COLON DEVASTATED

The Metropolis of Central America Reduced to Ashes.

Riotous Looters Shot Down by the Soldiery.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Colon (Aspinwall), in Colombia, very early on a recent morning. It consumed the greater portion of the town, destroying three-fourths of the place, including the most important busi-

The fire commenced shortly after mid-The fire commenced shortly after midnight. It originated in the back of the store of Rathbun & Pratze, on Bolivar and Fifth streets, near the Electric Light Company's building, which was entirely destroyed. From the start to the time when it burned itself out the property of the first fed on immense. feart to the time when it burned itself our pear the market the fire fed on immense quantities of alcohol, spirits, petroleum, and other inflammable materials, and was en-tirely beyond human control. Without in-terruption the flames sprang up in three directions—southerly through Bolivar and Front street, sweeping away every business place, store, and private residence in the way: westerly through Fifth street to the Royal Mail premises, Panama Railway, and General Superintendent's offices, leaving nothing but the walls standing of the latter, and northerly to Fourth street.

In all about 150 buildings were destroyed including the Postoffice, Supreme Court, Al-caldia, Municipality Prefectura, the agencies of all the steamship companies except the French Company, the Pacific Mail and Royal Mail offices and part of the wharf, every business house of importance on Front street, and all the hotels.
The inhalitants were panic-stricken for a

to The inhabitants were panic-stricken for a while, but order was soon restored. The fire was got under control about 7 A. M., but a pile of lumber belonging to the Boston Ice Company, containing about 250,000 feet, was still burning.

000. The total loss of the Panama Railway alone is calculated at \$100,000.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. Some believe it was accidental, while others think it was of incendiary

forigin. The burned property is guarded at present by soldiers. Only a few of the principal business firms were partly insured.

Several steamers were obliged to leave the wharf during the fire. The United States Several steamers were obliged to leave the, wharf during the fire. The United States man-of-war Kearsarge left some hours before the fire broke out. At last accounts the fire had been completely subdued. About a hundred cars of freight in the railroad yard

were consumed.

Dwing to the riotous behavior of a mob of looters the military opened fire with ball cartridges, killing and wounding several persons. Reinforcements of police have been dispatched. A supply of food has also been contributed units the supply of the suppl ent. Everything is reported quiet now. Colon, or Aspinwall, is the scaport of the r Colon, or Aspinwall, is the scaport of the United States of Colombia, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama. The town contains about three thousand inhabitants. It is the Pacific end of the railroad connecting Aspinwall with Panama. The railroad depot is near the centre of the town, and is connected with the wharf and the steamers by a track which has apparently not been injured. not been injured.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY. Patrick Connorton and His Daughter Thrown Over a Precipice.

The residents of Laceyville, Bradford County, who saw a roaring and plunging horse attached to a carriage in which sat Patrick Conterton and his daughter, Mary, eighteen years old, on the edge of a precipice last evening, will never forget the sight. The horror of the situation was heightened by the fact that they were was heightened by the fact that they were at such a distance that they could only look on and await the tragedy that was inevitable. Before a move could be made to assist them the horse took the fatal leap, and both pocupants of the vehicle went with it to the

bettom of the abyss, seventy feet.
The news spread rapidly through the village, and soon its 300 inhabitants were gathered near the spot.
Connorton's wife and two small children were among the throng, and their wild cries and appeals to the excited crowd were pitiful to the extreme. in the extreme.

at length lowered into the A rope was at length lowered into the abyss, and one of the men descended. For several minutes not a sound was heard, and the suspense was agonizing to those who stood around, and by strong efforts only was Mrs. Connorton prevented from attempting the perilous task of descending herself.

A jerking of the rope indicated that

A jerking of the rope indicated that some one was coming up. It was the man who had descended it, and the sad intelligence which he bore was plainly apparent before he spoke. Both Connerton and his daughter were dead.

It was evident death had overtaken them

before they reached the bottom of the ravine. Not a bone in the horse's body was left un-broken, while the carriage was splintered.

FIVE HUNDRED DROWNED.

The Turkish Man-of-War Ertogroul Founders With All Her Crew. Cable despatches from Hiogo, Japan, state

that the Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul has foundered at sea. Five hundred of the crew were drowned. Osman Pacha, whose success in holding

back the Russians at Plevna gave him a high rank as a fighting general, was on board and was lost. He had been on an official visit to Japan, having been intrusted with a special mission from the Sultan to the mikado.

Ali Pasha, one of the few Turkish generals

who entered the army as a private soldier, accompanied Osman as an envoy of the Sultan to the Japanese Emperor.

The progress of the Ertogroul since she left Constantinople for the East many months ago has been a most undignified nied Osman as an envoy of the Sul-

months ago has been a most undighined and ludicrous one. She left Turkey short f money, it being understood that supplies were to be sent for her use to the ports at which she was to call. The result was that her sojourn in those countries was indefinitely prolonged, in consequence of the officials at home not being able to keep their promises

was not powder enough on board to enable her crew to fire the regulation salutes. She was a wooden frigate built cruiser of 2314 tons burden, built in 1863. and carried forty-one guns of small calibre.

SLAVE TRADING.

Over 10,000 South Sea Islanders Sold Into Servitude.

Late advices from the South Sea Islands tell a startling story of the treatment of Island savages. Whole islands in the Solomon group in the New Hebrides and in other sections of Polynesia have been depopulated by the ravages of men employed to seize and transport natives to the plantations of New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

Caledonia and the Fift Islands.

Scarcely a vessel arrives from Australia that does not bring news of the massacre of some white trader or skipper by natives who have been gradually driven into desperation by the treatment they have received from the whites. Thirty or more vessels are en-gaged in the nefarious traffic and no less than 10,000 native savages have been carried off into slavery.

A BULLET'S TWO VICTIMS A Texas Girl Accidently Kills Her Brother and Sister.

During James Ledenham's absence from home, at Merrivale, Texas, his little son was found in the yard playing with his father's Winchester rifle. An older daughter at tempted to take the weapon from the boy and the gun was accidentally discharged with fatal effect. The ball entered the boy's mouth and passed through his brain, killing him instantly. The screaming and distracte girl hurried into the house for assistance, and on entering the door fall over the present. on entering the door fell over the prostrat-body of her sister. The ball, after its worl of death in the yard, passed through the weather boarding of the bouse and killed the second member of the family. The ball tool effect in the rear part of the girl's head answas found lodged in her mouth.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. The Democrats of Massachusetts met in State convention at Worcester and nomi-nated William E. Russell, of Cambridge, for Governor, by acclamation.

the Police Board to make a recount of the city's population. EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PEINOTTO, to Lyons, France, died at his residence in New York city, of consumption. Mr. Peixotto was born in that city November 13, 1834. He was regarded as a representative American

MAYOR GRANT, of New York city, asked

DION BOUCICAULT, the great dramatist and actor, died at his home in New York city of pneumonia. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1822, and during his lifetime wrote thirtyfive plays. CHARLES MILLER, candidate for Governor

of Pennsylvania on the Prohibition ticket, has written a letter withdrawing from the ticket. Pressure of business is assigned as the cause. VICE-PRESIDENT WEBB, of the New York

Central Railroad, said that none of the late strikers would be taken back to work. MISS MABEL BEECHER, the nineteen-year old daugther of one of the wealthiest far-mers in Farmington, Conn., committed sui-

THE bodies Emilie Rossi, the nineteen-vear-old actress, and her lover, Gustave Koch, who committed suicide almost simultaneous ly in New York city, were cremated side by side at Fresh Pond, Long Island. Thousands of Germans followed the funeral.

THE Coroner's Jury found that a signal men was to blame for Shoemakersville, Penn. for the accident near

MRS. MARY ALENA WHITTEN, of West-port, Me., aged sixteen, shot herself dead. She had been married three months. A FIRE in the Eagle Oil Refinery's works in Bayonne, N. J., caused a loss of \$250,000. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Minister to Germany, arrived in New York city on a leave of absence.

South and West.

A LONG standing feud between the Meur and Blevins families at Sandborn, Ind , culminated in a bloody affray, in which two of the Meurs were fatally hacked with an axe and Rufus Blevins was shot and instantly

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RUSK made an address to the farmers in Ohio at the State

In a fit of anger Charles Drumm, a saloon keeper of Springfield, Ohio, killed his wife and then blewout his brains. He leaves two young children and considerable prop

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS was re-elected President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in session at Toledo, Ohio. C. L. BARNES shot and killed Policeman Wauless in Denver, Col. The policeman returned the fire, fatally wounding Barnes.
GEORGE R. DAVIS, of Chicago, Ill., has been elected Director-General of the World's Fair.

Two families of colored people were camped for the night at the ford of the creek near Evansville, Ind. During the night there must have been a cloudburst, for the creek rose so rapidly as to cut off their escape, drowning six of the nine.

THR Colorado Republican State Convention, at Denver, nominated John L. Routt, of Arapahoe County, for Governor and Judge William Storey, of Ouray, for Lieutenant-Governor.

SAMUEL MURRELL, the oldest Mason in Kentucky, died in Bowling Green the other day, aged ninety-eight years. He received the Master Mason's degree in 1816.

DURING an exciting personal encounter in a crowded restaurant-saloon at Chicago, Ill., between two noted gamblers each fatally shot the other. The contestants were "Bull Haggerty and "Bad Jimmy" Connorton. THE Oakland Bank at Chicago, Ill., has

suspended payment. Liabilities, \$30,000. The failure also closes the Hyde Park Bank, a branch of the Oakland Bank. Neither bank will resume business. ONE of the most terrific cyclones that ever

visited the western portion of North Caro Greensboro. The tobacco crop in that section of the State was almost ruined. While John Gladson and his son James

were crossing a railroad track near Oolte-wah, Tenn., they were struck by a wild engine and killed. THERE were terrible floods at Hot Springs

Ark., and the valley from one end to the other is in ruins. The main thoroughfare is flooded the whole length of the avenue and every movable object carried away. loss to property will amount to \$75,000. SIX distinct shocks of earthquake were no-

ticed a few afternoons ago at Columbia, NAPOLEON WHITE was hanged for the murder of his wife at Tallahassee, Fla.

Washington.

THE House conferees on the Tariff bill acepted the Aldrich reciprocity amendment. ACCORDING to the Census Bureau the total population for Arizona Territory is 59,691. In 1880 the population was 40,440. Net increase 19,251 or 47.60 per cent.

SPEAKER REED attempted to keep Democratic members in their seats in the by ordering the doorkeepers to lock the doors. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, smashed one door and walked out, while other members turned the kay in another door and also left the House.

CONGRESSMAN DE HAVEN, of California, has mailed his resignation as a member of the List Congress to the Governor of the State, to take effect November 3, the day before election. Mr. De Haven has been nominated to a judicial office and hence his resignation as Congressman.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Theodore M. Schleier, of Teanessee, to be Consul at Amsterdam. THE President has signed the River and Harbor bill.

CHAIRMAN CANDLER, of Massachusetts, from the Special House Committee on the World's Fair, has reported to the House a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the progress of the details for the holding of the Exposi-

tion in Chicago. THE President has sent to the Senate the appointment of Colonel Edward V. Villum. surgeon, to be Chief Medical Purveyor with the rank of Colonel from August 28, 1890, vice Colonel Baxter, appointed Surgeon-

General. SENATOR ALDRICH and Major McKinley united in a telegram to the President at Cresson, Penn., that the Tariff bill would be reported back immediately, making it possible for Congress to adjourn by October 1.

FROM the House Indian Affairs Committee From the House Indian Attairs Committee a bill was reported to pay \$6,211,714 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation of Indians for title in fee simple to 6,201,633 acres of land in the Indian Territory, being land which the Indians in 1855 ceded to the United States for the especial purpose of locating other friendly Indians and freedmen thereon.

THE President made the following nomina tions: Judges of Probate in the Territory of Utah-Francis L. Daggett, of Washing-ton County; Henry Shields, Summit ton County; Henry Shields, Summit County; Charles A. Herman, Tocele County; Jacob Johnson, San Pete County; Stephen V. Frazier, Rich County; Charles Foote, Juan County; William Goodwin, Cache County; Hector W. Haight, Davis County; Thomas S. Watson, Wasach County.

The executive session of the Senate was confined to the consideration of the nomination of George B. Maney, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, who was confirmed.

Foreign. THE state of affairs in Switzerland is bor-

lering on anarchy. GOVERNOR-GENERAL LORD STANLEY, Of Canada, gave a ball at the Citadel in Quebec in honor of Prince George of Wales. JOHN DILLON and William O'Brien, mem

hers of the British Parliament, were arrested in Ireland for conspiracy and advising ten-ants not to pay their rent. Six boys and girls have committed suicide at Vienna, Austria, through chagrin, when obliged to return to school after vacation.

CHOLERA has broken out among the Itallan forces at Massowah, Africa. THE arrested Irish leaders, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, were released on bail.

COUNT SCHLEINITZ, who nai been ruined by gambling at Berlin, Germany, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. THE army manoeuvres at Rohnstock, Aus-THE army manoeuvres at Konnstock, Austria, were ended. Emperor William, of Germany, led the final attack. Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was with the trmy of defence, which was successful.

By a fire which destroyed the house of a sich merchant of the name of Fuchs, in Berdin, Germany, two or ins unugniers, sincerian dourteen years old respectively, were burned to death. The governess and a maid also lost their lives in the flames.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, visited the United States cruiser Baltimore, at Stockholm In an election riot in the Portuguese city of Goa, India, seventeen persons were killed and many wounded.

A STORM at Marseilles, France, flooded many houses, causing great damage to road-ways, and destroyed an immense amount of ways, and described by the suburbs. Three persons were killed and several were injured by the fall of a wall. Heavy rains and floods are reported in other parts of the south of

rance. A REVOLT having broken out in Cambay, Guzerat, India, against taxation, troops were sent to the scene to restore order. In an encounter between the troops and a mot thirteen persons were killed, twenty were injured and two hundred were made prisoners. JAMES B. LANG, the Treasurer of Ontario County, has been arrested at Toronto, Canala, charged with the embezziement of \$8900 of the county's funds.

THE village of Ruthi, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, has been devastated by fire. Three hundred houses were destroyed. fire. Three hundred nouses were the peo-rhe loss of one life is reported. All the peo-ple whose houses have been burned are in a destitute condition.

A conflict has taken place between Turks and Armenians at Van, Turkey, in which forty were killed, chiefly Turks. THE floods in the Department of the Gard, France, have caused much damage to prop-

erty. By the derailing of a train between Flornce and Fiesole, Italy, five persons were silled and twenty injured. King Humbert and Queen Margaret were about to start for the races, but upon learning of the disaster they abandoned their intention and immeliately proceeded to the scene of the accident, where they personally directed the care of

the injured. THE epidemic of sulcide continues in Berlin, Germany. A sensation was created by the discovery that Major Von Norman, Com-mandant of the Cadets' School, had killed himself by taking poison. To make his work loubly sure, after he had swallowed the ioubly sure, after he had swallowed poison he opened the arteries in his arms.

A COMMERCIAL panic prevails in Lisbon, ortugal, where the leading banks are trem-Portugal, bling. A crisis was imminent. THE United States steamer Baltimore, which took the body of Captain Ericsson to Sweden, has sailed from Stockholm on her return to the United States.

LATER NEWS.

SHERMAN LINES and D. L. Lee, of Ottawa, Ohio, quarrelled and shot each other fatally. HAIL fell to the depth of eight inches in Huron County, Mich., and literally wiped away the crops. The damage is estimated at \$300,000. Many farmers were in a destitute condition.

It is estimated that the cotton in the Memphis (Tenn.) District has been damaged twenty-five per cent. by excessive rains United States revenue cutters have been

ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to take active measures against seal poachers in Behring Sea. MR. MILLER, of South Carolina, who was,

on the day before, declared to be elected as a Representative from the Seventh South Carolina District, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office. THE President and his party returned to

Washington from Cresson, Penn. They traveled from Cresson in General Superintendent Sheppard's private car. Mr. Harrison spent the evening at the White House, but the ladies went to Mr. Wanamaker's esidence, to remain while the Executive Mansion is being repaired. The President feels much benefited by his sojourn in the mountains.

MRS. LIZZIE HALFORD and Miss Lizzie Weaver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide by taking poison.

AT Circleville, N. Y., Charles A. Thompson and a hired man were removing the hide from a cow that had died, when the knife slipped, entering Thompson's left thigh and severing the main artery. Death resulted before he could be carried to the house. He was twenty-five years old.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibition State Committee nominated John D. Gill for Governor in place of Charles Miller, who had de-

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Munipur, India. The Maharajah fied and his brother assumed control. An explosion occurred on the steamer Pandora at Armstrong's shippard at New-

castie, England. Twelve persons employed about the steamer were so badly scalded by the escaping steam that they died. ARTHUR BOWYER, Charles McDonald and

Hugh Roney were drowned in Stony Lake, Canada, through the upsetting of a sail-An accident in which five people were

killed and twenty injured occurred on a street railway between Florence, Italy, and Fiesole, three miles away, on which electric cars are used.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT. Bogus Two-Dollar Silver Certificates in Circulation.

W. Dickerman, publisher of the United States Treasury Counterfeit Detector, has issued a card descriptive of a new counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate, of which he

"This new counterfeit is exceedingly dan-

gerous. It is check letter C, and bears the small round carmine seal. It was discovered by Miss A. C. Smith, of the Redemption Division of the United States Treasury De-partment, at Washington. This counterfeit is well executed and is liable to deceive even the experts in bandling money. The blue figures, or Treasury numbers, are clear cut and closely resemble those on the genuine notes. The color is excellent: the genuine notes. black and green inks are also good, but when compared with the black and green inks of a genuine note, it will be seen that the inks on he counterfeit are a little off color. The The counterfeit are a little on color. The portrait of General Hancock is well engraved. The same might be said of the geometrical lathe work and parallel ruling. The fine imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the small letters and figures in the border of this counterfeit are well engraved. This counterfeit is numbered B. 1928 261. This counterfeit is numbered B 1,268,361 The check letter C is wrong—it should be A No attempt to imitate the threads or fibres running lengthwise of the genuine silver

NEVADA'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

The Chief Executive of the Center nial State Succumbs to Fever.

Charles Clark Stevenson, Governor of No vada, died of typhold fever at his home in Carson a few days ago. His attenling physician entertained little hope of his recovery for the past ten days. Flags over Government and State buildings were put at half mast, and the capital was draved in mourning. Funeral services were held in Carson City and the body was taken to Oakland, Cal., for interment. Governor Stevenson was sixty four years of age, and was born in Ontario County, N. Y. Lieutenant-Governor H. C. Davis died a little over a year ago.

THE corn crop having proved a failure, the Kansas farmers are preparing their land for wheat, and the acreage of that grain will be very large next season.

RAILWAY TRAGEDIES.

A Series of Fatal and Destructive Accidents.

Five Excursionists Killed in a Collision.

A Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight train crashed into the rear of an excursion train on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Eighteenth street, in Chicago, Ill., about eight o'clock the other night. The collision resulted in the loss of four or more lives.

The first reports from the police were to the effect that forty persons had been killed. Within half an hour four mangled corpses had been dragged out of the wreck.

The collision occurred near Douglass Park, and the victims were Sunday excursionists

and the victims were Sunday excursionists just reaching the city on their way home from an afternoon's outing. They were on the third section of a train homeward bound from Addison, Ill., a town eighteen miles from Chicago, where there are picnic grounds much frequented by Germans. Illinois Central coaches were telescoped and a third badly shattered.

At the Illinois Central trainmaster's office

at ten o'clock that night it was stated that only four persons had been reported killed and about eight wounded. The killed were: Miss Ginan, of Chicago, - Ginan, sister of the above, two unknown young men. Conductor Henry Carrington, of the passenger train, and one of the brakemen have been arrested. They refuse to talk, but it is claimed that the signals were burning too dimly to be seen. Eleven passengers were

A railroad official, who was a passenger on the Burlington train, said:
"The Illinois Central train reached Lawndale and there was an obstruction in the way, which brought the train to a halt, and when it which brought the train to a halt, and when it had moved the length of about two cars it was run into by the Burlington passenger train due in Chicago at 7:20 r. M. The Burlington train left Riverside about twenty minutes late. It appeared as if there was no fiagman to signal the Burlington train, and running at a speed of about fitteen miles an hour it crashed into the rear of the Illinois Central train, telescoping the second and third cars from the rear of the train and smashed both ends of the cars and raised them up from the tracks so that they stood four or

from the tracks so that they stood four or five feet higher than the rest of the train.
"The killed and wounded were taken out by cutting away the sides of the car with axes and were taken to a house near the sta-

tion at Lawndale.

"I believe if the coaches in which these persons were injured had been of decently substantial construction there would not have been serious injury to any passenger."

Cars Plunge Fifty Feet. A frightful wreck occurred on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, near Neoga, Iowa, about three o'clock on a recent morning. about three o'clock on a recent morning. The following is the list of the killed: Burke, Joseph, fireman, of Stanbury, Mo.; Eskridge, Martin, engineer, of Stanbury, Mo.; Williamson, R. S., head brakeman, of

Macon, Mo.

The accident occurred at a trestle about three hundred feet long, which crosses a cut made by a creek through hills. The bridge is at the end of a curve so sharp that a peris at the end of a curve so sharp that a per-son standing one hundred yards to the east can just see the end of it. The train, which consisted of seventeen loaded cars and a caboose, was just crossing round this curve from the east when the whole western half of the bridge was discovered to be a mass of flame. The brakemen were at their posts, as the grade is steep at this point, and the anginger reversed the lever, but it

and the engineer reversed the lever, but it scarcely checked the train. The engine struck the bridge and went down into the burning chasm fifty feet be-low, while the cars piled above it in a shape-

less mass. Brakeman Williamson was hurled against a tree and his skull crushed so that he died in a few minutes. Engineer Eskridge was andoubtedly crushed to death in the wreck, although his body has not yet been found Fireman Burke was found with his left hand pinioned under a girder, but otherwise unhurt. Above him was a tank of oil, the lower end of which was already enveloped in flames, and he begged the conductor and the rear brakemen who found him to cut off his hand as the only means of saving him from the impending explosion of the oil

They made a desperate effort to pull him loose, but being unable to do so finally started for the ax in the caboose, but before they could get to him the explosion took place, and Burke was burned to death. The bridge is supposed to have been set on are by coals from an east bound local freight. which crossed the bridge about nine o'clock in the evening.

Carrying the Wounded Home. The persons injured in the wreck at Shoe-makersville, Penn., who were transferred to the Reading Hospital, were taken to their homes as rapidly as their condition would permit, and now there are only six remaining in the inonly six remaining in the in-stitution. The scene of the wreck was visited by thousands of curiosity-seekers. The damage to the tracks has all been repaired and trains are running as usual. The engine was moved from its resting-place in the river to a point near the bank. The debris of the broken cars which has been dragged out of the water is still lying along

It is not probable that anything new will be elicited as to how the accident happened beyoud what has already been published. The disaster is regarded as having been purely

accidental. The name of David Amgstadt, a barber of Mahanoy City, should be added to the list of the dead. This brings the number of victims up to twenty-two.

Brakeman Killed.

Two Santa Fe freight trains collided near La Plata, Mo. Brakeman Gells was instant-ly killed, and one of the engineers and his fireman were dangerously injured. Both engines were demolished and four cars were thrown in the ditch.

DEATH IN THE FLOODS. Europe's Terrible Loss of Life and

Property. From all parts of Europe comes the news of disastrour storms and of wild, wet wenther. At Aix-les-Bains the season is more like

November than the ordinary lovely weather of September. In Switzerland streams have become great torrents, and sweep through the valleys with a fury that makes it dangerous for tourists to venture far in their wanderings.

The people of many towns in Bohemia, Austria and Hungary have been made homeless by floods, and the Government authorities are doing all they can to assist them. The German army manœuvres in Silesia are seriously interfered with, and, altogether, Europe has not seen in years a more depress ing autumn.
In Holland extraordinary precautions are being taken for the maintenance of the dykes, and in the coast towns the whole

population is told to be ready for this work at a moment's notice, no exception being made in favor of visitors or non-residents, who are all made liable to forced labor for the common protection.

The recent storm in the Jura has left multi-

tudes destitute, for whom collections are being taken up throughout Europe.

The snowfall in the Upper Alps is phenomenal this season. Several families have been frozen to death, and in more than one instance physicians have perished while braving the storm in the effort to reach the houses of their patients.

A WORLD'S FAIR SITE,

Chicago Offers Washington Park to the Commissioners.

Washington Park, the garden spot of all Chicago, has been tendered to the National Commissioners as a site for the Columbian Exposition. The Commissioners were dis satisfied with the dual site, and brought such pressure to bear upon the local authorities that the tender of Washington Park was finally made. The park is about six miles from the heart of the city and its area is ample. Although not on the lake shores it has an outlet to the lake which will be

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

212TH DAY.—Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for a statue to Robert Dale Owen in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute ... A discussion was provoked on the money market by Mr. Plumb's resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department....Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof, which are the subjects of interstate thereof, which are the subjects of interstate commerce, was passed...Mr. Manderson offered resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate at the death of the late Representative Laird, of Nebraska, on August 17, 1889, and addressed the Senate in eulogy of the dead man, whom he spoke of as a friend of many years, a comrade in a great cause and a colleague in official duties.

213TH DAY.—Mr. Voorhees introduced a joint resolution for an immediate increase of silver money by the purchase and coinage of 10,000,000 ounces of silver at a price below \$1.2029 within the next thirty days...It was agreed to let the Bankruptcy bill go over until next session...Mr. Sherman's bill to reduce the amount of bonds deposited in National banks was considered.

214TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consid

eration of the Senate bill to reduce the amount of the United States bonds to be re quired of national banks, and to restore to the channels of trade the excessive accumulations of lawful money. The bill was laid aside without action...The calendar was the taken up, and the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the indebtedness to the Government of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company was passed...The Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. An amendment offered by Mr. In-galls was adopted. Mr. Daniel offered an gains was mother. The barrier of the same amendment extending the right of appeals to the Supreme Court to all cases of conviction of telony and to all cases where the matter in dispute is the right to personal liberty or the right to the custody of a child. Without action on Mr. Daniel's andment the hill was laid aside informally amendment the bill was laid aside informary
... The private pension bills on the calendar
were taken up and passed—eighty-five of
them in fifty minutes.
215TH DAY.—The substitute bill for the re-

215TH DAY.—The substitute bill for the relief of the United States Supreme Court was
discussed... The bill passed by the House of
Representatives granting leave of absence
for fifteen days each year to Postoffice employes, was Teached of the Senate calendar
and, after discussion, was dropped.

216TH DAY.—The bill to change the fire
limit of the postoffice and Federal building at
Brooklyn was passed... Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution for the erection in
the District of Columbia of a memorial
puilding which shall be a fitting monument

building which shall be a fitting monument to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, which is to contain a military and naval museum, etc., and in the inner court of which may be placed to rest the mortal remains of distinguished Americans....At the expiration of the hour assigned to the calendar the House bill, with the Senate substitute, to define and with the Senate substitute, to define and late the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, was taken up. The bill went

over without action.
217TH DAY.—The substitute bill for the relief of the Supreme Court was passed lief of the Supreme Court was passed...
The Land Court bill was taken up...Among
the bills passed was the Senate bill in recognition of the merits and services of Chief
Engineer George Wallace Melville, United
States Navy, and of the other officers and
men of the Jeannette Arctic expedition...
The Senate also passed a bill directing the
payment of an old balance of \$13,930 long
that the inventor Ericsson and now asked for e the inventor Ericsson and now asked for by his legal representatives.

In the House. 222D DAY .- No quorum could be obtained; Messrs. Kilgore, Crain and other Representa-tives forced their way through a locked door during a call of the House.

during a call of the House.

223D DAY.—There being no quorum, the
House, at 4:45, by unanimous consent took a
recess till 8 o'clock...At its evening session
the House postponed until Wednesday next
the bill granting pensions to the widows of
Generals McClellan, Fremont, and Crook. Seventy-two private pension bills wer passed, and the House at 10:30 adjourned. passed, and the House at 10.30 adjourned was read without objection, but Mr. O'Ferrall objected to its approval. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the vote resulted—Yeas, 151; nays, 0—no quorum; and the House at 1 o'clock adjourned.

225TH DAY.—Another day was spent in an effort to obtain a quorum for action upon the Langston-Venable election case...Mr. Moore, of New Hampshire, introduced the following resolution: That the Committee on Rules be instructed to report an additional rule, to-wit: Rule XLVI Contempt of the House. When a call of the House discloses the presence of a quorum, any member absenting himself on the succeeding roll-call for the purpose of breaking a quorum, shall be arraigned at the bar of the House, and fined in the sum not exceeding \$500.

226TH DAY.—A quorum was obtained, and the contested election cases of Laugston against Venable and Miller against Elliott against Venable and Miller against Elliott were decided in favor of the Republican contestants...Mr. Mason reported favorably with an amendment the bill granting the consent of the Government to the erection of a bridge over the North River between New York and New Jersey...The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Deficience hill Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. The afternoon was consumed in a discussion of the French Spoliation claims.

ection the committee rose. 2277H DAY.-It was resolved to exclude from the permanent record Mr. Kennady's recent speech reflecting upon the Senate and Senator Quay... Then the Senate bill granting a pension of \$2000 a year to Jessie Benton Fromont was passed. This was followed by the Senate bill granting a similar pension to the widow of General Crook, which was passed. The House bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Brigadier-General Roger Jones was recommitted...On motion of Mr. Boutelle the Senate bill was passed providing that naval vessels of the first rate shall be named after the States of the Union; those of the second rate after cities; those of the third rate after imporiant oc currences or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and those of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers.... The House adopted unanimously Mr. McCreary's resolution asking for the papers in the Barrundia case.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Commissioner's Report for the

Last Fiscal Year. Commissioner Mitchell, of the Bureau of Patents, has filed at Washington, with the Secretary of the Interior, a preliminary statement of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. The re-

port shows that applications and caveats were received as follows: Applications for letters patent, 40,291; for Applications for letters patent, 44,231; for lesign patents, 1003; for reissue patents, 121; for registration of trademarks, 1617; for registration of labels, 868; cavents received, 2330. Total, 46,140, as against 42,047 for the pravious year. The number of patents granted, and trademarks and labels registrated in the property of th cered is shown as follows: Patents granted, neluding reissues and designs, 25,857: trade-narks registered, 1332; labels registered, 304. narks registered, 1552; labels registered, 557. Fotal, 27,493, as against 22,941 during the previous year. The receipts of the office for the year were \$1,347,203, and the expenditures \$1,081,173. Surplus, \$266.030, as against a surplus of \$185,859 for the last year. The palance in the Treasury of the United States in account of the Patent Fund is shown to e \$3,790,556

The report also shows that, while the num-The report also shows that, while the num-per of applicants for patents, etc., received luring the year increased from 39, 702 in 1880 to 43,810 in 1890, the number awaiting action has decreased from 7073 on July 1, 1889, to 1885 on July 1, 1890—that is to say, the office luring the last year disposed of 4596 cases in excess of the number disposed of during the yearous year.

SPANIARDS MASSACRED.

Thirty-two Men Butchered by Natives in the Caroline Islands. O. S. Owens, a merchant of Manilla, who

arrived at San Francisco, Cal., recently on the steamship Gaelic, states that on August 10 a terrible massacre occurred in the town of Ponape, in the Caroline Islands.

The Spanish soldiers who were building a fortress at the side of the town lefta number of rifles in the fort. The natives overpowor mes in the fort. The natives overpowered the guard, seized the rifles and attacked the town. Thirty-two Spaniards were killed. [Several Spanish men-of-war have been sent from Manilla to quell the distur-

SCORES KILLED.

A Frightful Disaster on the Reading Road.

A Crowded Express Train Thrown Into the Schuvlkill River.

Shoemakersville, a station on the Reading Railroad, fifteen miles north of Reading, Penn., was the scene of a terrible wreck soon fter 6 o'clock on a recent night. Advices eccived on the day after the accident report that thirty are known to have been injured, and from forty to fifty killed. Those killed were nearly all railroad hands.

The train was what is known as the

The train was what is known as the Pottsville express, leaving Reading at 5:42 P. M. The train was fifteen minutes late, and it had on board a large number of people who had attended the Berks County Fair, in Reading during the day, and firemen from the coal regions, who had been in attendance at the State Firemen's Convention in Chester during the past men's Convention in Chester during the past few days. The train only stops at the most important stations along the route, and generally runs at the rate of forty miles an

As the train was late, the engineer, it is supposed, put on a good head of speed, and it was flying along the rails at a lively rate. At the point where the accident occurred a freight train had just run into a coal train, throwing several coal cars over on the track on which the passenger train was coming The passenger came along on the track

filled with the debris of broken coal cars, and dashed into the mass of timbers and a small mountain of coal with fearful velocity. The mountain or coal with fearful velocity. The engine gave a plunge and then dashed down the embankment to the dark and swift-flowing waters of the river twenty feet below, followed by the tender, the baggage car, the mail car, and three passenger cars, all well filled. Instantly cries arose from 100 stricken human beings. Exerciting was confusion and coal beings. Everything was confusion and great

excitement prevailed. The news of the disaster traveled with lightning speed over the country roundabout, and the villagers and the farmers living in the surround ag neighborhood flocked to the scene, but they could give very little relief.

The night was dark, the lights of the train

even went out, and the terror-stricken pas-sengers, some of them imprisoned in the cars, fought desperately to get out. Some of the cars were broken, and the passengers who were not too badly injured managed to make their way to shore and grope about for some Up to ten o'clock at night six bodies had

been taken out. Near midnight the body of Mail Agent

Greenalk was rescued as it was floating down the river. He had been crushed to death in the mail car at his post of duty.

It is a singular fact that so many of the It is a singular lact that so many of the train hands should have met their death in the wreck. They had no chance to jump, and went down to their death almost unconscious as to their impending fate. The crash and rush down the embankment, were all the work of an instant when all was darkness and death. Toward midnight an Italian was detected in the act of robbing the dead and injured, and he was promptly arrested.

the act of robbing the dead and injured, and be was promptly arrested.

Physicians and surgeons and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot, and with the aid of a traveling electric light plant, the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with.

Work was slow and the dead and dying

were taken out with great difficulty.

At 2 o'clock next morning fifteen bodies had been taken out. The number of injured

is estimated to be thirty.

FLOODS IN CHINA. Heavy Loss of Life and a Railway

Embankment Destroyed. The Department of State at Washington has received from the United States Legation at Pekin, China, a report relative to the recent heavy floods in that country. Thereport says that the floods have been the most serious ever known. It is supposed that an area of 2000 miles and a population of several millions were affected by them. Many people have been drowned. Tens of thousands are refugees from their homes, living on charity.

charity.
One result of the floods, the report says, may have far-reaching consequences. Near Lutai, which is a point on the railroad from Tongku to Tongshan, the railway embank-ment has been destroyed by the people for ment has been destroyed by the people for several miles. It was alleged that the embankment dammed up the water snd flooded the country. Forcible possession was taken of the embankment, which was cut in many places; the trains were stopped, and the employes driven away.

awav. The Tongshan colliery has shut down, 3000 men being thrown out of employment, and the operation of the railroad is, of course, suspended. The destruction of the embankment was wanton, and unnecessary for letting off the water. All these proceedings in licate an anti-railroad excitement which may result in postponing indefinitely any further railroad enterprises in China.

DYING BY APPOINTMENT.

Two Faithful Lovers Kill Themselves at the Same Hour. By preconcerted arrangement the lives of two lovers were ended in a dramatic way at Canal street and the Bowery, in New York city, almost at the same moment on a recent morning. The man, Gustave Koch, a crayon artist, stood on the platform of the elevated railroad station, just under his sweetheart's window, and blew out his brains with a re-volver. Immediately afterward, in the seclusion of her own room, she discharged a bullet into her heart. She was Emilie Rossi, an actress, and she planned the double

tragedy.

Emilie Rossi belonged to Amberg's theatrical company and lately had been rehearsing for a leading part in a new German opera, called "Naive." She was a pretty girl, called "Naive," She was a pretty girl, nineteen years old, and had attracted favorable notice as an actress. Her father, who died in Germany, years ago, was a talented singer, and her mother, who now lives in Berlin, is a novelist of repute. Emilie met Koch in New York city less than a ilie met Koch in New York city less than a ilie met Koch in New York city less than a year ago. He was in the employ of a Broadway photographer. Seven years ago he came from Vienna, at the age of twenty. It was said that he belonged to a good family. He was a sturdy workman and a fine-looking man, but had a recrease temperament and was provoked to nervous temperament and was provoked to

anger or mirth easily.

The girl's mother opposed her marriage with the artist and this led to the dual sui-

A HERO'S WIFE DESTITUTE. General Fremont's Widow Ill and Without a Dollar.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the ate General John C. Fremont, is quite ill at her residence on Twenty-third street in Los Angeles, Cal. To a reporter who called at er residence to inquire concerning Mrs. remont's condition, her daughter stated hat the family were in very straightened ircumstances; that there was not a dollar in circumstances; that there was not a dollar in the house, and that they were on the verge of actual starvation.

MURDER, THEN SUICIDE.

Frederick Geahm Shoots His Wife and Drowns Himself.

at Louisville, Ky., and then committed suicide. They had trouble over money and she sued for divorce. He went to the warehouse where she worked and shot her twice, killing her almost instantly. He then ran out upon the street, trying, as he ran, to shoot him-self. Failing in this, he jumped into the canal was drowned.

Frederick Geahm killed his wife Thereso

RELIGIOUS READING.

AFTER A NIGHT OF WEEPING. When the long night of weariness and pain Is full of bitter thoughts, and doubts that

sting, Do we not long to hear some holy strain That far-off angels sing? When every golden deed the heart hath

planned Is darkened by the fear of falling powers, And all o'er life seems like the barren land, Unblessed by sun or showers;

When every word that loving lips have said Sounds, to the morbid fancy, falsely sweet; And every truth that we have heard or read Seems poor and incomplete; When the one thing whereon our hopes are

Is still withheld, although we pray and weep, Until we murmur, "Can the Lord forget? Or doth the Master sleep?" When the old sin that we had nearly

crushed, Arrayed in all its fearful might, appears, And yearning voices that we thought were hushed Call from departed years; Then like an evening wind that, unperceived,

Beareth an odor from the rove's breast,

Comes the remembrance: "We which have

Do enter into rest." And our eyes close, and all the phantoms throng
Of doubts and troubles vanish into air;

And the one face that we have loved so long Smiles on us calm and fair; The face that in our darkest hour is bright.

frown, Steadfast eyes, that never lose their light Beneath the thorny crown So at His word the clouds are all withdrawn, The small, sharp pains of life are soothed away;
After the night of weeping comes the dawn,
And then His perfect day.

A SUCCESSFUL PRESCRIPTION.

A Christian worker relates: "A doctor in A country district was one very stormy night quietly sitting by his room fire, and hoping, as he listened to the wind and rain without, that he would not be called out. A moment or two later a servant entered with a note. Looking at it the doctor said: 'Seven miles' ride; I suppose I must go.' Silently he rode for the first six miles without meeting anyone; then he noticed a cart drawn by a helf-starved looking horse. He looked for a driver, but found none. On he went for another mile, when he noticed a

dark object staggering along in the middle of the road.

"As the doctor came up, the owner of the lean horse stammered out: 'I say, doctor, is that you? I want you to give me a preis that you? I want you to give me a prescription; they say you are real good to the
poor, perhaps you will give it to me for
nothing.' 'Well my friend, what is it that
ails you?' said the doctor. 'I want a prescription to keep my legs, from turning into
the saloon.' 'I cannot give you it, my man,
but there is a Great Physician, a friend of
mine, who will give you what you want.'
'Oh tell me where He lives that I may go to
Him, for I am in danger of losing both body
and soul.' and soul.' "Months passed, and again the doctor

"Months passed, and again the doctor saw the same figure pass on the road, but not intoxicated this time. He came up, caught the doctor by the hands, and with tears rolling down his face, he said, 'God bless you.' That was all, but the doctor understood that the Great Physician had dealt with him and had effected a cure of both body and soul. For Him no case is too desponded to the cate was unto the attempost." perate; He can save unto the uttermost."-

HOLINESS WITHOUT CHRIST. Many, believing in their own resourses of Many, believing in their own resources of will and endeavor, think they are able, unaided, to meet the requirements of God? They resent any limitation of their moral power. Paul for a time thought himself as touching the law blameless. His idea of righteousness then was however very different from his idea of righteousness after he a me to know Jesus Christ. Holiness would be attainable by our own sufficiency were it a matter of outward correctness.

a matter of outward correctness. One may with success regulate the out-ward conduct, but the regulation of the life within is too much for even the most self-possessed. Our power over our inward selves is of a very partial character. The masterly control of thoughts, imaginations, desires, is beyond us. David felt his help-lessness in the inward sphere when he prayed. "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me" (Ps. 51,

The will of man is weakest where, if righteonsness is to be self-made, it would need to be strongest. To say that we have need of nothing, and yet aspire after eternal good, is to play with the problem of human character. To propose renewal from without is to ignore that teaching of experience. out, is to ignore the teaching of experience— which is the teaching of Christ—that radical renewal is from within. The most perfect outward rectitude leaves us defective in those matters which are of greatest weight in the sicht of God.
The mistake of all Phariseeism, is that it regards the outer, but disregards the inner state. The artificial flower may be a good imitation of the natural flower, but it can

never have its fragrance; and the moral man may be a good imitation of the Christian, but he can never have the aroma of the heart in which there is the life and love of Christ .-HAS RELIGION LOST THE ELEMENT OF HEROISM? It is very often said in some quarters: was a time when their faith made men strong and brave, when the dungeon and the stake had no terrors for them; but that time has gone by. There are no heroes in the modern church. A drizzly day is more for midable in the eyes of the modern Christian than a regiment of hostile soldiers was in the eyes of his ancestors. A cloud in the sky is more startling to the Christian of today than a sit full of hone was to the ancient Chrisa pit full of hons was to the ancient Chris-tian. There was a Ridley, a Lutimer and a John Knox once among the men; a Blanding and a Felicita among the women; but that race is dead and there is hardly courage

enough in the church to brave a laugh or a thrust of ridicule."
Thus many talk and more feel. But these charges live only because, though false in the main, there is more than a grain of fact in them. They fly only because they have truth enough to lend them wings. It is truth enough to lend them wings. It is every Christian's duty to show the world that, so far as he is concerned, these charges are false. The sneers of the world that the Christian of today will take up no cross, as well as the command of Christ should spur us on to the next hard duty. They should compel us to say to ourselves, "I will not allow this cowardly, shrinking heart to lord it over me, for my Master's honor is at stake."

stake.' Does Christian courage demand a devotion which will seem singular and ridiculous to our companions? We will render that devotion. Does it demand that we will speak to some one about his soul's salvation? We will speak to that person at once. Does it demand that we take a more prominent place in church work, to the sacrifice of personal ease and private business? We will take that place.

As the young soldier said to his shaking

As the young soldier said to his shaking limbs before going into his first battle, "Tremble, tremble if you will; if you knew where you were going you would shake more than you do now, but still you would have to go, for I've had orders from the captain." So let us say to our trembling hearts when we shrink from any religious duty, "Tremble if you will, coward heart, but you must do this duty, for the Captain has given His orders."—[Golden Rule.

THE original Brazenose knocker has been restored to its rightful building, When the Oxford scholars migrated to Stamford, in 1334, because of a feud in the university, they took the knocket with them, and since then it has been on the house where they settled. The other day the house was bought by Brazenoso College, and the historic knocker was taken off and home. It was molded some time in the twelfth century. It represented a lion's face with a ring through the mouth.