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Bobbing for Caramels.

Making taffy or any candy is, to be sure, great fun, but eating it is always far better. In this game the difficulty is to get the candy. Buy some fresh caramels. They must be quite soft. Thread a stout needle with some fine white sewing silk, tying a large knot in one end. Draw the needle through the



CARAMEL BOBBING.

center of the caramel until the knot catches on the other side. Unthread the needle, leaving the caramel attached to at least a yard of silk. Then tie a good knot in the free end.

Enough caramels should be prepared beforehand. When you wish to play the game gather the players in a circle, giving to each a caramel hung to the silk.

The one who, after placing the knotted end between his teeth, with his hands folded behind him, first succeeds in drawing the caramel into his mouth wins the game.

Of course there is a trick about it, but a very simple one. Just work it out. One little hint. Everything depends upon having that knot firmly fastened in the beginning between your teeth.

It is really worth while to stop and watch the monkey-like workings and twisting of the other faces, if you do get the "booby" prize yourself.—Chicago Record.

Strange Money in the Mountains.

"The strangest money I ever saw," said a drummer for a Main street house the other evening, "was in the mountain districts in Kentucky and West Virginia. Last summer I was making my semi-annual tour through this district and I stopped one day at a little grocery and saloon, not to sell goods, but to get a drink of the 'mountain dew.' While I was pouring out my drink a big husky mountaineer entered the place and called for a drink. As he finished gulping it down he reached into a big bulky pocket and drew forth what looked to be a coonskin. He laid the skin on the counter, the barkeeper took the skin and opening a drawer, hauled out a rabbit skin, which I suppose was the change. The mountaineer picked up the rabbit skin and started to the front part of the store, which was the grocery. He there bought a twist of tobacco and tendered the rabbit skin in payment. He received a big twist of long green, and I was surprised to see the storekeeper reach in another drawer and tender him a squirrel skin. The mountaineer tucked the squirrel skin in his pocket, walked out, unhitched his horse and rode away.

"I became interested and engaged the proprietor in conversation. He told me that sometimes he would go months without seeing any real money, and that the mountaineers used the skins in all kinds of trades, such as buying horses, etc. He said that four times a year a hide buyer from Lexington or Cincinnati visited this country and bought up all the skins, which were generally concentrated in the few stores in the vicinity."—Louisville Dispatch.

The Kaiser's great naval project is to spend $200,000,000 on new ships in the next seven years, including seventeen battleships. Go it, William! Whose afraid, save poor, big, old, meek Sam-Yen-Li-Chang-Hung-Lu-Sing-Song?

MISSIONARIES TO ALASKA.

Two Pioneers Who Invaded the Frozen North to Spread the Gospel.

Christianity invaded Alaska before gold seekers made that the end-of-the-century Mecca. The Presbyterian Church sent a missionary and his wife to that frigid land to care for the souls of the grimy natives long before the yellow metal became the motive of pilgrimage. Rev. V. C. Gambell and his wife went north as missionaries for the Presbyterian Church and as government teachers of the natives. It was quite a while ago, when few persons but the totem pole Indians lived in the acquired territory, that Mr. and Mrs. Gambell departed for their unpromising field of labor. It will be seen that they speedily adopted the cumbrous and uncouth but comfortable garb of the Indians. Nothing less would make life there possible, even to those born in that land. They believed before going that gold was not the only thing to be found in Alaska. Gold is nothing to these earnest, faithful laborers in comparison to human souls. They have lived among the natives long enough to have become contented with their lot and to love the people to whom they have devoted their lives. In the course of their ministrations they have traveled all through the portion of the territory where the gold finds have been most prolific of wealth. They know as much or more of the customs and habits of the natives than any persons who



REV. GAMBELL AND WIFE.

have visited Alaska. They have in their work lived among the Indians until they are thoroughly familiar with the domestic lives of the natives.

ABOUT DRUMTOCHTY.

The Famous Annahar Glen Is About Two Miles Long.

The famous glen of Drumtochty which Ian Maclaren introduced to the world is called Annahar and is a very lovely spot. Drumtochty is a maze of golden bloom in the summer and autumn and the brilliant blossoms make a gorgeous carpet. From the hills



AT THE FOOT OF THE ANNAHAR GLEN.

about Drumtochty a rivulet flows through Annahar glen and there on the northern slope stands Drumtochty castle, which is very old. The glen is about two miles long, is well wooded and contains a few cottages for the servants on the castle estate, but in his fiction Ian Maclaren has added buildings with a poet's license.

A New York wife asks for a divorce because her husband forces her to live in a boarding-house. We believe the plaintiff is entirely right in objecting to a husband who is so palpably full of prunes.

ACTION NEAR.

Expectation in Official Circles at the Capital.

INTERVENTION LIKELY.

A Belief at the Capital That Help for Cuba Is Coming In a Short Time—Report Anxiously Awaited—Findings of Court of Inquiry Apt to Reach the President This Week.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: It is believed here that intervention by the United States government in Cuba will not be delayed much longer. The intervention, it is stated in a dispatch, will be justified on the ground of humanity and also because of the injury to commerce with the island caused by the prolongation of the war. A member of the House naval affairs committee, who is said to have close relations with the administration, represents the crisis as immediate.

President McKinley did not go to church Sunday morning as usual, but spent two hours in conference with Assistant Secretary Day and Secretaries Bliss and Long. It was stated after the conference that the report of the Maine court of inquiry was expected early this week. Secretary Long intimated that, after it had been received in Washington, President McKinley may require a day or two for its consideration before it is made public.

Capt. Albert S. Barker, who formerly commanded the battleship Oregon, is reported to be on his way from Key West to Washington, bearing the report of the court of inquiry. This, however, is denied.

Four officers of the battle ship Maine and Naval Constructor Hoover, who was sent to Havana by the Navy Department on business connected with the court of inquiry, have arrived in Washington from Key West. Three of the Maine's officers called by request of President McKinley at the White House and gave their views on the cause of the disaster. It is stated that the Maine was destroyed by an external agency not controlled by the Spanish government.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Spain has appealed to Austria, Germany and Italy for support in the present crisis, but it is not believed that the answers of those powers afford any encouragement.

El Comercio, a Havana newspaper, says it is known the world over that the Western and Southern States of America are awaiting the first opportunity to dissolve the Union.

General Pando, Spanish commander in Eastern Cuba, is seeking a conference with Gomez, Garcia and other Cuban leaders in order to urge autonomy upon them. It is believed that the proposals will be rejected and that the Cubans, taking advantage of General Pando's position, will try to slip past him and make a western movement toward Havana.

The political prisoners who were arrested in Havana with Honore Laine will be sent to Barcelona, Spain.

COURT LEAVES HAVANA.

Starts for Key West on the Mangrove—Members Make No Prophecy.

The Mangrove with the United States naval court of inquiry on board, sailed Tuesday night for Key West.

Captain Sampson said that the decision to leave Havana was not reached until after a long consultation of the members. It was decided that, while further testimony might be obtained in Havana, this was not sufficiently to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the stock of knowledge already gathered.

The plans of the submerged wreck, in the preparation of which Ensign Powelson has had a large share, are elaborate, and Captain Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are full.

Captain Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battleship Iowa, now near Key West, with the flagship New York. All the officers of the court except Judge-Advocate Marix are stationed on the Iowa or the New York, and on the former the court could be free from interruption.

The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court returns to Havana, of a careful study of the plans. It is not believed that it will be necessary again to summon the survivors of the Maine. Captain Sampson said, however, that they would be summoned if the revision of the testimony showed missing links in the chain that they could supply.

The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings or as to when and where its findings will be promulgated. Captain Sigsbee will probably remain in Havana, with Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, to superintend the work on the Maine. Chaplain Chidwick is expected to remain to care for any bodies that may be recovered.

GOLD STRIKE IN ARIZONA.

Rich Ledges of Yellow Metal Discovered in the Harquahale Mountains.

Michael Fitzpatrick, from the Harquahale Mountains, brings news of the discovery by him of one of the most wonderful gold ledges of Arizona, a statement that is apparently borne out by the specimens at hand.

Fitzpatrick says that shortly after he made the discovery three men who had been working a copper claim nearby, raided the claim with shotguns and drove him from the place.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill prohibiting the importation into the United States of birds or their feathers for ornamental purposes, and imposing a fine of $50 for each offense.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones was before the House Committee on Appropriations and urged the adoption of a provision in the general deficiency bill vesting discretionary authority in the Commissioner to ship Indian supplies throughout the country either by contract or direct shipment at current commodity railroad tariff rates.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to prevent the use of the United States flag as a business advertisement or the use of any government publication as advertising mediums.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a report on the reforms needed to check smuggling in the Mexican free zone. Among other things he says: "No doubt there is opportunity for the perpetration of frauds on the revenue by the continuance of the free zone of Mexico. Until the privileges pertaining to the zone are abolished by the Mexican government the danger to our revenue will continue to exist."

Senator Lodge gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the naval appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 for making soundings for a cable line from the Hawaiian islands to Japan and also to Australia.

Senator Foraker introduced a bill providing for the awarding of public lands in the arid land States to individuals or corporations which may provide for their reclamation by irrigation, not more than 100,000 acres to be patented to any one person or company.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, introduced a bill creating a public land commission, to c[onsist] of the Commissioner of the General L[and] Office, the Director of the [Geological Survey], and three other persons [to be] made subject to [confirmation by the Senate].

THE NEWS.

The Cuban Junta in New York announced officially that they would not accept autonomy in the island.

The body of a girl was found in a buggy at Napa, Cal., and she is supposed to have been killed by her companion, a young man, whose lifeless body was found a short distance away.

The list of dead by the Chicago fire, has been swelled to seven by the discovery of additional bodies.

John P. Crum, special commissioner of the Postoffice Department, is at Spokane, Washington, to establish an Alaskan postal service.

A return miner from the Klondike, says there is food enough to last the population two years.

Walter Sanger Pullman, son of the late G. M. Pullman, was married at San Francisco to Miss Louise L. West.

A semi-official note was issued in Madrid to the effect that investigation showed that the Maine explosion was due to an internal explosion, and that should the United States demand indemnity, it would be indignantly repelled by Spain.

Honore Laine, the correspondent expelled from Cuba publishes a letter alleged to have been written by General Weyler, in which the former captain general of Cuba is reported to have said that he had prepared the harbor of Havana for the visit of American warships, and that the Americans knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

The Cuban Junta issues a proclamation to the American people that Cuba will not accept, or even discuss, proposals for autonomy.

The American flag was hoisted on the new cruiser Amazonas at the English shipyard Friday.

It is reported that Italy has sold the armored cruiser Varez to Spain.

The cruiser Montgomery sailed from Havana for Key West.

One thousand gold hunters were reported to be snowed in between Wrangle and Glenora.

Officers of the American and the Pacific Express Companies are taking steps looking to consolidation.

John Reed was sentenced to eight years in state prison for buncoing farmers in Massachusetts.

Eleven hundred operatives of the Whittenton Cotton Mills, Taunton, Mass., returned to work.

Robert N. Frenger was acquitted in Staunton, Va., of the murder of Edward Merritt.

The wife of Senator Thurston died on board the yacht Anita, in Sagua harbor, Cuba.

By a fire in the Bowery Mission in New York eleven were burned to death.

Many prominent labor leaders were present at the union conference of railroad workers in Chattanooga.

The weavers in the big cotton mill strike refuse to come to terms with the manufacturers and no settlement is yet in sight.

A new line of steamers is to be placed on the ocean run between Seattle and Dawson.

The British ship Corsair went ashore on Harn Island, Miss., and will prove a total loss.

After seeing his brother convicted of highway robbery, Frank Hill, at Chicago, confessed to the crime and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

George W. McCoy has been arrested in Portland, Ore., on a charge of fraudulently using the mails with a view of booming a proposed Klondike expedition.

E. O. Bassick, who located a famous Colorado silver mine and by it became a millionaire, died at Denver.

Reproductions of the McKinley and Bryan homes will be on the grounds of the coming Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.

The smallpox situation at Middlesborough, Ky., has become so dangerous that the United States government sent Passed Assistant Surgeon Dr. Wertheimer, of the United States Army, to take charge of the pesthouse. The State medical authorities surrendered only on orders from Frankfort. The county refused to support the pesthouse and the inmates were on the verge of starvation. There are 70 smallpox patients and 100 suspects. This entire community is alarmed and almost demoralized.

The 1,100 operatives of the Whittenton Cotton Mills, Taunton, Mass., returned to work after a strike lasting five weeks. Ten of the loom-fixers, who organized the strike, will not be given employment.

The State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the decision of the Dauphin County Court, which refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Capitol Building Commission from awarding contracts for the erection of the State capitol.

Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke at Atlanta, Ga., in the Auditorium to 10,000 people. His address was along his usual line of argument.

LOOKS PEACEFUL.

Both Governments Holding Back the Dogs of War.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: There were many smiles and shrugs among the peaceful inclined people when it became known that President McKinley, acting through Secretary long, had ordered the withdrawal of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas from the North American fleet at Key West and Dry Tortugas. Almost simultaneously came the news from Madrid that Admiral Bermejo, the Spanish minister of marine, had wired to the commander of the torpedo flotilla, at the Canary Islands, not to proceed to Havana.

Considering that the Spanish government has protested informally against the assembling of so large an American fleet in Cuban waters, and that the United States government has protested formally against Spain sending a formidable fleet of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers to Cuba, where they could by no possibility be of any service in carrying on war against the insurgents, these two simultaneous orders were deemed by the peace-at-any-cost-persons to have a great deal of interesting significance.

Strong Words from a Minister.

Dr. E. A. Warfield delivered a strong sermon on Cuba at the Methodist Protestant Church, Lynchburg, claiming that the law of humanity should lead the United States to take some action, whether the Maine was blown up by external or internal explosion and that war is not an unmitigated evil, but a dishonorable and selfish peace is.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Paint is made of seaweed.
Dresden has a paper watch.
Idaho has two daily papers.
Longshoremen have eighty-six unions.
One woolen mill in Mississippi.
Japan boasts commercial schools.
Detroit waitresses may organize.
Savannah police work eight hours.
Indianapolis barbers will reorganize.
Detroit makes stoves for South Africa.
New York has 500 union shoeworkers.
Utah florists have a State association.
Springfield has a needle workers' union.
Milwaukee is to have a school for cash girls.
Detroit Manufacturers' Club debated single tax.
Springfield (Mass.) lathers want 16 cents a bunch.
Pittsburg structural iron workers will organize.
Cleveland sailors and freight handlers will organize.
Illinois and Wisconsin coal dealers held a convention.
Chicago and Indianapolis have no idle union printers.
New Jersey unionists want company stores abolished.
Chicago [illegible] vants swimming tanks in [illegible] public [illegible]

SPAIN HAS OBJECTED.

Presence of the Key West Fleet a Subject of Protest.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Approach of the Elections Is the Reason Advanced for the Sending Away of the Ships—The Opinion in Congress Is Against Any Change in the President's Policy.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: "Definite representations have been submitted by the Spanish Government to the State Department concerning the assembling of a large fleet of American warships at Key West, the war preparations, and the influence which they have had on the approaching elections in Cuba. While these representations cannot be properly regarded as a protest against the attitude and acts of the United States government, it may unquestionably be set down as a remonstrance calculated to have an effect in European court circles. Not, however, being a technical protest the statement has not called forth any official rejoiner on the part of the State Department, for it is lacking in tangible accusations, being rather an argumentative presentation of alleged Spanish grievances.

Stated in detail, the representations proposed that if the United States fleet was withdrawn from Key West, the Spanish troops would be sent home from Cuba, and then an opportunity would be afforded to all the citizens of the island to participate in the approaching elections, when the plan of autonomy would be put to a test. It was argued that the presence of the fleet was a menace to the Cuban government, because it was considered a valuable aid by the insurgents, who would not lay down their arms as long as there was a possibility of a demonstration in their favor by this government. The suggestion has been met with the statement that this country has nothing whatever to do with the troops in Cuba, and if Spain desires to keep them or withdrawn them, it is a question entirely for that country to decide. On the other hand it is not conceded that Spain has any concern in the disposition of the American fleet, especially when the ships are assembled in American waters and are not upon hostile mission.

A Topic of General Comment.

The suggestion of the Spanish government caused much talk in all official circles. This was especially true in Congress, where for several hours it was not believed that Spain had seriously put forward such a proposition. The most conservative men in Congressional circles were united in declaring that under no circumstances could the President afford to accede to Spain's demand. Senator Elkins stated that the position which ought to be assumed in the matter, namely, that the United States had no concern in Cuba, and that Spain had no ground for questioning the disposition of our ships, was a perfectly sound one, and would be upheld in Congress. All the interviews gathered during the day were in one direction. Senator Chandler said that under no condition would the fleet be removed, while Senator Mason, of Illinois, remarked that the suggestion was in line with Spanish diplomacy which, during all history, has been nothing but a record of duplicity, deceit and delay. Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, remarked that any suggestion made to this government based on a renewal of schemes of autonomy ought not to be considered, because they were extremely visionary. He thought that Spain had emphasized her inability to govern the island, and he did not think that these new promises were either sincere or practicable.

It is understood that copies of the informal protest which the spanish government submitted to the State Department, have been sent to all the capitals in Europe for the purpose of influencing European sentiment against the United States, the purpose being to place the responsibility upon the United States for any failure that may follow the attempt of Spain to establish self-government on the island. This effort to create an anti-American sentiment in Europe is not giving the officials of the State Department the least concern.

NO WARSHIP FOR CUBA.

Cruiser Montgomery Ordered to Join the Fleet at Key West.

It was determined by the Navy Department to recall the Montgomery from Havana. The cruiser will be replaced by the dispatch boat Fern, which has sailed from Key West for Havana. She goes to relieve the Montgomery as a home for the officers engaged in supervising the wrecking operations in Havana harbor. It is asserted at the Navy Department that the Montgomery is not withdrawn owing to any suggestion from Spanish sources that her presence is not desired. It was the announced intention of Secretary Long when the cruiser was sent to Havana to keep her there only so long as the Fern should be engaged in the work of distributing relief among the sufferers in eastern Cuba. This task having been performed, and, owing to the return of the court of inquiry from Havana, there being fewer persons to accommodate, the Fern, which is better equipped than the Montgomery to assist in the wrecking operations, is returned to her position.

EX-CONGRESSMAN CROPS DEAD.

Abraham A. Barker, Who Represented a Pennsylvania District in 1864 6.

Ex-Congressman Abraham A. Barker, of Ebensburg, Pa., dropped dead on the street at Altoona.

Mr. Barker was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from 1864 to 1866. Born in Maine in 1816, he had early acquired prominence in that State by his strenuous advocacy of temperance and no slavery.

In 1854 he removed to pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business and other mercantile pursuits. He was the father of Judge A. V. Barker.

BURGLARS IN POSTOFFICES.

Postmaster at Boonsboro', Mo., Nearly Burned to Death.

Postoffice Inspector Dice at St. Louis, has received details of the robbery of the postoffice at Boonsboro', Mo., by burglars, who blew the safe open, took several hundred dollars in stamps and money and set fire to the building. W. W. Whyte, the postmaster, was nearly burned to death.

Three strangers, ostensibly stock buyers from Glasgow, Mo., are suspected, and inspectors have been sent out to run them down.

A report was also received that the postoffice at Cuba, Kan., had been entered, the safe blown open and stamps and money stolen. Taree suspected persons have been arrested by a posse of citizens.

PRAISE FOR AMERICANS.

English Editor Extols Their Moderation In Dealing With Cuban Question.

Sidney Low, formerly editor of the St. James Gazette, has written a long letter from New York exto[lling] the moderation of the Americans on the [ques]t of Cuba and declaring that the B[ritish] would not have endured such savage[ry]. He adds:

BOLD MOVE BY SPAIN.

Her Torpedo-Boat Destroyers Sent to Cuba Threaten the American Navy.

Great concern is shown in Washington at Spain's sending a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers to Cuba. A cablegram from Cadiz states that another flotilla will start soon. The flotillas are believed to be capable of destroying almost any fleet which the United States could present in Cuban waters, and the American navy is weak in this class of vessels.

The United States naval court of inquiry left Havana for Key West. A member of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the findings of the court will be received by the President this week. He says the President has no information as to what will be the nature of the court's conclusions.

War drills are held daily on the battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, stationed at Tortugas. The crews are trained to checkmate attacks by torpedo boats.

The United States government is said to be negotiating for the Brazilian battle ship 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban, which has been reconstructed in England.

It is reported that Spanish residents of Vera Cruz, Mexico, will present a warship to Spain.

A number of Spanish sailors who enlisted in the American navy before the present troubles between Spain and the United States began deserted while the San Francisco, Helena and Bancroft were at Lisbon recently.

Lieutenant-Commander Sobral, former naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, praised President McKinley in an interview at Barcelona, and said that but for the President's strength of character the House of Representatives "would have voted the jingo proposals."

Reports that Emperor Frances Joseph of Austria, who is a first cousin of the Queen Regent of Spain, will extend aid to that country have created a great deal of comment.

A Rome dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, states that the Pope is ready to do everything in his power to prevent hostilities, "which might be fatal to the Spanish dynasty."

MAY BUY A BATTLESHIP.

United States Said to Be Negotiating For The Reconstructed Aquidaban.

The United States government is negotiating in London for the purchase of the Brazilian battleship 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban, the flagship of Admiral Mello, which has lately been reconstructed in England.

The Aquidaban was a double-turreted, twin-screw ship built in 1885, with citadel and turret armor ten inches thick, and with a complement of 356 men. Her proportions were much like the Maine's. She was sunk in Port Bello Bay, Brazil, by a torpedo charged with 125 pounds of gun cotton, but was afterward raised and reconstructed.

It is reasserted that the Spanish government has secured the warship O'Higgins, which was built by the Armstrongs for Chili.

WASHINGTON.—Information in possession of the government is to the effect that up to this time Spain has not consummated the purchase of the Chilian warship O'Higgins. The indications, it is stated, seems to be that this ship also will be added ultimately to the United States navy.

Secretary Long denied that the United States government was negotiating for a Brazilian battleship.

WILL NOT PAY INDEMNITY.

Loss of the Maine Held to be Due to an Internal Accident.

The following semi-official note was issued in Madrid Thursday: "The report of the Spanish Commission on the Maine is not yet known; but the statements of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it was indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are, therefore, deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that, should the American technical Commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

SQUADRON OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The Battle Ships Massachusetts and Texas to Go to Hampton Roads.

The latest event in official circles at Washington was the issue of an order for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads. The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their types. Two of them, the battle ships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. It would be a grave mistake to suppose that in ordering this movement the Navy Department is animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish Minister as to the mischief caused by the gathering of so large a naval force as Admiral Sicard's fleet in the vicinity of Cuba. On the contrary the formation of the new squadron was brought about by purely strategic considerations, although it appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, that this strategy is of a defensive nature.

New Freight Terminal.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has opened a new freight terminal with yard facilities at the foot of West 26th street on the Hudson River, in New York City. A large plat of ground between 26th and 27th streets, fronting on 13th Avenue was secured and tracks were laid to accomodate 100 cars, and in addition a warehouse 300x25 feet was built. Tracks have been laid across 13th Avenue to the pier, and a new bridge and other necessary adjuncts have been built to facilitate the handling of cars from floats to the land. The establishment of this terminal enables the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to gather business from the extensive lumber yards and the piano, structural iron, boiler and other manufacturing industries in that vicinity. The delivery of freight for firms in that neighborhood is also facilitated by the improvement.

PLAGUE'S HAVOC IN BOMBAY.

Two Hundred and Sixteen Deaths From It Were Reported in One Day.

Two hundred and fifteen new cases and 216 deaths from the plague were reported in one day. Five Europeans have been attacked by it.

The Mohammedans at Hubli, on the South Mahratta Railway, hearing of the recent riots in Bombay, have decided to resist the plague precautions. Volunteers have been mobilized and the infantry has been summoned, but as yet there has been no conflict.

AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED.

Chinese Mob Murders One Native Assistant and Maltreates Others.

The American Medical Mission in the suburbs of Chung-King-Fu, province of Sze-Chwan, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, has been attacked by a mob.

The native medical assistants have been maltreated, and one has been murdered.

Peasants Shot By Gendarmes.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail says the agrarian revolt in Hungary is spreading. In a conflict between peasants and gendarmes on Sunday, at Dara Foldvar, two peasants and [illegible] forty

FIRE VICTIMS

Lodgers in a Bo[wery] Lose Th[eir]

UPPER FLOORS BU[RN].

The Building Was Run By the Mission, With Rooms At 15, 20 Cents a Night—Those Who Escaped Much of Their Clothing And Some All.

A despatch from New York says early Sunday morning destroyed the B[owery] Mission House, at 105 Bowery, and bu[rned] to death eleven men, who were among th[e] lodging there for the night.

The Bowery Mission House was one of th[e] best-known cheap lodging houses on the thoroughfare and was conducted by the Christian Herald. In the basement [was a] cheap restaurant, while the gr[ound floor] used for mission purposes, Gospel se[rvices] having been held there daily for [many] years. The four upper floors were fi[tted] with accommodations for one hundred [and] fifty men, who paid 15, 20 or 25 cents according to the location of the rooms.

Saturday night almost every bed was occupied. At half-past one o'clock Sunday morning a lodger discovered flames coming from a washroom on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house the fire was noticed by passers-by on the street. At this time the flames had eaten their way to the top and were bursting through the roof.

When the inmates were aroused a wild scene of excitement resulted. Many lodgers became panic-stricken, rushed into the hallways and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the street. Those on the lower floors reached the street safely by the stairways, while those on the upper floors groped their way through blinding smoke to the metel fire escapes in front of the building. The majority of them saved only portions of their clothing and several were naked.

Three alarms of fire had been sent in, and in a few minutes the firemen were busy deluging the building with water. [Order] succeeded in confining the fire to the upper stories.

Many of the [lodgers] were cared for by persons in the [neighborhood], and about 40 were accommodated at the Everett street police station, about three blocks away. Several of the most destitute were brought to the station house in patrol wagons and were partially clothed by members of the police and kind-hearted neighbors. After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently to allow search of the place was possible, and firemen entered the building. The bodies were found near windows on the upper floor, where they had been overcome while attempting to make their escape. [Bodies] were found in the [different] stages of decomposition, showing that overcome by smoke and heat early in the fire. Only [a] few were discovered in the rooms they occupied, while others were found in the hallways and on the stairs of the fourth and fifth floors. All were without clothing, and most of them were burned and charred beyond recognition.

The loss on the building by fire is estimated at $7,000 and the contents damaged to the extent of $5,000 more.

GOLD IN UNCLE SAM'S PURSE.

A Total Available Resource in That Metal of $250,000,000.

Henry Clews' financial circular says: "It is fortunate that the trade balance should stand so largely in our favor in the face of the possibilities of a foreign war. We have now $123,000,000 of specie in the New York banks and $169,000,000 of gold in the treasury, which, with the current imports of $15,000,000, after deducting the one hundred millions of reserve gold, makes a total available supply of $207,000,000.

"To this may be added, on a very moderate estimate, $50,000,000 represented by foreign creditor balance still due to us; which, in the face of war possibilities, gives us a total available gold resource amounting to over $250,000,000—to say nothing of the other stocks of the metal in this country amounting to over $450,000,000. These facts show an ample financial preparedness for whatever may come."

TRAMWAY OVER CHILKOOT.

By the Aid of a Cable Goods Can Now be Transported to the Summit.

The Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company, of Portland, Ore., received advices from Dyea that the upper tramway from Scales to the summit had been completed and that now freight is being taken over the Chilkoot pass.

The price of transporting goods from Dyea to the summit is now about 7 cents per pound. The cable of the tramway is about 3,400 feet in length.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Elisha W. Keyes, who has been appointed postmaster of Madison, Wis., served in the same capacity under Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant and Hayes.

Miss Alice Cook, a fellow in history of Victoria University, has been elected to its convocation or governing body—the first time that a woman has held such a position in England.

Dr. Pagleio, the young Italian doctor, whose part in the unpleasant episode between Georges Sand and Alfred de Musset at Venice, was made public in several books two years ago, died recently at Belluno at the age of 91 years.

Princess Theresa, daughter of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, is a member of the Royal Bavarian Scientific Academy, and is the first woman who ever has received the doctor's degree in science from the University of Munich.

Count Tolstoi is preparing what will be his most widely read book. "I do not feel well at present and cannot write just now," he recently said to an interviewer, "but I hope before I die to say a good deal about women. Before my death I shall say everything that I have at heart about them."

Emperor William, referring to the colors of the German flag, said not long ago that the black represented work, the white represented rest and peace, and the red represented blood, which was necessary to cement the others together.

The Duke of Abruzzi, the nephew of the King of Italy, who recently ascended Mount St. Elias, will start next summer on an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions.

Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman who recently graduated from Ann Arbor University, after six years of study, has just returned to her native town, Kin Kiang, to practice medicine. She is China's first woman doctor.

The Christ Church Historical Association of Philadelphia will soon erect in Old Christ Church, of that city, a handsome tablet commemorative of the clergymen who were active in the work of the Protestent Episcopal Church during Colonial days.

Herbert Spencer, who is now living in Brighton, England, a sufferer from heart disease, is said to be the only living [man] whose name is included in the long [list of] authors inscribed on the walls of the Congressional Library at Washington.

George W. Vanderbilt proposes to continue the development of the [estate] of Biltmore, N. C., by the erection [of] cheap[er] houses for

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