

SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE

Savings Bank Depositors Take Alarm at Recent Action.

WITHDRAWALS CAME THICK AND FAST

Meeting of Presidents to Consider the Situation.

Opinions Differ on Wall Street—Conservative Brokers Favor the Resolution—The University Mania—Crews' Ideas on the Matter—Three Heavy Bank Failures in Portland 70 Days.

New York, July 29.—The proposed action of the savings banks presidents will have an unfavorable influence on the share market at the opening. Prices have already declined 1-2/32 per cent. Chicago gas opened at 41 from 41.1 against 47 at the close yesterday. The tape reported a sale of several electric at 30 and then one of 1,500 shares at 39.

New York, July 29.—The publication of the intended action of the savings bank and other institutions, to put into practice the law entitling them to 60 days' notice from depositors of intended withdrawals of money, precipitated a run this morning. Some banks paid amounts in full and thus sought to restore confidence. Others required notice, the same ranging from 10 to 90 days, according to periods specified in by-laws. The meeting of the savings bank presidents at the Emigrant Industrial Savings bank yesterday afternoon was called, said President James McMahon of the bank, in order to consider what measure would be advisable to relieve the heavy drain that has been made since the present financial stringency began. The president was invited to give his experience since the drain began, and what in his opinion should be done to stay it. They all agreed that the withdrawals of deposits were in much greater proportion than the money coming in.

"We can't do business," said one, "with \$50,000 being taken out and only \$10,000 being deposited." It was the consensus of opinion that the enforcement of the 60 days' clause would be the only relief. In the case of small deposits of \$300 or less, the banks desire to accept 30 days' notice. The exact time, however, would be governed by by-laws of individual banks. All the banks were not represented, and some of them professed not to know of the action taken until reading it in the papers. Naturally the action of the savings bank presidents is not a new thing, but a 30 and 60 days' clause was much discussed in Wall Street to-day. Opinion differed widely, but it is to be remarked that the conservative element of the banks have favored the action of the presidents. It was generally agreed that recent heavy purchases of odd lots of railway and other stock materially reduced the deposit of banks, and while this proved a benefit to the security market, it has caused some of the banks to be apprehensive of a sudden withdrawal of money from national banks by savings institutions, in the event of a run on the latter, and would have forced a selling of colaterals. For these reasons the action of the bank presidents has met with commendation.

Henry Clews says the action of the savings bank in availing themselves of their 60 days' privilege is not a "ban" argument. The current was becoming so strong as to draw money out of the savings banks to invest at bargain prices in securities, and it was to prevent this that the savings banks should have taken the action of the presidents. He says that the investing public are now picking up stock right and left, and it has drifted into almost a mania.

CRASHES IN PORTLAND.

Three Banks Close Their Doors This Morning.

Portland, Ore., July 29.—The Commercial National Bank, Portland Savings bank and the Ainsworth National closed their doors on account of depositors drawing faster than collections could be made. Several other banks are paying out rapidly, and it is possible that some of the smaller banks may suspend. All are considered safe, and those who have been forced to suspend have more than ample security to meet all liabilities.

The cause was the withdrawal of deposits. The commercial National yesterday paid out \$150,000. All are thoroughly solvent. The run on the First National began this morning, but all the demands were promptly met, with sufficient cash to keep paying out for a week, if necessary.

General American Dispatches.

Rahway, N. J., July 29.—An amputation of the hip joint, one of the most dangerous of operations and the thirteenth of its kind in the annals of American surgery, was successfully performed in 25 minutes on July 11th on Mrs. Josephine Jagob of this place by Dr. Victor Smith at the Elizabeth general hospital at Elizabeth.

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—Herman Zeitung, a German dwarf, enticed the World's Fair grounds yesterday in dry goods box shipped from New York through the Adams Express Company. The box was addressed to the Adams Express Company, Jackson Park, and when it was unloaded a dwarf in a dress suit and wearing kid gloves stood before them smiling and bowing. This is the second man to take a ride into the fair grounds by means of the Adams Express Company. Herman will be held until the company pays further charges.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 28.—The Harrisburg Rolling Mill Co., one of the largest creditors of the American Tube and Iron Company, which yesterday went in

to the hands of a receiver, has closed, and a notice posted on the door says it will be shut indefinitely. Over 400 men are out of work.

North Acton, Mass., July 29.—No. 2 mill, American powder Company, blew up at 8:20 o'clock this morning, killing a man named Clegg. Cause unknown.

San Jose, Cal., July 29.—Clarence Lincoln, a printer, who was run over by a train last evening, died at the hospital this morning. Deceased said he was sitting on the steps of the platform on the front end of the last coach when a brakeman kicked him off the steps. He struck the ground and rebounded under the wheel. His statement was corroborated by two witnesses who were on the sidewalk, and in full view. When the train returns from Monterey today the brakeman will be arrested.

A Female Cowboy.
Gertrude Petan, of Bull creek, Dakota, is a genuine female cowboy. She is only 18 years old, but she takes care of the cattle on her father's ranch. This sometimes takes her 30 or 40 miles from home. When the cattle become mired in the mud she must rescue them from their perilous position. This she does in the cowboy fashion by fastening aariat to the horns of the animal, while she keeps the other end tied to her saddle. She and the pony together then pull the beast out. She wears a wide-brimmed felt hat, long gauntlet gloves, is provided with branding irons, and rides the wildest broncho.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The London Papers Publish Their Opinions of the Late Fight.

London, July 28.—Much space in the editorial pages of the London dailies is devoted to-day to comments on the fight in the House of Commons last evening. The Times says: "Mr. Gladstone must feel some qualms when he looks upon the working out of his latest achievement. The suppression of free debate by the tyrannical vote of the majority is more worthy of the French revolutionary convention than the British House of Commons. It is certain to disintegrate and demoralize Parliament. It has inspired the victorious faction, largely composed of Irish Separatists, always contemptuously regardless of the rules and traditions of parliamentary life, with an insistent passion for trampling on and silencing all opponents. It has goaded the minority, deprived of the right to discuss a measure involving vast constitutional changes, into an outburst of angry indignation. We regret that the opposition took notice of the disgraceful insults with which Mr. Chamberlain has assailed the political manners of the House. An example of what would occur in the Irish legislature should Mr. Gladstone succeed in establishing that preposterous body." The Standard says editorially: "We had all, without distinction of party, to lament that disorder in our proceedings never would degenerate to blows. We can no longer flatter ourselves thus. We must in future renounce the privilege of observing from a pinnacle of colonial dignity, the affairs in the colonial assemblies, and the broils in the French Chamber. The episode must have been unspeakably painful to Mr. Gladstone. His bitterest opponents must allow that he has sought to maintain a high standard of courtesy and dignity in Parliament; but Mr. Gladstone must be aware that the ignoble scene was closely connected with the chain of cause and effect of the discredit which he has brought on the House of Commons."

The Daily News (Gladstonian) is opposed to the opinions of the two Conservative organs quoted, and gives this view of the trouble: "When the public saw how this disturbance arose, there will be a universal feeling of indignation and regret that the most illustrious statesman of the age was exposed to such insults as those flung by Mr. Chamberlain. To compare Mr. Gladstone with the impious Herod, as the awful close of his career, met the warmest approval of the opposition. To refer to Mr. Chamberlain as Judas was an outrage not to be resented with violence. It is noteworthy that whereas Mr. O'Connor apologized, there was no hint of an apology or retraction from Mr. Chamberlain, who knew and probably intended all that was meant by a comparison of the Prime Minister with Herod. The people of the country will resent the insult in a manner which his friends will regret for the rest of their political lives."

The Westminster Gazette (Gladstonian) says: "The Irish members admitted they were not responsible for the disturbance. Mr. Fisher and his friends struck the first blows. Since the essentially disgraceful element was imported by members passing as English gentlemen, it must become, hereafter, hypocritical cant of the highest kind for Englishmen to draw comparisons to their own supposed exaltation of what the Irish Parliament will be like."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Every Englishman must feel the shame and disgrace. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that the scene was out of keeping with the whole story of the Home Rule bill. When Parliament has been violently ravished of its freedom, it is idle to complain overmuch because of its petty quarrels and rashes set in."

Ticket Scalpers' Last Day.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Under the law enacted by the last legislature this is the last day of grace for ticket-scalpers, and all persons selling railroad tickets, including every agent of every railroad company represented in the state, must by midnight to-night be provided with a certificate of authority from his company and also with a state certificate, or be liable to arrest for violation of the law. The latter is extremely stringent, making it an offense for anyone to sell, barter or transfer railroad tickets or other evidence of the holder's right to travel, except he be provided with a license from the railroad or steamboat company over whose line the ticket is issued, together with a license from the secretary of state. Most of the scalpers have already decided to submit to arrest and appeal to the courts to declare the law unconstitutional. A similar law has already been declared void by the supreme court of Indiana.

ENTENTE CORDIALE

France Will at Once Raise the Blockade of Siam's Ports.

BRITAIN AND CAUL AGAIN AGREE

No Interference With Burmah or the Shan States.

The Land Ceded to Siam to Remain Undisturbed—An Amicable Understanding Arrived At Staveland Statistics About Cholera in Naples—Seventeen Deaths a Day.

Paris, July 31.—In the negotiations over the Siamese affair the British Government, through its representative in Paris, is insisting that France shall not annex the territory north of the 18th parallel of latitude, ceded to Siam on condition that it should never be ceded to any other government. There is no doubt at the embassy that France will give way sooner or later, the British case being so clear to British eyes. This point, as far as the knowledge of the embassy goes, is the only one which Great Britain has made a subject of intervention.

In substance the ultimatum over which all the trouble is taking place was as follows:—"First—The recognition of the rights of France in Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

"Second—The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river, and the removal of the Siamese garrisons from the various Siamese garrisons against the French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

"Third—The punishment of the culprits and provision for pecuniary indemnity to the victims.

"Fourth—Full satisfaction for the various Siamese aggressions against the French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

"Fifth—The immediate deposit of 300,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth clauses, or the assignment of taxes in certain districts in lieu of such deposit."

Paris, July 31.—Owing to representations made to M. Deville, foreign minister, by Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, the question of a neutral zone between French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Shan states has been settled satisfactorily. It has also been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

London, July 31.—Despite the denial made as to the presence of cholera in Naples and information that appeared to sustain the denial, the Central News publishes the following figures as to the number of cases of the disease and deaths in that city: From July 20th to July 28th there were 292 cholera cases registered in the city, and 157 deaths. The daily average was 37 cases and 17 deaths. On July 22nd, 45 fresh cases and 24 deaths were reported. The number of cases has declined since then.

MOB VENGEANCE.

Fearful Scenes at the Lynching of Two Negroes.

Columbia, S. C., July 31.—Two negroes who committed an assault upon Mrs. Slighter of Gaston were lynched to-day. Will Thompson, an overgrown 16-year-old negro, was caught near Columbia and taken to Gaston early this morning, where his captors were met by a mob of 200 men, who were joined by 100 more from this city. Thompson confessed that he and Tom Peaston and Andy Kaigler, all colored, committed the crime one week ago. The crowd proposed to nail him up in a turpentine barrel and burn him. Instead he was hanged to a small tree.

Before the hanging Archibald Slighter, husband of the woman, laid 50 lashes on the negro's bare back with a heavy buggy track, every blow bringing the blood. When he became tired another man took his place and continued the whipping. Thompson could make no sound because the rope around his neck choked him.

After the hanging a hundred men fired into his body with pistols, shotguns and rifles. Hardly a square inch of his body escaped a bullet.

At 11 o'clock Preston was captured seven miles from Gaston and was taken to the scene of the early morning tragedy. Here all the horrors of the Thompson lynching were re-enacted. Preston was stripped and pinned to the same scaffold which had served for Thompson. Slighter with the same heavy buggy track beat the unfortunate man, and when he was exhausted the whipping was continued by others of the mob, until the negro's entire body was a mass of bleeding flesh. At 12 o'clock, after Preston had regained consciousness, he was struck up to the same limb to which Thompson had been hanged four hours before and his body was riddled with bullets. Preston protested his innocence to the last.

At 9 o'clock to-night, at Lexington court house, the mob has swelled to fully 1,000, and an attack upon the jail, where Kaigler is confined, is momentarily expected. It is believed the sheriff will not offer any serious resistance.

Engineer's Day.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 31.—The attendance yesterday was 18,637. There was a radical reaction in the attendance to-day as compared with yesterday. In less than three hours after the gates opened the number of paid admissions was in excess of that for the entire day on Sunday. The day was bright, clear and cool, and visitors to the World's Fair were not slow in

taking advantage of it. Aside from the regular visitors there was a large delegation of mechanical engineers out to see the exposition to-day. It was "engineers' day," and several thousand mechanical engineers took part in celebrating it. They came out in a body on the whaleback Christopher Columbus, and under escort of the exposition officials were shown the wonders in the way of engineering skill in the White City. Shortly after noon a reception was given them at Music Hall by the engineers of the exposition. During the afternoon and evening they visited the Ferris wheel and the Krupp pavilion, where the gigantic gun is on exhibition, and the ice railway, the movable sidewalk and other sights interesting to men of mechanical tastes.

The pipe organ at Festival Hall, was dedicated at the concert there to-day by Clarence Addy of Chicago. The attendance was unusually large and the programme a pleasing one. Tomorrow George E. Whiting, of Boston, will give an organ concert in the hall. In the afternoon at Music Hall there will be a symphony concert given by the exposition orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, under the direction of "Bohemians are arranging for a big day at the exposition" on August 12th, the day assigned them by the authorities, and on that day the red and white, Bohemia's national colors, will predominate. The celebration promises to be one of more than usual interest for in many respects it will be an uncommon affair. The main events of Bohemia day will be a parade and an oration by Charles Jones, lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, giving an account of the present situation of Bohemia and the grievances of her people, a concert at Festival Hall, Dr. Antonin Dvorak acting as director, and finally an athletic exhibition by societies in the arena, as is expected about from 10,000 to 15,000 Bohemians will take part in the procession. There are about 30 Bohemian societies in Chicago alone.

DESJARDINES' DISCOURTESY.

Refuses Civility to an Italian Warship for Certain Reasons.

Ottawa, July 31.—Considerable comment has been made here over the fact that Mayor Desjardines of Montreal has refused to participate in a reception to the admiral and officers of the Italian warship Etna, which arrived in port to-day. His reasons are that the Etna has been prevented from assuming temporal power in Italy by the government. The Montreal militia authorities asked leave for the militia department to return the warship's salute to-day, and the admiral's request was refused. It was misunderstood in Montreal, and telegrams are fast pouring into Ottawa to know the reason. The adjutant-general says the whole reason is that Montreal was not a shooting sun. He has caused the deputy adjutant-general to knock the Etna and explain this to the admiral.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Everything in a State of Suspense in Nicaragua.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, July 31.—Telegraphic communication with Granada has been restored, but official messages only have been so far allowed to be sent. Masaya has been occupied by the Leon revolutionists. Many wild rumors concerning the movements and proposed movements of troops on each side reach this port, but very little trustworthy information can be obtained. It is known, however, that there has been no fighting since the Zavalla party evacuated Masaya and retreated to Granada, where they are now entrenched. The steamer Victoria, which was sunk in Lake Nicaragua during the war against Sacaia, has been floated and is now running between Granada and San Carlos.

City of Mexico, July 31.—It is expected that President Diaz will soon issue a decree ordering a plan for a considerable reduction of the army by the disbandment of four or five thousand men. This is part of the programme of economy decided upon by the administration, which is determined to make all possible sacrifices to pay interest on the foreign debt, which has become so heavy a charge owing to the enormous premium on gold. Auxiliary forces will be created, which will not be a serious burden on the treasury.

Valparaiso, July 31.—President Penas will have a meeting to-day to discuss the situation and decide whether the federal government shall interfere with the revolutions against the provincial government. The cabinet will also meet to send a committee of intervention to settle the trouble in San Luis. The revolt there was caused by the Radical party, who opposed the governor of the province and named a governor of their own. He organized a provisional government and is attempting to exercise the functions of a regularly-appointed executive.

United States Pensioners.

New York, July 31.—Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, arrived here on Saturday, on his way from the northwest to Washington. When told it had been reported that a number of northern Democratic congressmen are finding fault with his pension policy, the secretary said he did not believe the report. The policy of the department, so far as the secretary is concerned, he said, "is to enforce the law as it was enacted by Congress. No pensioner who has once received a pension will be asked to do it again. During the investigation of the Bennett case the moral referee of the department, Dr. Ingraham, notified the acting secretary that the department had allowed pensions under the act of 1890 without regard to the capacity of the applicant to manage his labor. This was in clear violation of the act of Congress. If you will publish the decision rendered in the case, together with the order, you will have a full explanation of my views on the subject."

Up Country Rancher Dead.

150-Mile House, B. C., July 31.—William Pinchbeck, a prominent rancher and mill-owner of Williams Lake, died last night.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION

The Beautiful Yacht Navahoe Surprises the Britisheers

LEADS THE VALKYRIE AND BRITANNIA

But Finishes Third in a Long and Interesting Race.

Her Measurements Unknown—President Gardner Speaks on Pleuro-Pneumonia in Canadian Animals—Probability of Permanent Exclusion of Foreign Animals.

London, July 31.—The regatta of the Royal London Yacht club took place to-day; the course was from the boat off the club house at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, eastward to and around Warner lights, then westward to a buoy marking east Leap shoal, passing north of Normafort. The course was sailed over twice, the weather was beautiful, and the Solent was filled with pleasure craft of every description. There was a fair breeze from the northwest and the yachts got away in capital style. The boats that took part in the race were Royal Phyllis, Carroll's Navahoe, Lord Durraven's Valkyrie, J. Jameson's Inverna, the Prince of Wales' Britannia, A. D. Clarke's Satanita, and P. Donaldson's Calluna. The starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock, and under full sail the yachts made for the line. The Valkyrie, with Lord Durraven on board, was first across, the Inverna, the Britannia, with the Prince of Wales on board, the Satanita, Navahoe and Calluna following in the order named. Great interest was manifested in the Navahoe, which is the American challenger for the Royal Victoria Yacht club's cup, Brenton Reef cup and Cape May cup. At the beginning of the race the Valkyrie drew sharply away from the other boats and the Navahoe seemed to lose slightly. The wind freshened on a rising tide and the Navahoe, with everything except the Spinnaker set, began to haul up on the leaders. At 12:30 the Navahoe was leading with the Valkyrie two seconds behind. The Navahoe continued to gain slowly, and at 12:50 was leading the Valkyrie by 10 seconds. The Britannia was a close third. The measurement of the Navahoe has not yet been received from the yacht racing association, and she therefore raced to-day without rating. The other contestants were rated as follows: Satanita, 162; Britannia, 151; Valkyrie, 148; Calluna, 141; and Inverna, 114. The first prize in the regatta was \$200 and the second \$100. Among those who witnessed the race were the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, which arrived at Cowes this morning. The race for the Queen's cup will take place to-morrow.

The Navahoe is disqualified to take part in this race owing to the fact that her owner, Carroll, is not a member of the Royal Yacht squadron. The Navahoe led the yachts home on the first round; when the yachts started on the second round the Navahoe got over the line eight seconds ahead of the Valkyrie. The Britannia was third to cross, a minute later than the Valkyrie, then followed the Satanita, Calluna, and Inverna in the order named. The Inverna got away ten minutes behind the Navahoe. The Britannia finished first, Valkyrie second and Navahoe third.

The Britannia, which finished first, was in one minute and three seconds ahead of the Valkyrie, and three seconds ahead of the Inverna. The Navahoe was in one minute and twenty-six seconds ahead of the Navahoe, which finished third place. Satanita fourth and Calluna fifth.

President Gardner's Opinion.

London, July 31.—Mr. Gardner stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Canadian Government had not yet formally invited the board of agriculture to send experts to Canada at the expense of the Dominion to report upon the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Gardner suggested that the Canadian authorities themselves could obtain this information, which, he added, would bear materially on the question of the maintenance of the restrictions. Later in the debate agricultural distress Mr. Gardner replied to Tory criticism of the ministry for not closing British ports against all foreign cattle, and argued that "no need existed for such action, as the foot and mouth disease was entirely extinct, and there were only seventeen cases of pleuro-pneumonia so far this year. Taken together these statements show Mr. Gardner's desire to impress the House that the ministry will be a party to a permanent exclusion of foreign cattle when the board's advisers consider there is not a risk of importing disease.

Better Feeling Prevails.

Portland, Ore., July 31.—At noon to-day everything was quiet. The First National Bank of East Portland and the bank at Cottage Grove are closed. These are small concerns, and will not affect the banks here. There is an entire absence in this city, of the panicky feeling that existed last week, and it is generally understood that all have taken advantage of the intervening Sunday to fortify themselves with ready cash. It may be safely considered that the crisis was reached last Saturday, and that the week opens with a better feeling than has existed for months.

General Dispatches.

Bay City, Mich., July 29.—This afternoon the big \$100,000 wooden steamer Thomas Crangle was successfully launched in the presence of a large crowd of people. She is the biggest wooden vessel ever built, and is a sort of experiment on account of her immense size. She is 324 feet over all, 42 feet 6 inches beam and 26 feet deep. Her engines are triple expansion, 20x33x54 inches in diameter, with 42-inch stroke.

Chicago, July 31.—The advance guard of the delegates to the great national sil-

ver convention, which opens to-morrow, is expected to-day. A large portion of these have difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the hotels in the centre of the city, as these are already filled to overflowing with World's Fair visitors. They will therefore be compelled to seek a temporary habitation at the hotels around the Fair grounds.

Chicago, July 31.—The great convention of commercial travellers closed to-day with a business meeting of the Columbia Travellers' Association at the Art Institute, at which measures were decided upon for an active campaign with the view of increasing the membership of the order.

Frisco's Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, July 31.—The board of supervisors to-day passed a resolution granting the Southern Pacific Co. a franchise for building a spur track into the midwinter fair grounds. Among the subscriptions received at headquarters this morning was that of the San Francisco & North Pacific R. Co. for \$5,000. The street car companies will meet to-morrow and agree on the amount each shall give. It is expected the total will reach \$40,000.

Relics of Antiquity Found.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—Near the hamlet of White Church, in Wyandotte county, Kansas, the farmers have unearthed evidences of a prehistoric race. Many mounds have been uncovered recently and in all were found crockery of a higher artistic standard than that found in Indian villages. Many human bones have been found, together with cooking utensils, pieces of woven clothing and many stone slabs with marks on them. Archaeologists have long regarded Wyandotte county as a fertile field for their researches. The Wyandotte Indians, who are yet numerous in that country, have heard of cities that once existed in the valley of the Kaw river.

An American Knighted.

Danbury, Conn., July 29.—Commander F. W. Dickens, U. S. N., left here yesterday to take charge of the U. S. S. Monongahela, which sails to-day for European ports. Commander Dickens acted as escort for the Duke of Tequila and party, and the king of Spain, through the queen regent, has conferred the degree of knighthood of the highest order upon Commander Dickens, and he has received the decoration called the cross of naval merit. He is the first American to be thus honored and one of the few foreigners to receive the distinction. The secretary of state has been officially notified of the honor conferred on Commander Dickens, and Congress will be asked to pass an act permitting him to accept.

Progress of the Comet.

San Jose, July 28.—It is stated at the Lick observatory that the comet is disappearing from view, although visible to the naked eye. It has gradually diminished in brightness until it is one-tenth of its magnitude when first discovered. The orbit of the comet has been accurately computed, and it has been determined that it was nearest the sun on July 13th, just three days before its discovery. It has not been definitely discovered of what these comets are composed, but Professor Campbell has been observing the recent additions to this firmament at all favorable opportunities with the big telescope and its spectrum attachment. The results of his observations has been that the spectrum lines show that the comet is composed of incandescent carbon and nitrogen, being itself luminous. This has been the theory heretofore, but it had never before been actually determined. The spectrum revealed hitherto only suspected truth.

Watch Factories Closed.

Waltham, Mass., July 28.—For a long time the watch trade journals have predicted the closing indefinitely of most of the smaller watch factories, owing to the poor times, but the latest announcements regarding the Waltham and Elgin companies came without warning upon this city. Consternation reigned last night in consequence of the official announcement given out by Superintendent Fitch, of the American Waltham Watch Company, the largest watch producing concern in the world, that the work's vacation, given in June, will be extended a week, and at the time of starting up only half the employees will be given work. The balance of the June and July pay roll will be paid in the various departments, as usual, on Aug. 1st. The foreman will at that time notify all the hands who are selected to begin operations on the 7th. Coupled with this announcement is the statement of President Fitch that the Elgin National Watch Company will discharge half its hands on Aug. 1st. The Waltham Watch Company has on its pay roll a little less than 3,000 people, and the Elgin has a little more than that number.

That Brazil Emigration Fraud.

A curious case has been heard in Berlin. In the year 1891, in Russian-Poland, a quantity of placards were placed on the walls inviting the people to emigrate to Brazil, saying that a Polish kingdom would be founded, and that if they went to Bremen they would be sent across. An immense number of emigrants thereupon traveled to Bremen, only to learn that they could have no free passage. They having no means of returning to Poland, soon spent their last penny in the Bremen inns. When the poor board found that these people would fall a burden upon them, a drastic measure was taken. A railway train was prepared, and the Poles were told that it would take them straight to Brazil. About a thousand emigrants entered it, and were speedily taken to Berlin. There, as it will be remembered, the penniless emigrants caused disturbances in the refugees, and the Berlin Poor Board was obliged to take care of them and feed them until they could be gradually dispatched to their several homes. The Berlin Poor Board has now claimed all the expenses from the Bremen Poor Board, and the law decided in favor of the claim.