

CURRENT COMMENT.

LETTERS confirm the report of renewed outrages against the Jews in Russia.

GENERAL FREMONT's will, dated in 1884, has been discovered. Everything was left to his wife, Jeanie Benton Fremont.

SENOR RAMON MENDOZA, Argentine Minister to Mexico, has been recalled and it is reported will be retired for incompetency.

DANIEL P. SMITH, one of the oldest newspaper men in Philadelphia, died recently from the indirect effect of wounds received in the Southern army at Franklin, Tenn.

CHILIANERS said to scorn the idea of reciprocal relations with the United States, claiming that their interests lie with England, which country gives them a free market.

The Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople has resigned, consequent upon the recent disturbances and the threats of the Porte that he would be held responsible for future outbreaks.

The statement of the Treasurer of the United States of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury on July 31 shows the assets to be \$757,881,455 against liabilities amounting to \$693,667,655.

COLONEL H. C. PARSONS denies that he has sold the Virginia Natural Bridge. He has placed the property in trust for the benefit of his family and has made strict reservations for the maintenance of a natural park.

CONGRESSMAN BAKER has introduced a resolution in the House requesting the President to protest against the course of the Russian Government in enforcing the act of 1882 for the exclusion of Jews from Russia.

LAWRENCE NICK, an inmate of the Stark County (O.) infirmary, died two weeks ago. Word has since been received that he had fallen heir to \$500,000 in Germany. The authorities in that country were notified of his demise.

The directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway met at New York recently to take action on the dividend on the first preferred stock. They decided to pay nothing. One of the directors stated that the reason for such action was the fact that the company had no money to pay it with.

CHARLES H. CHAMP has been made a trustee of the home for old shipbuilders and the academy for young shipbuilders. The institution is to be established at Fordham Heights, N. Y., where work will soon begin on the foundations. William H. Webb, a veteran shipbuilder, left \$100,000 for the institution.

It is said that England and France have demanded indemnity from the Argentine Republic for property of subjects of those countries, to the value of \$10,000,000, destroyed by the recent bombardment of Buenos Ayres by the rebellious navy. The combined fleets of England and France, it is stated, are to assemble at Buenos Ayres to support the demand if necessary.

EX-ALDERMAN MICHAEL DUFFY, "the Informer" in the hooded aldermen cases, took his first step in court at New York on the 29th on his action against his fellow hoodler, John Keenan. Duffy seeks to recover \$50,000, which he alleges was his share of the Broadway franchise fund. He claims to have been induced to bring the action on "high principles of morality, equity and justice."

WALTER HOBBS, aged seventeen, and Annie Hobbs, aged fourteen, children of Jasper Hobbs, of Ararat, Pa., took a neighbor's team during their parents' absence and ran away with George Wyman and Myrtle Wyman, aged eighteen and seventeen respectively. The two couples drove to Windsor, N. Y., and were married. Legal steps will be taken by Mr. Hobbs to regain his children.

MILIONS of caterpillars have invaded the fields in the vicinity of Austin, Tex., and planters and farmers are busy poisoning them. They are very numerous and make the atmosphere very offensive with their peculiar odor.

It has developed that Mrs. M. O'Brien with whom Miss Lillian Potter, grandniece of Admiral Porter, was employed, was some time a waiter in Howell's restaurant in Washington and that she has gone West to accept a position in a Chicago restaurant. She is reported to have had a love affair with the late Admiral's friend that she was preparing to elope with a well known young architect only six months ago, but that the elopement was finally abandoned.

REPRESENTATIVE FARQUHAR, of New York, has introduced a bill to create a commission to be known as the United States Commission of the World's Congress of Labor, to consist of nine members to be appointed by the President. It suggests that the President shall appoint two of these members from the National Farmers Alliance, and the rest shall be named by the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, but no two of them shall be from the same State. These Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 and their term of office shall expire December 31, 1895. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to discuss labor in all its phases.

Cuba is spending this year about \$5,000,000 in the effort to regulate the wayward river, the Hoang-Ho, which has recently caused such terrible loss of life and property. A part of the work is to be permanently diverted into the Tucki, a river north of the Hoang-Ho and almost parallel with it. Dams are also to be built to hold back a part of the waters at flood, and the stone walls will be rebuilt along the banks to confine the stream. The ingenuity of man has not yet devised effective protection against this most troublesome of rivers, and when the remedy is found it will probably cost a colossal sum of money to apply it. The Governor of Hainan reports that he needs in his province about at least \$5,000,000 to prevent the recurrence of the floods.

Sweden is considering the advisability of joining the European alliance against Russia. In the event of a successful war Finland would be restored to Sweden and that country made a great power. It is said the Finns are ready for rebellion.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

When the Senate met on the 29th Senator Morgan presented resolutions against the public meeting of Republicans at Birmingham, Ala., against the passage of the Federal Civil Rights bill. The House was then discussed until adjournment. The House spent the day in Committee of the whole considering the Senate amendments to the sundry Civil bill and practically completed it, but reached no final vote.

On the 29th the Senate met for the 10th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 30th the Senate met for the 11th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 31st the Senate met for the 12th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 1st the Senate met for the 13th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 2nd the Senate met for the 14th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 3rd the Senate met for the 15th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 4th the Senate met for the 16th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 5th the Senate met for the 17th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 6th the Senate met for the 18th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 7th the Senate met for the 19th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 8th the Senate met for the 20th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 9th the Senate met for the 21st regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 10th the Senate met for the 22nd regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 11th the Senate met for the 23rd regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 12th the Senate met for the 24th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 13th the Senate met for the 25th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 14th the Senate met for the 26th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 15th the Senate met for the 27th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

On the 16th the Senate met for the 28th regular session for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rule which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the bill again taken up and considered until adjournment.

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DISASTERS ABROAD.

Terrible Railway Accident in the Austrian Tyrol.

The Holy Mountain of the Greek Church on Fire—Twenty Monks Perish—Ship Lifted Out of Water by an Iceberg—Etc.

INNSBRUCK, Aug. 3.—Word has been received of a railway horror which has just happened at Reals station, near here. An express train suddenly left the rails and rolled down an embankment. There were 150 people in the cars at the time and their struggles were terrible. They were simply riveted in and it is believed that the loss of life was very high. Some place it as high as 100.

MOUNT ATHOS IN FLAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Advices from Athens announce a disastrous fire upon the celebrated Mount Athos, the holy mountain of the Greek Church. The fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests.

Of the twenty Greek monasteries which have been located upon the mountain for centuries, most have been completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at 5,000,000 francs. Twenty monks and hermits perished in the flames.

LIFTED BY AN ICEBERG.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 3.—Captain Ash of the steamer Fortia, which has arrived from Newfoundland, states that his vessel had a miraculous escape from an iceberg off Fog Head. A large 150 feet high and 400 feet long broke in three places just as the Fortia was passing it. One of the pieces 200 feet long came up under the steamer, lifting her entirely out of water. She remained for some minutes resting on the huge cake of ice when the tremendous sea set her afloat.

STEAMER DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A dispatch has been received at the Maritime Exchange stating that the United States mail steamer Rio de Janeiro, bound from San Francisco to Hong Kong and Yokohama, while at anchor at the port of Yokohama was run into by the British steamer Agria, and seriously damaged. The passengers were taken ashore in the lifeboats and the Rio de Janeiro was towed to her dock in a sinking condition.

GRAND STAND WORKING.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At Aberystwyth, Wales, a grand stand, erected by the military authorities and occupied by 15,000 people, fell to the ground, carrying with it over 1,000 spectators. Twelve persons were killed and a number were injured. The grand stand was very great, but a number were injured, some of them seriously. When the crash came the immense gathering became panic stricken and trampled upon many, but were finally quieted.

STRIKER KILLED.

Phase of the Molders' strike in San Francisco, Cal., has been reported. A man named Marder, Aug. 3.—For several days the men of the United Brotherhood of Molders have been on a strike against a number of foundries of which the City Iron works is one. Yesterday afternoon Walter Rideout, a young married man, was killed by a falling beam at the City Iron works, on leaving the foundry. A number of strikers seemingly awaiting him. With the aid of a policeman he succeeded in getting away on a cart, but, believing himself safe, he went to his home. Two strikers, Siebert and an unknown man, got on the cart, however, without Rideout seeing them. Siebert suddenly gave the sleeping man a terrible blow in the face. Rideout, awakened, drew a revolver which Siebert tried to take from him. The other man came to Siebert's aid. In the struggle the pistol was discharged and the ball passed through Siebert's left lung. He was taken to the receiving hospital and died at eleven o'clock. Rideout is under arrest.

RUINED HIS FAMILY.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 3.—T. D. Harris and his brother-in-law drove in a carriage to the grocery store of George Tuttle. Harris left the carriage and went to the store. His brother-in-law followed him. Harris suddenly gave the sleeping man a terrible blow in the face. Rideout, awakened, drew a revolver which Siebert tried to take from him. The other man came to Siebert's aid. In the struggle the pistol was discharged and the ball passed through Siebert's left lung. He was taken to the receiving hospital and died at eleven o'clock. Rideout is under arrest.

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RATES LOWERED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Makes a Cut in Rates Extending from the Mississippi River to Kansas and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared a report for the reduction of rates on food products based on its report to the Senate June 7. The order is accompanied by a copy of that report and the opinion of the Commission overruling the protest and motions of the roads to disclaim for want of jurisdiction.

The opinion reviews the powers and duties of the Commission in the matter of beginning and conducting investigations, and the Commission holds its proceedings legally sufficient, and the reduction necessary to make the rates reasonable.

The reductions made apply only to corn, oats, wheat and flour carried from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi river. The reduced rates are: From the Missouri river to Chicago on corn and oats 17 cents, and wheat and flour 35 cents per 100 pounds.

From Kansas and Nebraska points, corn 18 to 20, and wheat 21 to 27 cents. Reductions extend 300 miles in Nebraska and 250 miles in Kansas from the Missouri river. Where rates are fractional the roads may add one cent which considerably modifies the reductions. No reductions are required which will leave the roads less than 6 1/2 mills per mile for hauls not longer than 100 miles, nor less than 6 mills for any distance.

As to rates east of the Mississippi, the Commission says: "The rates from Chicago and St. Louis and the Mississippi river to the Eastern seaboard are not found to be excessive; the charges on other principal food products between the Mississippi and the seaboard are involved in pending complaints heard on petition and answer, and therefore no action as to these rates and charges will now be issued."

THE KANSAS DROUGHT.

A TRAILER.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 1.—It is reported that General Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the Honduran Government to raise troops around the Coadjutor and join the main army operating against Guatemala on the frontier, turned back his forces of a fine reception in the capital. When he arrived he found the city in a state of anarchy. He then fled to Honduras.

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