

MINISTERIAL JUNKETTINGS.

Members of the Government Who Go Through the Country in Private Cars.

Mr. Laurier's Visit to the Coast Contrasted With the Visits of Ministers.

Vancouver, Aug. 14.—There is a dearth of political news at the capital just now. Everybody, including the ministers, who are able to get away, and who have the means to take them, are spending the holidays, since the session of parliament, which is expected to open in the middle of the month, is so far off.

The difference between the ministerial and the private cars is that the latter travel to and fro at the expense of the state in a private car, while the former travel to and fro at the expense of the state in a private car. The difference between the ministerial and the private cars is that the latter travel to and fro at the expense of the state in a private car, while the former travel to and fro at the expense of the state in a private car.

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THE MERCILESS TURK AGAIN.

The Sultan's Servants Will Yet Have the Powers Down on Him.

Tiflis, Aug. 19.—Special advice from Moscow say that the Turkish officials have driven the Christians out of their houses in all the country between Sassoun and Moosh, and have given the houses to members of the Kurdish tribe. The victims are starving.

FOLLOWING GOOD EXAMPLE.

British Consuls to Assist Their Merchants in Finding Markets.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Mr. Claude Meeker, American consul at Bradford, England, has applied the state department of the movement among the boards of trade of the various cities in England to secure from British consuls reports concerning business openings in their localities, such as are made by the consuls of the United States at present.

THE BENEDICTINE BREWERY.

Satelli Will Use His Diplomacy to Harmonize the Factions.

Washington City, Aug. 20.—It is understood here that Mr. Satelli is giving his attention to the question raised by the petition to him for the suppression of the brewery conducted by the Benedictine monks at Beatty, Pa., with a view to placate the complainants and at the same time not deal harshly with the ecclesiastics conducting the brewery. He is giving his attention to the petition, not only from the point of view of the petitioners, but also considering the fact that the monks are native Germans, who cannot see any harm in the drinking of beer made in the fatherland. An effort will be made to settle the dispute without any formal decision.

A PLEASANT DAY'S BAD ENDING

Sad Termination of an Excursion Party's Outing at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 20.—By the capsizing of the small pleasure yacht Run Bros, shortly after seven o'clock this evening, seven men of the thirteen on board were drowned. That there was not a greater loss of life is due to the nearness of the tug E. C. Maythan, and the quickness of the life-saving crew in getting to the scene. The party on board the yacht were East Buffalo stock yard employees, who had spent the day down the river on an annual outing. A strong wind had been blowing, and when the open water of the lake was reached, just north of the city, on the trip homeward, the small craft encountered a sea that she was unable to withstand.

There was no real danger, however, as long as the boat was kept head on to the waves, but when the turn was made to enter the harbor, the heavy waves struck her from the side. Before the boat had time to right herself from the blow, one of the seas swept over her, completely engulfing the boat and all on board. Most of the life preservers on board were loose and easily grabbed by those who had the opportunity or the presence of mind to do so.

The tug E. C. Maythan happened to be passing near the scene of the accident and rescued four of the men from the water. Two members of the life-saving service were also near by, grappling for the body of Chas. Gillig, who was drowned Sunday, and they succeeded in saving two half drowned members of the excursion party. These seven were all who were rescued from the water. Search for the others was continued up to a late hour.

RAILROAD ROBBERS AT WORK.

They Held Up a Chicago & West Michigan Train with Small Profit.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 21.—The Eastern Express, known as the "Flyer," on the Chicago & West Michigan railroad leaving Chicago at 5 o'clock, and arriving here at 10:40, was held up by five men in a piece of wood, just before crossing the Kalamazoo river, at 9 o'clock last night. The train was flagged by the swinging of a white light across the track. When it stopped, Conductor Rice stepped out on the platform of the baggage car and seeing two robbers, asked "What's the matter?" The reply was two shots from their revolvers. At the same time other shots were fired into the engineer's cab, and a moment later two men climbed on the engine and ordered the engineer and fireman to set brakes and keep quiet. When the train stopped, Brakeman Timothy Murphy jumped off the rear platform and started back with a lantern, as required by the regulations of the company, but a fifth robber, standing alongside the coach, fired three shots at the brakeman, one of which hit him in the side, struck one of his ribs and glanced off, making a serious flesh wound. He dropped into the ditch, where he remained until the robbers had gone.

Conductor Rice, after a bullet whizzed past his head, retreated to the baggage car and threw his pocketbook behind the trunks. Without demanding admission the robbers placed dynamite under the side door, blew it off and sprang into the car with the remark "We want all you have got here." They ordered the conductor, brakeman and express messenger to throw up their hands, and went through their pockets, taking everything except their watches. They then tackled the safe and blew it open in less than thirty seconds. It contained no valuables, the messenger having gone out on the afternoon train was returning on a "dead" trip. The trainmen cannot give a good description of the robbers. The leader was a heavy man, who wore a full beard, and dressed like a farmer.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle. It colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

UNARMED ARMENIANS.

Disagree at Their Meeting and Have a General Fight.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19.—A meeting of Armenians, held last evening, broke up in a riot, in which a number of persons were injured. From the open window of the hall, where the Armenian National Union was holding a meeting, came the sound of a terrific struggle, of flying chairs and furious voices. Suddenly the sound ceased and down stairs came nearly one hundred men, some blood-stained; one with a handkerchief appeared insensible and had to be carried away. Scarcely a man came down without a black eye or some mark of the struggle about him. The row arose over the election of officers. After the riot had subsided the police arrived, but could not find the leaders. No arrests have been made. None of those injured are supposed to be badly hurt.

REVOLUTIONISTS REPULSED.

Latest Reports of the Ecuador Revolution—Another Battle.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 20.—Word has been received here that at Ambato, Ecuador, the government forces defeated Alfaro's followers after a four hour fight. Ambato is about 30 miles north of Rio Bamba and is on the direct line of retreat from Rio Bamba to Quito.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Lima, Peru, on August 16th, said that word had been received there from Guayaquil, Ecuador, which is the headquarters of the Alfaro party, to the effect that General Alfaro had defeated the government forces at Rio Bamba and had occupied that place. General Alfaro appeared to have been completely routed. The rallying of the government forces so as to make a stand and check Alfaro's advance upon Quito is the first set back which the revolutionary forces have received in a long time.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Radical Change in Irish Administration Moved—Balfour Rules.

London, August 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question put by Mr. James A. Hogan, member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, regarding the arbitrary arrest of British subjects in Honolulu for alleged complicity in plots to restore the Queen, said that some of the complainants were not British subjects, and that the British commissioner was still engaged in investigating the cases of the others who had complained.

Baron Castelnau, in given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the House of Lords early next session to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in lieu thereof to appoint a chief and under secretary for Ireland, and to pray the Queen to establish a royal residence in that country.

The House of Commons agreed to the address in reply to the royal speech by a vote of 217 to 63, under a closure moved by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, amid an angry clamor from the Radicals and the Irish members, who were desirous of adjourning the debate and who moved obstructive motions against the house going into committee on the subject. All these were rejected by overwhelming majorities, and the house finally adjourned at 2:20 a.m.

The Radicals are incensed at the adoption, earlier in the evening, also under closure, of Mr. Balfour's motion approving the time of the house by the government suspending the twelve o'clock rule.

The McCarthyites are jealous of Mr. Redmond for having obtained from the government a promise to introduce a bill at the present session re-enacting clause 13 in favor of evicted tenants.

VETERANS CELEBRATE.

The Kaiser Addresses the Veterans on the Strasburg Anniversary.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The Veterans' Association of Berlin assembled at the Tempelhof Field to-day to the number of about 40,000, this being the 16th memorial celebration day of the victories of the Germans over the French in 1870-71. This was also the anniversary of the bombardment of Strasburg by the Germans and of the retreat of the French army under General McMahon before the advance of the Prussians. The veterans were received by the Emperor in the field, where were a choir and an altar. His majesty arrived on the field at 10 o'clock and was received by the festival committee, which included among its members many generals and high officials. After the choral services, the Emperor made a speech to the Prussians, during the course of which he said: "Comrades, I am glad to see assembled here my grandfathers' comrades, who achieved such brilliant deeds and splendid success under their leadership. May the present day be the starting point for respect of the law, the reverence for religion and loyalty to the King. Your homage is the best tribute, but for the Fatherland. Follow the exhortations which the army chaplain addresses to you: work with devotion for God and the Fatherland, and oppose all revolutionary tendencies."

Emperor William has rejoined the Empress Augusta at Wilhelmshöhe. The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, (semi-official), expresses public regret at Prince Bismarck's absence from Sunday's ceremony in which the unveiling of the memorial monument to Emperor William I. Replying to the invitation Prince Bismarck requested Chancellor von Hohenlohe to make his excuses to the Emperor on the ground of the condition of his health.

The Berlin Veterans Club to-night organized a grand festival in the Neue Welt Beer Gardens. The programme consisted of music by military bands, theatrical representations, speeches, prologues, and other amusements. The whole concluding with a military ball. This was attended by immense crowds and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times, which will be published to-morrow, dwells upon the delays and difficulties in the history of the memorial to William I, and it does not appear to be known what alterations have been or will be made in the design in order to keep the expense within the limit the reichstag has prescribed.

Baron Castelnau, in his dispatch, says, "that it will be unnecessary

to apply to parliament for a fresh grant, which might easily lead to a repetition of the unpleasant discussions which unfortunately characterized the history of the memorial. To-day's ceremonies bore little resemblance to a general festival. Its military character was its most prominent feature. The general public was excluded, and the regulations of the police for closing the thoroughfares in the neighborhood were extensive, even in Berlin. It is not surprising, therefore that complaints are raised similar to those heard at the opening of the reichstag. It was especially remarked that at the laying of the keystone of the Baltic canal the presidents of the reichstag, as representatives of the people, followed the chancellor in the tapping of the stone. To-day they were relegated to the last place.

TO EXPLORE ALASKA.

An Englishman to Go Via Vancouver and Home Through Russia.

London, Aug. 20.—Harry De Wynt, the well-known traveler and explorer, in an interview to-day said: "After wintering in Alaska, I intend to start on a trip from Vancouver via Sitka to Mount St. Elias, whence I will attempt to cross an unexplored part of Alaska to Prince of Wales Cape, and thence across East Iceland, and on to Chijina, and then home through Russia. The object of my journey is to explore Alaska and to journey the condition of the exiles of Siberia."

A TRAIN'S CLOSE CALL.

Narrow Escape from Forest Fires on the Great Northern Railway.

Spokane, Wn., Aug. 20.—Passengers on the west bound Great Northern train had a narrow escape from death last night. The train had passed through fierce forest fires for a distance of ten miles. When it reached Little Spokane river, about five miles east of this city, a huge tree fell across the track from the mountains above. Just as the train was passing the engine struck it, causing the train to stop suddenly as to throw a number of the passengers violently from the train. The burning tree was dragged partially under the cars, and for a moment the train toppled to one side. So intense was the heat from the surrounding forest fires, that the coaches were blistered. The burning tree fell to the main line, and baggage cars, but the flames were extinguished. At last the track was cleared and the train succeeded in reaching here, but badly damaged.

Fires have now reached south along the line of the Great Northern and continue with unabated fury. Millions of feet of timber have already been destroyed. In the section where the flames are now burning are several small settlements, and many settlers have fears for their safety. In northern Idaho, in the wild and uninhabited wilderness, the fire is rapidly licking up vast quantities of valuable timber. Never before in the history of the Northwest have forest fires caused so much havoc.

CHINA THOUGHT TRIFLING.

The Consular Commission to Ku Cheng may Prove Futile.

London, Aug. 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "The consular expedition to Ku Cheng will probably prove futile. China's attitude in trifling with this serious question is likely to lead to further trouble."

Tacoma, Aug. 19.—The Ledger received to-day by mail from Shanghai the first copy to reach this country of the report of Rev. Dr. J. Endicott, who was selected by the American and Canadian missionaries to investigate the riot on the Chengtu riots in Szechuan province. The report is lengthy and gives a detailed account of the troubles, corroborating the Associated Press reports.

Dr. Endicott went to China from Winnipeg two years ago, being sent by the Canadian American Missionary Society. On May 27, the day before the outbreak at Chengtu, he, together with his wife, Dr. Hart, Dr. D. D. Hare, Dr. Chengtu for Kiating, 120 miles away. They did not learn of the trouble until June 1, when several boat loads of the Chengtu mob went to Kiating and began to loiter there. As the officials refused to afford protection, the party went down the river with numerous other missionaries to Shanghai, where Dr. Endicott's report was finished three weeks ago. Dr. Endicott's conclusion are briefly as follows: "The history of past riots does not encourage us to hope for much in the way of discovering the real origin of these, but the conclusion is forced upon us that the highest officials were desirous that a riot should take place. The officials had ample power in their hands to quell the riot of its very beginning, for there was an abundance of soldiers, arms, and ammunition at Chengtu. Had the officials been friendly some of these forces would have been quickly utilized to quell the disturbances. The action of Cheo, the infamous chief of police, in declaring by proclamation that the officials knew the missionaries were guilty of stealing and killing children, is another evidence of the animosity of the officials. Again and again during the progress of the riots, yamen soldiers were seen taking an active part in the work of destruction, a thing they would not have dared to do but with the consent of their masters."

The report states that a crisis has been reached in missionary operations; that foreign nations should change their policy and give the missionaries to understand that they are not to be treated as foreigners and other foreign subjects with respect and afford them protection, that unless this is done the future outlook before the missionaries who labor in the interior of China will be dark indeed. He concludes: "A money compensation for the loss of property is not sufficient to meet the demands of the case. The condemnation of the vicerey is worth infinitely more at this juncture than millions of money."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the highest medal and diploma.

PLENTY OF IVORY.

An Immense Supply Hidden Away by Natives in Africa.

There is no reason to fear the exhaustion of the elephant ivory supply, if reports from the Congo may be relied upon. The ivory crop for centuries, it is said, is still in the hands of the natives, who know where it is hidden, and it is estimated that there are also about 80,000 elephants still living. The exportation of ivory from the Congo, it is stated in a recent report by United States Consul Moss, from Antwerp, has never been pushed. The native tribes have a habit of hoarding the teeth. Many have been preserved for centuries, hidden either in river beds or in the soil. Antwerp has become the principal market for ivory, as statistics show. From 1888 to 1894 the total quantity of ivory imported was 1,753,972 pounds, valued, approximately, at \$5,524,000. Prior to 1890 ivory markets were held annually at Antwerp; since that date, however, they occur every three months. At the first sale of 1895, which took place on January 29 and 30, the amount of ivory offered for sale was 135,142 pounds, valued at \$2,673,000 for the corresponding period of 1894. Merchants now go to Antwerp from Germany, France and England.

There is still another kind of real ivory—the fossil ivory—which is now extensively used in many countries, although it may be difficult to decide whether it was known to the ancients or to mediaeval carvers. In prehistoric ages, says Professor Owen, a true elephant tusk found in the frozen soil of Siberia, along the banks of the largest rivers. Almost the whole of the ivory turner's work in Russia is from Siberian fossil ivory. An entire mammoth was discovered early in this century, and called "fossil," this ivory has not undergone the change usually understood in connection with the term fossil, for its substance is as well adapted for use as the ivory procured from living species.

With regard to the tusks of elephants, African and Asiatic ivory must be distinguished. The first, when recently cut, is of a mellow, warm, transparent tint, with scarcely any appearance of grain, in which state it is called "translucent" or "green ivory," but as the oil dries up on exposure to the air it becomes lighter in color. Asiatic ivory, when newly cut, appears more like the African which has long been exposed to the air, and tends to become yellow on exposure. The African variety has usually a closer texture, works harder and takes a better polish than the Asiatic.

It is difficult to suggest any way in which the very large slabs or plaques of ivory used by the early artists were obtained. In the British Museum is a single piece which measures in length 10½ inches, by more than 5½ inches in width, and in depth more than half an inch. By some it is thought that the ancients knew a method, which has been lost, of softening, bending and flattening solid pieces of ivory; others suppose that they were then able to procure larger tusks than can be got from the degenerate animal of our own day.

McClellan, in his "History of the Campaign," tells us that 60 pounds is the average weight of an elephant's tusk, but Holtzapfel, a practical authority, declares this to be far too high, and that 15 or 16 pounds would be nearer the average. The largest of the tusks preserved in the South Kensington Museum weighs 90 pounds, is 8 feet 11 inches long and 16½ inches in circumference. This is one of five which came to Queen Victoria as a gift from the King of Siam. The other four weigh respectively 88, 76, 72 and 52 pounds. They are all probably male tusks. An enormous pair shown at a world's fair weighed together 325 pounds, but heavy as they were, they measured only 8 feet 6 inches in length, and were 22 inches in circumference at the base.

Ancient recipes for softening ivory so that it could be bent have been tried in modern days, but the experiments have failed. Excellent examples of the art of carving in ivory are extant, belonging to a period long before the Christian era, but passing over that and coming down to places in the Old Testament in which reference is made to works in ivory, we find that King Solomon "made a carved ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold." "The ivory house which Ahab made," is particularly mentioned among his memorable acts. The prophets Ezekiel and Amos tell us of "benches of ivory brought out of the Isles of Chittim," of "thorns of ivory," and of "beds of ivory." There are other evidences in the Bible of the value and high estimation in which ivory was held by the Jews, and its beauty of appearance, its brightness and smoothness are given as practical illustrations in the Song of Solomon. In this last book it was also stated that ivory was sometimes inlaid with precious stones.

The use of ivory for ornament and the adapting of it to works of art must have been known by the Egyptians from a most remote antiquity. There can be no doubt, says Maskell, that from the year 1000 B.C., down to the Christian era, there was a constant succession of artists in ivory in the western Asiatic countries, in Egypt, in Greece and in Italy. Inferior to marble in whiteness, and of course greatly inferior in extent of available surface, ivory excels marble in beauty of polish and is less fragile, being an animal substance and of true tissue and growth. In the sixth century before Christ statues of the Dioscuri and other deities were made at Sicyon and Argos.

One of the most famous chryselephantines (consisting of gold and ivory) statues of Phidias and his contemporaries, was the figure of Minerva in the Parthenon, which was nearly 40 English feet in height. Even more colossal than this was the Jupiter at Olympia. The god was represented as sitting, and reached to the height of about 58 feet. From the middle of the fourth century down to the end of the sixteenth there is an unbroken chain of examples of carving in ivory. The most important ivory before the seventh century are the consular diptychs. The earliest which still exists dates to the fourth century, of the third century, the latest belongs to the middle of the sixth. When

these tablets had three leaves they were called triptychs, and of five or more leaves triptychs or polyptychs. Inside, each leaf was slightly sunk with a narrow raised margin, in order to hold the wax; outside, they were ornamented with carvings.

The consular diptychs were of much larger size than those made for everyday use—generally about 12 inches in length by five or six in breadth. Diptychs of this kind were part of the present sent by new consuls on their appointment to very eminent persons, by senators, governors of provinces and to friends. For persons in high distinction or authority, the diptychs would be carved by the best artists of the time and, perhaps, mounted in gold.

THE KUTHO-DAW.

A Great Buddhist Monument That Exists in Burmah.

The Kutho-Daw is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay, in Burmah, consisting of about 700 temples, each one containing a slab of white marble on which the entire Buddhist Bible, the whole of these 8,000,000 syllables, has been carefully engraved. It was erected in 1857 by Mindomine, predecessor of Theobaw, the last king of Burmah. The alphabet is Burmese, the language Pali; and the text was critically revised and edited by a royal commission of ten learned men, under the presidency of the famous Kham, U-hye-ya. Unfortunately the wariness of the climate is already beginning to destroy this marvellous monument of Buddhist piety and Buddhist folly; but it may be possible to preserve at least the Pali text by means of photographic reproduction.

Mr. Ferrars, a member of the Burmah forest department, is willing to undertake the work, if the government, some learned society will provide the necessary funds. The importance of Buddhist literature, and of the Pali language, for a comparative study of religions, is now generally recognized, and had the prodigious amount of money expended on this marble bible been devoted to the spreading of such knowledge, much would have been done to counteract the misleading representations of those calling themselves Esoteric Buddhists, and to impart to the followers of other religions a correct knowledge of the true teaching of Buddha.

The admirers of Buddha could hardly show their admiration of Buddha in a better way than by founding a lectureship of the Pali language and literature at some English university, and thus bring to the notice of the world the history of Buddha that place which is his light, as one of the wisest and best of men, and the recognized leader of 423,000,000; nay, as second to One only among all mankind.—From Max Muller's Lecture—"The Academy."

NO MORE RICE THROWING.

Confetti Used at an English Wedding in Place of the Grain.

Most of us who have had anything to do with weddings have had experiences of the direful effects of the showers of rice which marked the departure of the bride and bridegroom. There are few young couples who have not entered upon their honeymoon in actual physical pain, thanks to the stony grains which have stung their eyes and ears, and have found their way into their clothes and down their necks. Worse disasters even than this have followed the use of rice as a sign of the good will of the friends, and serious accidents have not infrequently occurred in consequence of the reckless showering of these grains. The horses have been scared, and this, in some cases, has led to the overturning of the carriage and the severe injury to the occupants. Attempts have occasionally been made to mend this state of affairs, but until lately nothing has taken the place of rice. Rose petals and small flowers have been tried, but they have many disadvantages, notably, that of becoming crushed to pulp and leaving unsightly stains on the carpet of the house. Shreds of colored paper have occasionally been used, but in these there is something too suggestive of the schoolboy's "hare and hounds" to excite much interest.

At a recent fashionable double wedding at the West End considerable admiration was caused among the guests by the distribution of confetti as a substitute for the offending rice. They were such as are used at Eastbourne and the Riviera for the battle of flowers, and on similar occasions. For the benefit of such readers as are unacquainted with confetti, I may describe them as tiny pieces of paper, principally gold and silver, with a few colored ones intermixed by way of adding to the effect. The progress of each bride down the staircase on this particular occasion was made in a shower of gold and silver—surely quite as good an omen for her future prosperity as could possibly be afforded by the prosaic grains of rice. The effect of myriads of sparkling confetti was absolutely charming, and fairly like as they fluttered to the ground, the sun catching them as they fell. Certainly they clung about the dresses of the newly married couples, but they did no harm, and were soon shaken off. In the house, as they fell upon the floral decorations and sparkled among the roses and ferns they produced a result that is well worthy of note by those whose business it is to provide novelties for functions of this sort. As for the horses, they were so completely unconscious of the tiny gold and silver pieces with which their backs had been sprinkled by the time they started.

It is not surprising to hear that the introduction of these confetti at the Eastbourne fete has caused their manufacture to be measured literally by the ton, and when they are once brought into use at weddings, tens of tons will be mentioned in connection with them and many a happy pair, when they begin their new life, will no longer have occasion to exclaim, "Save us from our Friends!"—London Queen.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Slight Loss of Life in Both Cases and Only a Few Wounded.

Tooea, Ga., Aug. 10.—Last night's fast train to Washington met with an accident four miles from here, when it derailed sixty miles an hour. The tender left the track and the engine cut loose and went over a forty foot embankment. The messenger was killed and another man was fatally injured. Wilmington, N. J., Aug. 19.—A collision occurred on the Lehigh Valley road yesterday. Of seven men in the caboose six escaped by jumping but the conductor was killed.