

The Madrid Epoca expresses the belief that Great Britain will ultimately cede Gibraltar to Spain if indemnified for the cost of the fortifications which Great Britain has constructed there.

The New York Mail and Express claims that it was the first to use the expression "Old Glory," as applied to the Stars and Stripes, the former appellation being not almost as common as the latter.

In 1869 Europe had 6,958,000 soldiers and now she has 22,248,000. Europe expended in 1869 \$445,600,000 on its armies, and now she expends \$13,600,000 and the various Governments find they have not yet enough.

An official Bavarian document states that dog flesh is largely consumed by Italian workmen, thousands of whom are employed in Munich, and that the Germans themselves are beginning to look on it with favor as an article of diet. The dogs eaten in China are fed on vegetables.

The church in the United States grows in number and wealth. Its property has increased 921 per cent. in forty years. In 1850 it amounted to \$87,000,000; in 1890 it had reached \$631,000,000. To this is to be added the immense properties of Christian institutions, such as hospitals, colleges, publishing houses and the like.

There is no city in the United States which might be called the City of Churches with more appropriateness, declares Public Opinion, than Washington. They are not particularly large or imposing, these Washington churches, but there are an immense number of them. As a matter of fact, the Capital contains nearly two hundred churches.

The steamer John Hancock, which was wrecked a few weeks ago, by a gale while tied up at the wharf at Sandpoint, Alaska, has an interesting history. During the troubles between the United States and Japan the Hancock carried the pennant of Commodore Perry, and it was in her cabin that the treaty between the countries was signed.

It appears that during the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population of India increased from 253,000,000 to 287,000,000. The enumeration of tracts previously neglected and the addition of Upper Burma to British territory accounts for nearly 6,000,000 of the increase, but the actual population of the area enumerated in both years shows an increase of over 27,000,000, or about eleven per cent.

Shot effects have been introduced in hosiery as well as into all fabrics for feminine attire, and may be found to match or contrast harmoniously with the gowns of many colors now popular. The prettiest evening stockings have lace insertions over the top of the foot and the instep, while some have pieces of colored baby ribbon to match the dress run in and out of the lace, but the prettiest, as well as the most costly, have medallions or insertions of real lace over the instep.

It has been found in the case of primitive river names in the Old World that a syllable meaning water occurs once at least, and in many instances several times, in the same name. From this, philologists have been able to trace successive conquests, as each conquering tribe added its own name for water or river to the syllables already forming the names of streams within the conquered district. The same thing has happened in this country, as the whites have tacked the word river to many Indian names already including the word.

A report recently issued by Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., which was established two years ago, states that the number of students, men and women, is 764. Of this number 66 are post-graduates, 500 are undergraduates and 198 pursue special courses. The proportion of men to women is about 5 to 2, there being 537 men and 227 women connected with the institution. Every State in the country is represented, 468, 40, 31, 29, 21, 18, 18, 12, 11, and 10 representing the attendance from California, Washington, Indiana, Oregon, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada and Ohio respectively. The following countries also send students: Mexico, Germany, Denmark, France, Spain, China, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Hawaii. The University Library now contains 15,600 volumes, 4700 pamphlets and 300 periodicals. The biological laboratory at Monterey will open June 5 for a course of six weeks. The aim sought in the establishment of this station is to supplement the work given in the regular course of instruction in the zoological, botanical and physiological departments of the University.

CONGRESS IN AUGUST.

President Cleveland Makes His Proclamation.

It is Terse and Makes the Day of Convening August 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President Friday evening issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1893. Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation, which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our commerce, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor, and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the government has embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the seventh day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND. The proclamation was issued at 6 o'clock this evening. The President had 11 directions for the issuance of the proclamation before his departure for Gray Gables. His determination to call the extra session the first week in August instead of the first week in September, it is understood, was only definitely arrived at at this morning's cabinet session, after giving full weight to the numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country, urging the cause. Another consideration which caused the President to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago that if the President received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of the prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman silver purchase law, he might be disposed to call Congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred from the fact that the President has done so, that he considers that he has obtained the assurances he desired.

Most of the cabinet have followed the President's example and left the city or are leaving for brief vacations. Those who remain say the President's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation further.



VIEWING THE FAIR IN A ROLLER CHAIR At the World's Columbian Exposition

A STRANGE FAILURE.

A Great Paper Firm Fails With Assets Over \$1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, O.—Lou's Snyder's Sons made an assignment to C. M. Harding, of Franklin, and George B. Parmlee, of Hamilton, of their four great paper mills at Hamilton, of their real estate in Butler county and of their great paper warehouse, with contents, in Cincinnati. Their assets are over \$1,000,000, of which over \$250,000 is debts due them, considered good. Their total liabilities are less than \$3,000,000. It is estimated that a liquidation by forced sale would leave them \$150,000. Their assignment is due to the fact that they were unable to borrow from the banks Monday the sum of \$7,000. It is a very old, well-established firm.

The Fall in Silver in London. LONDON, ENGLAND.—An extraordinary decline has taken place in the price of silver in the market here. The fall is 2 3-8 pence, making the present price 31 1/2 pence.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

Prof. A. M. Muckenfus, of Charleston, S. C., has been elected professor of chemistry at Millap College, Jackson, Miss. He graduated at Wofford in 1889. Prof. W. H. Hand, superintendent of the Florence S. C. schools, has been elected principal of the Chester graded schools. He is a native of Gaston county, N. C., and graduated at Chapel Hill.

J. M. Roach has been elected county dispenser at Columbia, S. C. The following prices for liquor are announced there: X rye, \$3 per gallon, 75 cents per quart, 40 cents per pint, 20 cents per half pint; XX rye, \$3.50 per gallon, 90 cents per quart, 45 cents per pint, 25 cents per half pint.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is at present visiting in Farmville, Va.

There is a house in Salisbury, N. C., owned by Frost, built by Fries, the lumber of which was furnished by Snow. H. Ekburn & Willetts, truckers at Newbern, N. C., shipped a few days ago, 2,500 boxes, five carloads, of cucumbers. A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Honolulu says the adherents of the provisional government are beginning to look to England to annex the islands.

Senator Colquitt is a surprise and a disappointment to the Georgia politicians. Some months ago they had him dying, and now he announces that he is a candidate for re-election. He will not have a walk over, though, for Governor Northen, ex-Congressman Henry G. Turner and Speaker Charles F. Crisp are all anxious to fill the seat held by him. There is some talk of running Secretary Hoke Smith as a Cleveland candidate. None of the other candidates takes any decided stand in regard to silver, though they all lean towards free coinage.

During the single year of its existence the Young Men's Business League, of Memphis, Tenn., has succeeded in securing four new factories for the city, paying 300,000 yearly in wages and adding 2,500 to the city's population.

The grain elevator which the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has contemplated erecting at Richmond, Va., will soon be built. The structure is to be 40x100 feet in size, 108 feet high, and be built of corrugated iron and mineral wool.

William D. McCoy, colored, of Indiana, United States Minister to Liberia, is dead. He is the fourth Minister who has died at his post in Liberia during the last 12 years.

The newly-completed Great Northern Railroad has created a sensation among its competitors in the West by announcing 3,000 mile tickets, good for one year, for \$75.

The increase in attendance upon the World's Fair is so rapid and marked that the bureau of admissions is confident that the daily average will soon reach the 300,000 mark.

The executive committee of the board of education of the new Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., concluded an important meeting last week. The faculty has been completed, the chairs being filled with some of the ablest men in the Southern Church. The seminary will open next fall.

August 25 is colored people's day in the World's Fair calendar, and 250,000 Afro-Americans are expected to pass through the gates during the four days of the convention.

The bronze replica of the statue of Columbus in Madrid has arrived in New York and was privately inspected on Saturday by the Duke De Veragua, his brother and Gen. James Grant Wilson of the Lincoln Bank.

The silver in the standard dollar, according to the price of the last purchase of bullion, is worth about 63 1/2 cents, and the legal tender quality of that coin is, therefore, made up of less than two-thirds of intrinsic value.

The trustees of the State Agricultural College of Florida have requested the resignation of all the members of the faculty of that institution. A complete reorganization is to be made. All the faculty promptly handed in their resignations, except Dr. James P. DePass, director of the experimental station and professor of agriculture. He refuses to resign and will force the trustees to remove him.

A Dead Man at the Throttle.

CHESTER, PA.—The fireman on a fast freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad observed that the engineer did not slack up in rounding the curve near here, and clambered up to the caboose to see what the trouble was. He made the startling discovery that Engineer Craig was dead at his post. The fireman quickly reversed the engine and brought it to a standstill in front of the Chester station. When the train stopped a few miles north of here, Craig was apparently all right.

A Kentucky Bank Fails. A special from Ashland, Ky., says: The Second National Bank of this place has closed its doors. It is solvent, but was forced to suspend because of inability to realize on good paper. The depositors will get all their money.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The End of Free Silver Coinage in India.

A Terrible Blow to the Hopes of the

Since the news has been authenticated that the Indian Government, dominated by England, had stopped the coinage of silver at the India mints, the discussion of silver coinage has assumed a new phase in the United States.

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the reports of Gladstone's announcement in the House of Commons and Lord Kimberly's statement in the House of Lords were received the gravity of the situation became at once apparent. Carlin's immediately went over to the White House and for nearly two hours discussed the bearings of this action with the President without reaching any positive conclusion as to the line of action to be adopted. The Conference was renewed at Woodly, the President's suburban home, later in the evening and was protracted until far into the night.

In view of this announcement at the conference the action of the Indian Government was not altogether a surprise to treasury officials, though what its effect may be on the future action of the United States cannot be accurately gauged.

CABINET DISCUSES IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two hours were consumed by the cabinet Tuesday in discussing the new phrase of the silver question and other matters demanding attention. Two conferences Monday between the President and Secretary Carlisle simplified matters to some extent. Although the discussion, it is said, took a wide range it was necessarily brought back to one important and unmissable point, that the executive had no power in the premises; Congress alone being a body to deal with measures of relief. It was plain to the cabinet that the monthly purchase of silver must be continued or else Congress must be convened in special session immediately. As the President had decided to call Congress together in the early part of September to deal with the financial situation and manifested no intention of changing his stated purpose, the project of an earlier session of Congress, it is understood, was dropped. So far as the continuance of the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman law was concerned it was pointed out that little more than two months remained before Congress would convene in extra session and that during the intervening time the silver to be purchased would be only 9,000,000 ounces, comparatively a small amount in view of the previous purchases; but the best way to deal with the question was to wait the course of events for two months longer. It was generally agreed to and it was with this view dominant that the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis Meet. WEST POINT, N. Y.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by her maid, arrived here on the steamboat Mary Powell. She was met at the landing by Mr. E. G. Maturin, the manager of Cranston's Hotel, escorted to her carriage, and conveyed to the hotel. Mrs. Davis was assigned to a suite of rooms on the first floor, nearly opposite those occupied by Mrs. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Grant has been at Cranston's Hotel for several weeks. She was greatly pleased when she heard that Mrs. Davis was to visit the Point and that she was to meet her upon that historic ground. As soon as Mrs. Grant was told of Mrs. Davis' arrival she left her room and stepping out into the hall met Mrs. Davis just as she was leaving the elevator. Mrs. Grant grasped her hand and said with much feeling: "I am very glad to see you." The two ladies then went into Mrs. Davis' apartment and had a long talk.

To Abolish the Revenue Office.

ARLINGTON, VA.—Official notice was received here Thursday morning by Deputy Collector Paul E. Hayter that the office of internal revenue at this place is to be abolished on the 30th instant. Owing to the large decrease in collections the department has deemed its discontinuance proper, and in consequence the Hon. P. H. McCaul has ordered all the stamps, with other Government property of the office, to his headquarters in Lynchburg. The patrons of this office will hereafter have to purchase revenue stamps from the Roanoke office.

Insurance Companies Withdraw from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The following insurance companies have withdrawn from the State because of the law requiring them to file their charters: The American, Central, Orient, Glen Falls, New Hampshire, Continental and Georgia Home. They feared they would become liable to taxation on their capital stock.

Preferred Death to the Chain Gang.

ATLANTA, GA.—Jack Booth, teacher of a band of music, committed suicide at Waycross Monday morning by taking morphine. He had been fined thirty-five dollars for disorderly conduct, and could not pay it. He killed himself rather than go to the chain gang.

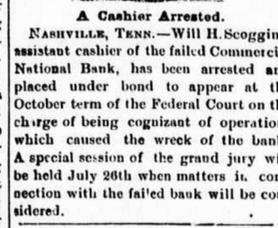
A New Process for Gold Extraction.

One difficulty which has always been encountered in developing gold properties in Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama has been that at a little beneath the surface the gold bearing ores became sulphurets, and no satisfactory process for treating them to extract small amounts of gold have been found. The sulphurets ores are in large quantities in all of these States, carrying from ten to fifty dollars or even more in gold, the problem being, therefore, to handle a large quantity of material and secure the small proportion of gold in it.

Recently A. M. Bean and Hugh Calhoun, with J. S. Hamilton, of Athens, Ga., have been experimenting with a new process which they have patented, and engaged Prof. N. S. East, the well known chemist, of Atlanta, to examine and report upon it. In his report Professor Pratt states that the experimental plant was under his direction for one week. The ore used was quartz carrying a considerable quantity of pyrite. A sample showed it to contain 0.95 per cent. of gold, silver and copper, the value being \$32.14, silver \$1.91—total coin value of one ton ore \$35.05. A trial run yielded 12.16 gold, or 37.83 per cent. of the total, and another run gave \$12.40. After passing through the new process this ore yielded \$25.55 gold. The process, it is understood, is not complicated nor expensive, and if such results as this may be had in regular practice it will do much toward developing the gold properties in these States.

A Cashier Arrested.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Will H. Scoggins, assistant cashier of the failed Commercial National Bank, has been arrested and placed under bond to appear at the October term of the Federal Court on the charge of being cognizant of operations which caused the wreck of the bank. A special session of the grand jury will be held July 26th when matters in connection with the failed bank will be considered.



STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC. World's Columbian Exposition.

How Georgia Truck Farms Pay.

Major G. M. Ryals has a truck farm of only 125 acres near Savannah, Ga., in Chatham county, from which he clears between \$7000 and \$8000 annually. The place is considered to be one of the best managed farms in the South, and shows what can be done with Southern land where skill and judgment are used in cultivating the soil. Last year the cucumbers were the best crop raised on Major Ryals' land. Potatoes were plentiful, but sold at rather low prices. The cucumber crop, however, made up for the loss. Cabbage, beans, tomatoes, beets and carrots sold fairly well, and, while no fancy prices were received, these crops all paid fairly well. This year potatoes have been the leading crop, and up to date Major Ryals has shipped 4150 barrels off the sixty acres he planted. He has shipped nearly 4000 crates of cabbage also, and about 500 to 600 crates of small crops, such as tomatoes, beets, peas, cucumbers, carrots and others. In all he has taken nearly 10,000 packages of truck off his place, and he estimates that the total amount will be at least 18,000 packages. Most of the vegetables go to Northern markets, and his freight bills average \$7500 a year. The farm is operated by thirty men, under three overseers, and thirty mules.

Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

RALPH, N. C.—The Rev. Joseph B. Oleshire, Jr., rector at Charlotte, N. C., was elected on the thirty-ninth ballot Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina. Mr. Oleshire was born in Tarboro, N. C., in 1850, and graduated from Trinity College in 1870. He studied law and practiced several years. He has been rector at Charlotte since 1883.

The Remains of a Mammoth Mastodon

were unearthed by workmen while working in a tunnel near Pomona, Cal., a short time ago.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

75 People Buried in a Collapsed Hotel at Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—At 9:30 o'clock in the morning, without a moment's warning, the Tremont House, a four-story brick structure, collapsed, burying nearly seventy-five people in the debris. The body of a young woman was the first recovered. Three men were taken out soon afterward but their injuries were such that their deaths were expected in a few hours. The fire department and a hundred citizens are at work among the broken timbers and are striving in their efforts to rescue by the cries and moans of the wounded people underneath the mass of debris.

The ground floor of the hotel was occupied by stores, many of which were filled with customers. It is not known how many people are beneath the ruins. It is believed the death list will reach over twenty.

Southern Competition.

Already the cotton spinners of New England, who were pioneers in that line of business on this continent, are beginning to feel the competition of the Southern mills. The treasurer of the Massachusetts cotton mills, at Lowell, and Whitenton mills, at Taunton, says the South is rapidly gaining on the North in the matter of manufacturing enterprises; that the condition of affairs here so completely changed in this direction that he is absolutely driven out of his own State and he is going South to build mills in order to hold his export trade. His goods, he says, can be made much cheaper in the South on the same machines. We neither desire nor expect to see the manufacturing interests of New England ruined by Southern competition. There is room enough for both. The market of the world is wide enough to handle a continual increasing supply of American goods. Our prosperity is not contingent on the downfall of our Northern brethren. It is a patent fact that more industrial enterprises have been started in the South, chiefly manufacturing and mining, within the last ten years than in any previous quarter of a century, and it is gratifying to add that most of them have been paying investments. The next ten years are likely to witness similar progress, and even in this generation the South will cease to be a purely agricultural section and will take her place by the side of the North and East in manufacturing enterprises. Our population will rapidly increase, and even agriculture will feel the reflex influence of the general prosperity. There will be more mouths to fill and a steady market for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard. A bright day is dawning for the South, which is at present, in the trust of some, the land of promise.

Chained Because He Didn't Pay His Tax.

[From the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.] FLORENCE, ALA.—On one of the principal thoroughfares of the city a negro was bound to a rock and kept in the broiling sun throughout the entire day because he had failed to pay his taxes and refused to work them out. A young lawyer, actuated by a kindly impulse, sent him a chair. The marshal promptly returned the chair and gave the soldier a round "cussing out" for interfering. That caused others to take sides with the young lawyer, and for a few moments excitement was intense. The affair is condemned by many as barbarous. The negro will be kept chained in the same place until he pays his taxes or agrees to work them out.

A Battle of Giants.

A novel battle took place at Covington, Ky., the other day. It was between the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Kentucky Central Railroads for the possession of a piece of track which both claimed. The Central set a force of men at work to take up the track. Then a Chesapeake & Ohio locomotive was run on the track to prevent this. Then came a Kentucky Central locomotive and pushed the other off, and presently all the locomotives that either side could command were puffing and straining to push one another off the disputed property. The heaviest battalions engaged the day, and the Kentucky Central remained in possession.—Detroit Free Press.

The Effect on Silver in New York.

NEW YORK.—Silver certificates have dropped to 77 1/2, commercial bar silver to 77 and Mexican dollars to 60 cents. The break is due to the suspension of purchases of silver for India accounts and the closing of the India mints. The belief that the Sherman silver bill will be repealed adds to the British feeling on the metal.

SACKED A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

It Denounced White Cap Outrages, and Has Had to Suffer for It. NEW ALBANY, MISS.—The office of the New Albany Gazette was broken open and sacked by a mob Saturday night. All the type was dumped into the street and destroyed and the office furniture smashed. The paper has been very outspoken lately in its denunciation of White Cap outrages and "blind tigers." It thereby incurred the enmity of the lawless element. The members of the mob were masked, but several of them were recognized.

The St. Louis Water Tower is the Highest in the World.

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GUARDS ON DUTY AT THE FAIR.

World's Columbian Exposition.

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PEPPER TURNS STATISTICIAN.

He Will Make a Lot of Figures About Agriculture to Present to Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Senator Pepper, of Kansas, is in town. In an interview, he said: "I am going to all the State capitals in the Union gathering statistics on agriculture to present to Congress when it meets in September. I have been through the West and North, and am now working my way eastward. After that I will attend a meeting of the Senate committee, and then return to Kansas." "Will Congress meet before September?"

"No. Washington is too warm a place in the summer, and most of the members would oppose it." "What action on silver do you anticipate at the next session?"

"The Sherman law will be repealed the first thing. The effect of this will be to destroy both the old parties and build up a new one. The new organization is to be composed of the People's party mostly, and it will receive many recruits from both of the other large organizations, which are now closing their careers."

Wyoming's Mineral Riches.

The tin of the Black Hills extends into Wyoming. The State has some extraordinary soda deposits, some of these being actual lakebeds of soda. Copper is found all along the North Platte River. Lead appears at least twice in large quantities in a survey of the State and kaolin fire clay, mica, graphite, magnesia, plumbago, and sulphur are more or less abundant. Gypsum is found in almost every county, and plaster of Paris is being made out of it at Red Buttes, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Marble—some of them very fine and beautiful—are being gathered in every county for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. They are of all colors; but the only white marble is found in the Sibley region, where, by the way, is another undeveloped agricultural section of great promise. The granites of the State are very fine, and the sandstones, which are of unlimited quantity, include beautiful varieties for building purposes and for interior decorative work.

Petroleum appears in several places in the State. There are wells at Salt Creek in Johnson County. The Omaha Company have flowing wells at Bonanza in another part of the county, and this oil, whose flow is stopped by the company, is a splendid illuminant. A mile away is a spring carrying oil on its surface. Near Lander, south of the Indian reservation, are more than two dozen borings. All have flowed, and all are now cased, but there is a three-acre lake of leakage from them. There are signs of oil elsewhere in the State.

Gold is still being mined where it was first found, below the Indian reservation in the South Pass District. Here is both lode and placer mining, but the principal placer owner is working the quartz. Within the past year many new mines have been opened there; and one shipper claims to be getting from \$200 to \$400 a ton out of his ore. Another gold district is east of this on the Seminoe Mountains. Others are on both sides of the Medicine Bow range, southwest of Laramie City, and near the Colorado line; in the Black Hills, in the Little Laramie Valley, in the Silver Crown District, and in the Big Horn country. The gold mining in the State is sufficiently promising to interest a great many miners and considerable capital; but the best friends and best judges of the new State see the richest future for her in the development of her splendid agricultural lands first, and next in her soil and iron fields.—Harper's Magazine.

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