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fects the Money World.

the Shortage.

Colorado Intensely Excited Wall Street Talks Silver To-Day-Echoes From the Financial Centre of the World, London - Mines Closed in Many

New York, June 29 .- Ex-President Harrison arrived here this afternoon, and will remain until Monday, when he leaves for Cape May to spend July and August. A reporter put the following questions to him on the silver question: 62. How do you account for this shrink-

"I woul prefer not to discuss this subject now," was the answer, "but everybody knows that the Sherman law was only an expedient. Sherman, Aldricht and many other Republicans recognized that fact, and Sherman's silver bill was passed in preference to something worse.

"It is interesting," went on the ex-President, "to note the attitude taken by our Democratic friends at present. They are appealing to the Republicans to be patriotic, an appeal which we have selthe Republican administration was struggling with the financial question, the great aim of our Democratic friends was to put Harrison in a hole. I don't say this to excuse Republicans from being patriotic now, and helping out the present administration, but only to point a

"Do you expect the Sherman bill will "I don't care to speak about that. I don't know how well in hand the president may have the wild team he is driv-

In answer to a question as to whether he attributed the present financial crisis the effects of the Sherman law, he said he thought a great deal more blame was laid at the door of the Sherman law than it deserved, but its repeal might tend to restore public confidence if only by working upon the imagination of the

The Evening Post's special cable from London says: The silver market to-day was in a state of absolute crisis. Bars dropped 31 1-4 pence. There was a small business for the continent.

Helena, Mont., June 29.-Ex-Governor Hauser, chief officer of the Helena smelthe ores of Montana to keep it run ning in spite of the low price of silver. Ex-Governor Hauser says the present situation will cause a reaction in favor of

City of Mexico, June 30.-Secretary of the Treasury Limantour wishes to antruth in the rumor that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost \$14,000,000 this month. Machinery is w being erected which will increase the capacity to \$18,000,000 a month. There are ten other mints in the republic which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating edium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must met by increased coinage. Mexico as an unfailing market in Asia for all her dollars. The increasing exportations coffee, fibres and other produce will able Mexico to export more dollars than ever -before. Silver is produced in Mexico more cheaply than in the United States, and the fall in price will be less acutely felt here than in the neighboring republic, in view of the diminished portations of foreign goods and the

equent reduction in custom house eceipts which will be caused by the high price of exchange. The federal government has ordered a count in salaries paid to all federal icials. Those who receive salaries of \$600 a year or less will be cut five per ent, all from \$600 to \$1,000 will be reuced 7 1-2 per cent., and all above \$1,-000 wil suffer a ten per cent. reduction.

further steps at present, but will await e development of the panic. Valparaiso, June 30.—There is much excitement throughout Chili among mine owners and dealers in silver on account of the fall in the price of silver. It is likely that all the silver mines wil be closed except the celebrated Huoma-

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The drop in the price of silver has brought down the price of the Mexican peso to 50 cents. and has cut down the Mexican trade with al wholesalers more than one-half. Many firms have received telegrams cancelling orders. The Mexican silver mines

New York, June 30.—Silver attracted good deal of attention in Wall street o-day. Speculation as to the possible action of the President and Congress was active. There were no quotations during the first hour and a half for silver in this market; 63 was bid and the rtificates were offered at 67, but no siness was done.

ondon, June 30 .- The Times publes a dispatch from Simla stating that ported silver will certainly not be adted to free coinage. The Standard's nghai correspondent telegraphs that ess in that city has been paralyzed the changes made in the currency stem of India, and the ruinous import ties, especially those levied on opium

and Indian yarns. Civil War Threatened Denver, Col., June 30.—There is danger civil war betwen the Mormon sheep erders from Utah and the Wyoming and Colorado cattlemen. Bloodshed is ready reported from Plateau country. cattlemen have always held the great ranges in this part of the state

driven this way by Mormon herders. The sheep "slobber" over the grass on which they graze, and the cattle herders find their herds in danger of being widely Indian Government's Action Af- scattered and lost. They have attacked the invading sheep herders by throwing dynamite bombs among the sheep, killing nearly 2000 head. The sheep herders retaliated by burning out the house MEXICO BIDS DEFIANCE TO THE STORM and ranch of one of the best known cattlemen, and destroying very valuable cattle imported for breeding purposes. All the mining towns have been visited dur-Business in Shanghai Paralyzed by ing the past week by cattle rangers, and by prorogation, or adjourning Parliasheep herders have bought enough ammunition and fire arms for a civil war. and property is inevitable.

returned to the city last night and an- od of closure it would take more than nounced that he is ready to call an extra | twelve months to pass the bill in comsession of the legislature immediately, to consider the repeal of all attachment laws, the passage of a state law suspend- were accepted, they would destroy the ing for one or two years the collection of | bill. Th government had other importall debts; the passage of a special redemption law and the prohibition of gold and the measures with which he hoped the house would have time to deal. all debts; the passage of a special re-

clauses in all contracts. Mount Green, Pa., June 30 .- At the opening exercises at Chautauqua the action of Governor Altgeld in pardoning "After the passage of the Sherman the deans and instructors at this place, by those considered to be authorities. Coming as this does from such a Conservative body as the Pennsylvania Chautauqua faculty without regard to thought is at once apparent.

COMING HOME.

Sir John Thompson's Intention-Charge Against a Civil Servant.

Ottawa, June 30.-Sir John Thompson will sail for Canada on the 10th July. Mr. Clemow, son of Senator Clemow, has written to Mr. Wallace, comptroller dom failed to respond to; but previous of customs, stating that if the charges to the passage of the Sherman law, when which he has preferred against Walters, assistant commissioner of customs, are true, then Walters is guilty of an indictable offence against the common law. as well as the statutes. This is on the charge that Walters is engaged in mica mining outside the government service, contrary to the Audit Act of 1878. This case, Mr. Clemow says in his letter, is parallel with that for which Arnoldi is now serving six months' imprisonment. It is understood that an investigation of the case will be granted at once. The position of assistant commissioner ceases o-day, as next year's estimates only provide for a commissioner. Meanwhile Walters will be acting commissioner under an order-in-council passed to that ef-

Minnetonka, Minn., June 29.—Cornell's crew was weighed to-day in the balance, in the boat, and was discovered to be a good one; 640 1-2 pounds going to the starboard, and 645 1-2 to the port. The average weight is 160 3-4, and the crew are remarkably even.

The great race was rowed to-day with the biggest throng of spectators that has ever witnessed this notable event. Alter, which is turning out about \$300,000 most before daybreak several special in bullion every month, says it will not trains, crowded to the platforms, began close, as there is enough gold and lead to roll into the station and two hours in the errs of Montana to keep it runwith early birds anxious to secure a position of vantage.

Both crews have been working with might and main for the past week. Harvard had the advantage of the best crew that ever rowed for the crimson. Its nounce to the world that there is no crew-Vale, Cummings, Richardson, Fennessey, Foering, Davis, Newell and Burgess, was a strong, well-built set of mature-looking men, with plenty of dash and grit, pulling well together, and makpacity. The mint in this city coined ing long, solid strokes with a powerful heave of the shoulders.

The Yale crew, on the other hand-Ives, Longane, Gallaudet, Rogers, Paine, Johnson, Nessler and Van Huick-had not been rowing so well as early in the season, and despite the careful coaching of "Bob" Cook has not been up to its form of last year, when it defeated its opponent by eighteen lengths.

Cost of Living in European Cities. The London Times says: "A commercial return has just been issued showing the average retail price per pound avoir-dupois of various articles of domestic consumption, medium qualities, in some of the principal cities of Europe during last year. The cities selected are Paris, Lille, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Rome, Florence and Brussels. The prices of prime beef varied very much. In Prague it could be obtained for 7d. a pound, in Vienna for 8d., in Rome and of the house that the session will be ad-Budapest for 81-2d., while in Paris the and in Lille as much as 1s. 53-8d. had to be paid. to be paid. Flour ranged from 11-10d. purchased for 2 1-4d.a pound and white household bread cost 13-4d., in Berlin The Mexican government will take no this was exactly reversed, bread costing 2 1-4d. and flour being 1-2d. cheaper. Potatoes were under 1d. per pound in all the cities except Hamburg. Rice ranged from 1 3-4d. (in Brussels) to 5d.; sugar, 'good white lump, cracked or sawed,' from 3 3-4d. to 7 1-2d. (in Rome and Florence), and coffee (Brazil or plantation, recetted and graying without chia. tation, roasted and ground without chicory or other coffee substitute) from 1s. 4 3-4d. in Berlin to 2s. 6d. (fresh roasted) in Paris. In Brussels coffee from the Dutch colonies can be obtained for 1s. 2 3-8d. a pound." In Brussels coffee from the

There is a little chap up on Price Hill who will make trouble in religious circles some of these days if he is not systematically trained "in the way he should go." He was over at his grandfather's for dinner vesterday, and sat should go." He was over at his grand-father's for dinner yesterday, and sat buckled in the old high chair ready for the onslaught. His grandfather, a rev-the onslaught. erend old gentleman, and one of the worthiest of the world, bent his snowy head and began his usual lengthy grace. Sammy never relishes those famous graces at best, and when, just in the middle of this extra long one for company, the old gentleman yawned several tedious times, the infant could stand it no longer. Leaning over he tapped him on the arm with his big spoon and whis-"Det a move, dranpa—det a move, for dracious sake—I's hungry as a bear!"
Grandpa "got a move.—Boston Jour-

Don't You Know That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilia. the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

HOOD'S PILLS may be had by mail without invasion, but recently the im- for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. TO CURTAIL TALK.

Mr. Gladstone Moves the Resolution on the Home Rule Bill. London, June 29 .- In the House of

stone moved the adoption of the resolu-tion, the terms of which were read in the house yesterday, providing for the quicker passage of the Home Rule bill. In speaking to this motion, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would not feel justified in sanctioning any intermission in the business of the house ment until the Home Rule bill was passed and the subsidy voted. The resolu-It is the general opinion that loss of life | tion was absolutely necessary. It was as considerate as he could possibly con-Denver, Col., June 30.—Governor Wate trive. Without resorting to some methmittee of the whole. The character of the amendments were such that, if they

als curtailing the liberty of discussion of the Home Rule bill be a necessity, when the imprisoned anarchists seemed to be the prime minister, in the same breath, the leading topic of conversation among states that there is plenty of time to the deans and instructors at this place, settle other questions?" Continuing, silver law silver sold at 129; now it is and his action was uniformly condemned Mr. Balfour said that it was party necessity and not parliamentary necessity that inspired the resolution. Nothing but the whole energies of Parliament during the whole session were adequate to the politics, creed or college, the weight of | Home Rule bill. The Government wished to evade discussion on a new constitution affecting the United Kingdom. Mr. Balfour denied that there was a parallel to the closure resolution. The Crimes bill of 1887 was urgent, while the Home Rule bill was not. He defended the amendments to the bill, saying that

> them were obstructive. Mr. Russell, champion of the men of Ulster, moved the rejection of the resolu-

though they were numerous, none of

Mr. Chaplin, secretary of the board of agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, moved that as a protest against the conduct of the ministry, an adjournment be taken. Mr. Chaplin's motion to adjourn was

defeated by a vote of 308 to 279. Mr. Russell's motion to amend, practically to reject, was defeated on the same division.

In reply to a question as to the situation in Siam, Sir Edward Gray, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that one British war ship was already at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Another was on the way, and a third was ready to proceed there if her presence was required. France, he added, had warned the Siamese government that a French fleet going to Saigon may be sent to Bangkok, if the situation demanded their dispatch to the capital. The French government had given assurance that the British government would receive notice before a fleet was ordered to

Bangkok. Further inquiries were made in the House of Commons to-day regarding the effects of the action of the Indian government in stopping the free coinage of silver. In response, Mr. G. Russell, parliamentary secretary of the internal office said that neither the government of India nor the financial committee expected prices in India to be materially altered under the new currency arrangements. Right Hon. G. H. Goschen, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last cabinet of Lord Salisbury, asked whether the Herschell committee and the governmnt had been prepared for the great fall that has already occurred in the prices of silver. Would not, he inquired, the fall modify the views of the government and the committee?

Mr. Russell said he could not answer for the Herschell committee. With regard to the government, he would leave Mr. Goschen to form his own opinion. Mr. Gladstone said that the government had the impression that there was no likelihood of any serious fall in the value of produce in India. In case such a fall should occur, he would read-

ily state the views of the government. Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, introduced jointly in the House of Commons yesterday a bill enabling the Congested Districts Board in Ireland to acquire land to be

occupied by migrating tenants. After some discussion, Mr. Balfour agreed to conclude the offering of amendments at 7 o'clock to-day and Sir Wm.

journed in the first week of September and that the autumn session will begin about the end of October. to be paid. Flour ranged from 11-10d. in Budapest to 21-2d. in Paris, Frankfort and Florence. It is curious to Dunraven, Conservative, asked what the fort and Florence. It is curious to Dunraven, Conservative, asked what the note that while in Lille flour could be government had done to secure the execution of treaty obligations with France regarding Newfoundland. He also de-

sired information as to whether the ar-

bitration of the questions at issue would proceed and the modus vivendi between France and Great Britain be renewed. The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declined to make any pledge as to the Government's future action. France, he said, was willing to extend the operation of the act that expired this year. Much must depend upon the action of the government

of Newfoundland.

To Invade the United States. Toronto, Ont., June 26.-Another announcement of interest is made by the Dodds Medicine Company, limited, of this city, to the effect that they have decided to establish a factory and warehouse at Buffalo, N. Y., in order to supply the growing demand for Dodds' Kidney Pills in the United States. This remedy has never been advertised or placed on sale in the United States, but the popularity of the remedy and the news of its successes in Canada quickly reached the people of the nighboring republic, and orders have poured in, unsolicited, from every state in the Union. The capacity of the Toronto factory is taxed to supply th Canadian market and the management feel that they can only do justice to both foreign and home demands by invading the United States and establishing a depot and factory

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWMYNE'S OHYMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mall, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son. Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

Commons to-day, Rt. Hon. Mr. Glad- Arrival at Malta of the Surviving Officers and Crew.

THE DEATH OF DREXEL AT CARLSBAD

Terrible Floods in the Rich Valley

of Jalapa, Mexico.

Newfoundland Postage Reduced-Altgeld Condemned for His Lenity-Yale Beats Harvard in the Annual Boat Race-Nicaragua Going in for Economy-South American Troubles.

Valetta, Malta, June 30.-The Britsh cruisers Edgar and Phaeton, belong-Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of ing to the Mediterranean squadron, arthe opposition, asked "How can propos- rived here to-day, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battle ship Victoria.

London, June 30.—Report has it that the marriage of the Princess May and the Duke of York, which had been set for a week hence, would be postponed in view of the fact that official circles are plunged in mourning over the Victoria catastrophe. An official denial of the report has, however, been made, and the arrangements for the wedding are rapidly proceeding. London, June 29.—Two anarchists

have been arrested for posting placards calling a meting to denounce the lavish expenditures for the coming wedding of the Duke of York and the Princess May, "while thousands are starving in London," and characterizing the wedding couple as "royal vermin."

Pueblo, Mex., June 30.-The town of Jalapa has been visited by a terrible calamity. Heavy rains caused the Seco river, which flows through the place, suddenly to overflow its banks, and nearly one-half of the houses in the town were swept away. Several people unable to escape from the raging flood, were drowned. The rich valley of the river was inundated and the loss of stock and crops is heavy.

Will Practice Economy. Panama, June 30.-It is reported to be the intention of the new Nicaraguan government not to appoint a minister to Washington to succeed Dr. Guzman, It s proposed as a measure of economy to abolish nearly all the legations abroad, including that in the United States.

St. Louis, June 30.-A number of street railroad men have been in the city for several days to investigate the experiment now being tried on the electric cars with air brakes, the results of which have been most satisfactory. The chain brakes hitherto used have not been sufficient to insure absolute safety with heavy cars down steep hills, and the manual brakes. The problem of preventing accidents at the numerous electric road crossings is believed to have been solved by means of this brake as a car can be stopped in half its own length. At present cars are equipped with the air brake.

South American News. Valparaiso, June 30.—General Saravia has reached Paso on his march to Bago. General Vilas' command defeated the Castilhistas troops; in revenge the Castilhistas cut the throats of the revolters whom they captured, although they had

promised them amnesty. Rio de Janeiro, June 30.-Admiral Wadelkoka proposes to return from Rio Grande do Sul soon. He will expose to the senate of cruelties committed in that state by Governor Castilho.

Montevideo, June 30 .- A large body of Brazilian revolutionists is pouring over the frontier of Uruguay so as to re-enter Brazil.

Senor Eilari positively refuses to be a candidate for president. President Herrera has condemned the press for opposing the candidacy of Bau-

Panama, June 30.—Pierola has landed at Chala, Peru, and gone on to Arequipa. He is said to be preparing to head a revolution designed to put him in the presidential chair, this alternative of civil war has been decided upon, according to current report, because Pierola would have no chance of being elected if he merely appealed to the suffrages of the people, as the government in power could control the polls. Hostile operations are expected to begin soon.

Murderous Convicts. San Paolo, Mex., June 30.-A' terrible tragedy was enacted in the penitentiary here yesterday. Two convicts, Cayelano Olivares and Marcelino Garcia, made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the corridor, with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

Newfoundland Coming In. Halifax, N. S., June 30.-The postage rates between Canada and Newfoundland, the only portion of British North America outside the Dominion, has hitherto been 5 cents per half ounce on letters, and there has been a newspaper rate as well. After July 1st, the rate on letters will be three cents, and newspapers mailed from the office of publication will be transmitted free.

Cowboy Race Winner. Chicago, June 30 .- John Berry was today awarded first prize in the cowboy race. The prize is \$1000. He was also given \$500 by Col. Cody for bringing in his horse in the best condition. He rode Poison, a five-year-old stallion. The other riders who finished were given purses. The bay gelding General Grant

then presented from the various states. Washington, June 30.-The current fiscal year ends to-day and all the various sections of the treasury department have completed their reports. The general statement shows that there is no pension deficiency on the year, the appropriation having been nearly \$161,000,000 and the expenditures for pensions a trifle under \$160,000,000. Hence there is a surplus of nearly a million dollars to be turned over to the department.

Chicago, June 30.—Some of the leading Jewish Rabbis of the country have already arrived to attend the annual meeting of the Jewish Rabbis of the United States, which will be in session here for several days. The conference will consider a number of questions of importance to Jewish congregations. It is reported that the action of the last congress abolishing initiatory rites for proselytes will be reconsidered at this convention.

Newark, N. J., June 30.-Rev. R. Sin nett, a member of the Seaton Hall College faculty, received the degree of master of arts on Tuesday from Yale. He is the first Roman Catholic priest to be thus honored by a New England University. When he received his degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Innspruck, several years ago, he was the first native-born American to attain this distinction.

years Mrs. Susan Smallford, a decrepit labor in applying them has also been very severe. The air brakes have proved very successful and have enabled much better time to be made than with the old city, and kept it in such a filthy condition that the board of health interfered. The hovel was visited this morning by the officials, who found the old woman surrounded by 20 half-starved cats. She wore filthy rags. The work of cleaning thé premises was begun, and in a dark corner a tin can was found. In it was a well preserved deed to a large tract of land at Seven Mile beach, including fully 750 acres, and said to be worth at

least \$100,000. St. Paul, June 29.-The Great Northern road will soon contract with the Globe Iron Works Co. for four more steel passenger vessels of the model of the two now building, only 400 feet long instead of 360. This will give a daily line of steel passenger ships between Duluth and Buffalo. None of these boats are to be started till the first of the two \$600,000 ships of the fleet is built next spring.

Chicago, June 29.-Governor John P. Altgeld's action in pardoning the anarchists roused the residents of the town of Napierville, near this city, to such a pitch that they gave expression to their feelings last night by hanging the governor in effigy. This morning the effigy was cut down by the authorities.

Steam and the Air.

Steam disappears in three ways. It may convert its heat-into work, and die in performing the task set for it; it may give up its heat to another body, when it must resume its condition of water; or it may become dissolved in the air. So vast is the quantity yielded up to the air that it has seemed quite natural to expect some influence upon climates from factories and locomotives. In the United States, according to a Sibley college lecture by George H. Babcock, at least 600,000,000 tons of steam is generated annually for driving engines, 150,000,000 tons for heating, and probably 50,000,000 in various other processes. That actually used for work and heat is condensed in the apparatus, but a larger amount is wasted and thrown out to add to the humidity of the atmosphere. This probably increases the rainfall, but the processes of nature are on so grand a scale that even the 600,007,-000 tons of moisture—including the steam from evaporating kettles and culinary operations-which may be safely estimated as the artificial addition, must sink into insignificance. The annual rainfall east of the Rocky Mountains varies from 20 to 60 inches, with an average of not less than 36 inches. This amounts to some 9,000.000,000.000 tons, so that if all the steam in the whole of the Rocky Mountains it could not add over 1-150 of one per cent. to the total rainfall, or 1-400 of an inch-not enough to furnish one evening's dew.

purses. The bay gelding General Grant arrived to-day with J. W. Stevens, otherwise known as "Rattlesnake Pete."

French Secret Service Money.

The manner in which the secret service money was disbursed in France before the revolution introduced another element of irregularity into the management of the public accounts, and further conducted to rendering the task of ascertaining the true state of the exchequer practically impossible. It was deemed expedient to withhold even from the magistrates of the Cours des Comtes a knowledge of the way in which certain A Story of Indian Revenge.

sums under this head were allocated, a precaution which was, to a great extent, unnecessary, as part, at least, of the secret service money was applied to the ordinary requirements of the state. But this practice afforded the King unlimited opportunities for indulging in his wasteful inclinations, as he could draw any sums he chose from the secret service fund by merely giving a receipt in the words: "I know the sbject of this expenditure." As the amount of the screet service fund varied at the pleasure of the King, there was no means of ascertaining beforehand what sum would be required for it beforehand in any given period. All that the controller-general knew was that the sum was always enormous, and that it generally exceeded 100,000,000 livres a year.

The King would have done well had be followed the example of Mme. de Pompadour in the matter of keeping his acounts, whose bookkeeping, at any rate, was of a pattern worthy of imitation. Prodigal as this well-abused lady was, every sou she received or paid away during the 19 years of her favor was duly entered in her books. After her death it was found that in that period she had cost France the sum of 36,327, 268 livres, 12 sous, 6 deniers. The average revenue of the crown at that time from all sources was about 370,000,000 livres a year, so that an approximate ities of the scale on which the King's munificence was abased can be obtained from the money he lavished on the leading favorite.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, in the Nineteenth Century.

AMERICAN NEWS\_NOTES

munificence was based can be obtained from the money he lavished on the leading favorite.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, in the Nineteenth Century.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—The second day's session of the International Convention of the Epworth League opened with religious exercises, after which the delegates from abroad were introduced and made brief addresses. Reports were then presented from the various states.

Mr. Forbes-Mitchell's informant went on to tell him that Mazar Ali had served under Major Neill for years, and had been treated by him with special kindness. Mazar did not know that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that. Major Neill being the son of Gen. Neill, it was the decree of fate that Mazar Ali had served under Major Neill for years, and had been treated by him with special kindness. Mazar did not know that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. any apparent motive whatever. The exarmorer produced a copy of a circular, printed in Urdu and English, given to the descendants of Suffar Ali, duffadar, directing them, as a message from the other world, to avenge the death and defilement of their father, and the man eventually brought Mr. Forbes-Mitchell the leaflet in the dark bungalow in Jhansi. The circular is in both Urdu and English, and printed in clean, clear type, but the English translation, which is printed on the leaflet beneath the Urdu, does not strike one as a literal transdu, does not strike one as a literal trans-lation of the Urdu. The latter seems to be couched in language calculated to prove a much stronger incitement to murder than the English version would

However, the following is the English version verbatim as it appeared on the leaflet, word for word, and point for

ADVENTURE UNDERGROUND.

Remarkable Rescue of Six Miners En tombed in a Clay Pit. Recently six laborers who were working in a great clay pit near Chateaudun, in France, were overwhelmed by the caving in of the pit. A great mass of earth had fallen in upon them. No one connected with the work believed that their lives could be saved. They were simply somewhere in the midst of a vast deposit of clayey earth, and must already be smothered, it was said.

Nevertheless, the aid of science was invoked. Not very far away was Versailles, and from there an army engineer and a little corps of sappers were brught Recently six laborers who were work-

and a little corps of sappers were brought at once. The engineer ascertained as this spot.
Crouched in a little air space beneath

a couple of timbers, the six clay miners, all still alive, heard the dull sound of the blows upon the cylinder and knew that an effort was being made to save them This buoyed them up, though they were nearly suffocated. At last the sound of the blows came nearer and nearer They seemed to be struck in the clay it nearer. self not far away. The men had with them a bit of candle. They lighted it. them a bit of candle. They lighted it, and by and by its light, flickering faintly in the foul air, revealed a strange object entering, in little jerks of a quarter of an inch each, their place of refuge.

It was the capped head of the tube. The engineer had calculated with such The engineer had calculated with such nicety that he had struck the very spot where the miners were crouching. One of them sprang at the tube and knocked at the cap with his pick. Then he put his mouth to the tube and shouted as loud as he could. The sappers at the . The sappers at other end heard what seemed to be a faint wail from the bowels of the earth.

They stopped their pounding and shouted through the tube in their turn.

"Hello!" the engineer called. "How

are you?"
"We're all right!" the voice came from the pit. Have you anything to eat?"

'Not a thing 'Can you breathe?" "Yes, through this tube."
"Have you a light?" About an inch of candle." "What would you like to eat, milk or

Bouillon!" came the voice, eagerly. "Then watch the end of the tube."
A big kettle of bouillon had been pre pared for such an emergency. It was poured into the tube, and the six men took their turns in catching the liquid as it came through. By and by one of the miners called, "What time is it?"

"Midnight," answered the engineer.
"Midnight? We thought it was noon
the next day." The miners were asked what they had been doing, and said that they had been playing "jack-stones" with pebbles.

The sappers had now but to follow the tube with their digging operations, and in due time they reached the imprisoned miners and restored them to day light and miners and restored them to daylight and the open air.

Rails for China-and Protection. The Chinese order for some 12,000 tons of steel rails, which has recently been on the market, has, notwithstand ing smart Belgian and German competition, been taken by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, who quoted the low price of £3 12s 6d per ton, including fishplates, f. o. b. at that port. It is, however, not abroad that we have to consider German competition for all rail orders, as an event in Glasgow testifies. The council invited tenders for steel rails and fish plates for tramways. country were confined to the east side The offers received were eventually reduced to three—one at £4 18s 6d per ton for the combined material, another at £5 1s, and the third at £5 2s 6d for the rails and £7 5s for the fishplates. The lowest tender . emanated, it appears, indirectly from Westphalia; the second offer was from the Darlington Iron and Steel Company, while the third came from the Steel Company of Scotland. A: majority of the committee considering the matter decided to recommend the council to adopt the highest rate and thereby secure employment for local workmen. And who will blame the committee? None, we should imagine at any rate, so far as the foreigner is concerned; but the action is manifestly not altogether fair to the English firm which tendered lower than its Scotch colleague.