouble for Spain All A'round the Coast—Spain May Declare War Upon the Sultan of Morocco.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The fighting at Mellila was renewed yesterday. The Rifians blocked the approaches to the forts and advanced close to Mellila itself. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, as it was feared the attackers would attempt to take Mellila by assault. So close were they that bullets from their rifles fell into the square in the centre of the town and were flattened against the walls of houses. The Spanish troops poured a hot fire into the enemy, but it had no effect in checking their advance.

At night further endeavors were made to disembark the horses and other supplies from the steamer. The electric light was used, and it was soon found that the Rifians had an excellent opportunity to pick off the Spaniards. Their fire was redoubled and the work had to stop.

Convoy despatched with rations and water to the outlying forts are in great danger. The Rifians attack them, and it is only by desperate fighting and suffering that they are carried through. The enemy is now destroying the roads. This will make the conveyance of supplies extremely difficult.

The Correspondence says that if the struggle in Morocco is prolonged Spain will declare war on the Sultan and make the Rifians a part of a successful expedition.

SEÑOR GONZALEZ DE CASTILLO, formerly Prime Minister, addressed a Conservative meeting in this city last night. He said that he disapproved of the Government's policy generally, but the present was a time for patriotism. He demanded that all parties should unite in an effort to save the country. He said that the Government should not abandon her territory in Africa forever, either by trampling upon the country's honor and flag, or she must make the sacrifice of men and money the Government required.

FINANCE MINISTER GONZALEZ announced a national subscription to defray the expense of the Mellila campaign. The bank of Spain has given 250,000 francs, the Duke of Pamela 25,000. Rich and poor are subscribing liberally.

TASHER, Nov. 7.—It is reported here that the most recent among the fighting on Morocco against the Spanish occupation of Moroccan territory is spreading. The warlike Anghera tribes are said to be marching against Ceuta, one of the Spanish presidios on the African coast. Nineteen hundred of the tribesmen are advancing against the town. A moderate force of Spanish troops is at Ceuta, under command of Gen. Corras.

EMPEROR WILLIAM GOES HUNTING. One of His Attendants Killed at a Station on the Road.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Emperor William has gone on a hunting expedition to the Black Forest. He arrived at Tübingen, Württemberg, this morning, where he was met by the King of Württemberg, a large crowd had gathered about the railroad station, and they gave the Emperor a most hearty reception. After the Emperor and the King had exchanged greetings they proceeded to the King's estate at Debenhausen, where the preserves will be hunted. No official reception was given to his Majesty.

An incident occurred on the trip to Tübingen. The Emperor's carriage was overturned by a train. The Emperor was injured, and the train stopped at Mannheim, and Herr Schroeder, an official of the railroad, was called to the Emperor's dining car to hand a telegram from the Emperor's wife, who had written from the footboard his foot slipped and he fell to the track. A passing engine ran over and he was killed. The Emperor was carried into the station, and his Majesty, who was an eyewitness to the accident, was very sympathetic with Frau Schroeder.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS. The Conservatives Elect Nearly as Many Members as All Other Parties.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Complete returns from the Prussian Parliamentary elections give the following totals: Conservatives and Free Conservatives, 210; National Liberals, 87; clericals, 46; Radicals, 20; Poles, 18; Danes, 2; Socialists, 1; and the remainder are members of the People's party, among them Eugen Richter, for whom a seat was kept upon the capital of the Prussian States, and the Government vote was cast here by Prince Bismarck, Baron Reichenbach, conservative, defeated Dr. Koelliker by a large majority.

The World's Fair in 1900. PARIS, Nov. 7.—The sub-committee of the Commission on Organization of the World's Exposition to be held in this city in 1900, has unanimously approved the project to hold the exposition on the Champ de Mars, with the addition of the grounds of the Palais du Trocadéro, the Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quai des Minimes, the Cours de la Reine, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Bois de Vincennes. The grounds of the Palais du Trocadéro are connected with the Champ de Mars by the Pont d'Alma. A large bridge will be built across the Seine, and the Bois de Vincennes will be connected with the Bois de Boulogne by the Bois de Vincennes. The various sites show given in connection with the exposition will be at Vincennes, on the outskirts of Paris.

Her Wedding Gift from the Royal Family. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The marriage of Miss Lilian, only daughter of Sir Algernon Northwick, to the Earl of Natal, which will take place in this city on Nov. 15, is exciting much interest in London society. The Queen has sent to the bride-elect a handsome silver tea service. Ex-Lord Salisbury has given her a gold-plated tea service, and other present were a heart-shaped basket studded with pearls from the Duke of Devonshire, and an Arab horse from her father, Lord Salisbury. The members of the royal family have sent her congratulatory messages.

Miss Grant Engaged to the Earl of Essex. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The betrothal of Miss Edith Grant to the Earl of Essex, which was announced to-day, The Earl of Essex and Viscount Malmesbury, whose family name is Capell, was born in 1867. He succeeded his grandfather, the sixth Earl of Essex, in 1891. He is a member of the House of Commons. He is a member of the House of Commons. He is a member of the House of Commons.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. The Corinth Canal will be opened for traffic on Nov. 8. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the French Cabinet, on President Carnot's advice, has decided not to modify the composition of the Ministry. The Chamber and the Senate have had to indicate its views.

REPUTATION BAZAAR.

Correct Styles, Perfect Fitting.

Has always been a special feature of our Boys' Clothing, as only the best designers and cutters are employed. By making Children's wear a special business, we have acquired facilities for manufacturing high class goods at unusually low prices—our all wool suits at

Five Dollars are good examples, guaranteed to give satisfactory wear.

60-62 West 23d St.

THROAT CUT, BREAST STABBED. Miss Maud Hobbes Makes Two Attempts on Her Life—A Queer Case.

Maud Hobbes, a handsome unmarried woman of 27 years, has occupied an apartment at 307 West Forty-third street for a year. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon Miss Hobbes called her colored servant into her room and told her she could not go to work for the night, and that she need not return until noon of yesterday. Miss Hobbes was writing letters. The girl noticed blood on her hand, and asked where it came from.

"That's something you need not know about," said Miss Hobbes. The girl wondered but went home without asking further questions. She returned yesterday morning, and the first thing she noticed upon opening the door of the apartment was a great pool of coagulated blood on the floor of the private hall. She rushed into the bedroom and found her mistress lying on a lounge, with a towel wrapped around her neck. Upon the floor beside her was a big carving knife, and upon a table near by a steel nail file. Both were covered with blood.

The girl rushed into the hall and called for the doctor. The nearest physician she could find was Dr. J. M. Harris, who lived in the second street, who hurried back with her. Dr. Harris found Miss Hobbes so weak that he could not lift her. He called for a nurse. In her left breast were two deep cuts, and her throat was cut from the left ear half way round. "Let me die," she cried, when she saw him. "I want to die!"

Dr. Harris sent the servant out for some brandy to calm the woman. He washed the wounds, and after the servant had been sent home, he called the police. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt street, and the woman was taken to Bellevue, where she was placed in the prison ward. She refused to give any explanation.

Her name is Maud Hobbes, and she is a trained nurse, and that she came here from a hospital in New York. Her neighbors say that she had many friends, and that she was a very kind and generous woman. She was a member of the church, and she was a very good woman. She was a member of the church, and she was a very good woman. She was a member of the church, and she was a very good woman.

PRELIMINARY CASE. His Lawyers Will Probably Ask for Change of Venue.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—It is said that when the case of Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, is called before Judge Tuthill on Nov. 27, the Government will ask for a change of venue. They will argue that a public sentiment is so rabidly against the prisoner that he could not get a fair trial in Cook county.

Ordinarily to-day would have been visitors' day at the county jail, but election day, however, the jail was closed to all visitors. Prendergast was in good humor. He sat in his cell and whistled all morning. Afterward he went to the kitchen and ate a good meal. He had nothing to say for publication he said.

His lawyers have advised me not to talk to any one about my case," said the fellow, "and I am not going to talk." I told my story long ago. The papers are all down on me. There is nothing to be done. I will not talk to any newspaper to-day. No, I won't talk further. It would do me no good."

Newfoundland's Elections. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 7.—The election returns until 10 o'clock to-night give the White Government six men and the Opposition three. The Opposition won two seats from the Government. The Government seats two come from constituencies promised to be Government seats. The Opposition seats two are expected to prove convincing. Present indications point to the Government's electing a small majority.

Socialists Arrested in Warsaw. WARSAW, Nov. 7.—Twenty-six more arrests have been made here in connection with the Socialists' agitation. Most of the prisoners are Socialists. The Governor of Warsaw, who has been in office for some time past, it is said from the effects of a police raid on the Socialists' headquarters, and expects to recover a great many of them.

The British Fleet in the Mediterranean. LONDON, Nov. 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone in response to questions relative to the strength of the British and other fleets in the Mediterranean, said that the Government was particularly satisfied of the quantity and capacity of the British Mediterranean fleet. He said that the Government intended to discuss the condition of the navy as affected by recent events.

The Emperor's Compliments to Caprivi. BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Kaiser's portrait to the Emperor sent with his portrait to Chancellor von Caprivi an autograph letter saying: "I consider it my duty to give this to you, as a renewed proof of my confidence in the face of the great attacks which you recently have been a victim."

FIRING UPON OUR FLAG.

OURAGE UPON AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP IN HONDURAS.

The Costa Rica Fired Upon as She Left Amacala After Refusing to Give Up a Passenger Charged with Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The advice received by the Department of State from the scene of the last trouble in Honduras are to the following effect: Minister Baker boarded the Costa Rica, an American ship, at Corinto in Nicaragua for Salvador. The ship entered a port of Honduras and while there the authorities of the Government demanded of the Captain the surrender of Borilla, a citizen of Honduras, who was a passenger on the ship on his way to Guatemala. Borilla, it is understood, had been engaged in some insurrectionary movement in Honduras for which a criminal charge was pending against him. After the ship had been fired upon, the Costa Rica was leaving the port six or seven shots were fired, directly at her or in front of her to bring her to a stop.

In conformity with the usage of the Department there is no hint of the Secretary's intention in the matter. If, however, the usual course is followed, the department will probably wait for full advice before taking any action looking to redress. Besides, it is a question whether the shots were directed against the vessel and crew, and whether there is any ground for believing that the vessel was engaged in the receipt of further arms or supplies to be taken to prevent any illegal interference with the American steamer.

The attitude of our Government in such a case has been a matter of debate for several instances, notably that of Gen. Borilla, a citizen of Honduras, who was a passenger on the Costa Rica, which is well known as the Gomez case. The attitude of our Government in such a case has been a matter of debate for several instances, notably that of Gen. Borilla, a citizen of Honduras, who was a passenger on the Costa Rica, which is well known as the Gomez case.

NEWS OF THE NAVY. Commodore Skerritt Ordered to Be Examined for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A day order made public to-day by the Department of the Navy, Commodore Joseph N. Skerritt to be examined for promotion. Commodore Skerritt has been detached from the command of the Pacific station, having been at Honolulu for several months. He will assume command of the Asiatic station, holding his rank on the Pacific station. He will probably be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA HIS FLAGSHIP. Commodore Skerritt is on his way to San Francisco from Hawaii, and is expected to arrive within a day or two. His examination is in anticipation of a vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals during his absence on the Asiatic station. Similar examinations for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral have been undergone by Commodore J. G. Walker and Commodore J. G. Walker and Commodore J. G. Walker, respectively in their grade. Commodore Walker will become a Rear Admiral next, and Commodore Lamson's promotion will follow on the retirement of Admiral A. J. Sigsbee.

SKERRITT STANDS NO. 3 in his grade, and his promotion will follow on the retirement of Admiral Irwin, the officer who relieves him at Honolulu, who will retire April 15 next. Commodore Skerritt is on his way to San Francisco from Hawaii, and is expected to arrive within a day or two. His examination is in anticipation of a vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals during his absence on the Asiatic station.

Information received at the Navy Department from Norfolk shows that the injury to the turret of the Admiral B. H. Ingham, which was caused by the explosion of a shell, will not be repaired, but that it will be replaced by a new turret. The turret will be replaced by a new turret. The turret will be replaced by a new turret.

THE TOP-HEAVY GENEROUS. Interesting Experiments to Be Made to Test Their Stability.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Having endorsed the plans proposed by the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs for remedying top-heaviness and other defects in the Detroit and cruisers of similar type, the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has authorized to await the result of some interesting experiments before taking action in the case of the gunboats Machias and Castine, both of which were believed to be top-heavy. One of these experiments, perhaps the most important, will take place in the water tank at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., under the supervision of the Chief Constructor, Fernald, a member of the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs. It will consist in placing the gunboats in the water tank, and in determining the effect of the weight of the water and the weight of the gunboats on their stability. The vessels whose defects are to be considered by the Board, the experiment is of the greatest importance. As the Machias and Castine are the only gunboats of their type in the service, it is of the greatest importance to determine their stability.

NEW YORK LEGACY TO TRINITY COLLEGE. HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—The will of the late Judge Dwight Whitfield Parole of the Supreme Court leaves \$25,000 to Trinity College; \$10,000 to the Hartford Hospital, and \$5,000 to the Hartford Hospital. He also left \$5,000 to the Hartford Hospital. He also left \$5,000 to the Hartford Hospital.

THE WEATHER. The high-pressure area, with clear weather, extended over the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and clear weather extended there westward to the Rocky Mountains. An area of rain has settled over the Southern States from Virginia to Florida. Freezing temperatures were reported from northern New York and New England; also in northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. Elsewhere the temperature was above freezing point.

FOR HAINES, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair weather; for Massachusetts, fair, probably followed by steady winds; warmer in western portion; sea to south winds; warmer in western portion; sea to south winds; warmer in western portion; sea to south winds.

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LONDON IS WAITING ANXIOUSLY.

MORISON FREWEN SAYS COLORADO'S SILVER OUTPUT MAY CAUSE A PANIC THERE.

COLORADO BRUNSON, Col., Nov. 7.—Moreton Frewen is the guest of Count James de Bunsen in this city. He is in the State to look into the silver question, and find out if the mines can produce with silver below 70 cents, and if a general adjustment of wages will assist the mine owners in continuing the work of developing their property. In an interview he said: "The output of silver means very much to London. The relations of our exchanges, especially with China, are at a snapping point. The China silver dollar is now not worth more than fifty cents, the rate of exchange having steadily fallen from 64 to 50, since 1875. If Colorado keeps on producing silver as before, the price of the bullion will be forced to drop a few cents more before it will produce a panic among London merchants. If, on the other hand, your mines slow down, decreasing the output of silver bullion, the price of sale and thereby increasing the profits of our merchants may tide over for a while. If not, I look for a very serious time between now and Christmas in London. Our export trade has been steadily decreasing of late, and in price. It is a question of volume for the merchants and laborers that they have been able to adapt themselves to the constantly changing conditions. It has been at Washington for the past week and the currency question is the subject of our daily papers. I have not seen anything in the utterances of the President, however, which would lead one to suppose that he had studied the question at all. But before an international conference may be called, it is a question of course, the ultimate solution of the problem, your country, has something to do. If the British Government has been able to adjust its policy with the currency question, with the result of lowering the price of silver, and other precious metals, it could not have gone better than the French Government, and the other Western States will have a very good example to follow. London has no money to invest in America. It has no money to invest in America. It has no money to invest in America.

Mr. Frewen said that he believed that the experiment of closing the mine to free coinage for the United States would be a good one. The French experiment of opening her mine to the United States would be a good one. The French experiment of opening her mine to the United States would be a good one.

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