

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Dr. W. W. Palmer and Miss Palmer, his granddaughter, 15 years of age, of Keosauqua, N. Y., were killed in New York by a train on the Central railroad. They were in a carriage crossing the railroad track when the train, unobserved by them, struck the vehicle.

The north-bound Houston & Texas Central passenger train was wrecked sixty miles from Houston, Tex. The engine jumped the track, but the coaches staid on the rails. Engineer C. E. Clark was badly hurt, and Walter Matthews, his fireman, was killed. No passengers were hurt.

At a cost of two lives four masked robbers stole \$5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Monagan, in the mining village of Rappahannock. The heads of Mr. and Mrs. Monagan were crushed with a sandbag, and they are in a critical condition. The robbers are still at large, but a posse is in pursuit.

A bull fight with fatal results occurred at Nogales, Ariz., and for a short time caused a panic in the audience. One of the bulls becoming more enraged than usual, rushed about the arena going everything within its reach. A horse was disembowelled. A picador in an attempt to place a thorn in the side of the wild animal, was caught on one its long horns, which pierced him like a sword. He was tossed and fell to the ground bleeding and mangled, where the beast held him between his horns and pawed him. He was frightfully injured and died a few minutes later.

The Venezuela government has forwarded to Washington a brief prepared at Caracas by a commission of five eminent jurists on the British-Venezuela boundary question. It will be submitted to the United States commission as soon as the translation is completed. The brief covers 300 pages and is said to be a forcible presentation of the case. Aside from this brief coming direct from Venezuela, Messrs. Scruggs and Storbrow, counsel for Venezuela in this country, are about to submit final arguments. Hitherto the arguments presented have covered the points in evidence, but the taking of proof is now practically over and the final argument is in order.

J. H. Rook, white, was shot and killed by a negro near Sunnyside, Miss. A posse hanged the negro. It is said that in consequence the negroes have challenged the whites and a riot is imminent.

Saturday, October 31, has been declared as flag day by the national chairman of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties. It is requested that the national colors be displayed on all residences and places of business on that day.

The Berkey & Gay furniture factory, of Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest in the world, has resumed operations after a period of enforced idleness during the business depression. The factory employs more workmen than any other institution in that city.

It is now certain that the lumber combine, known as the Central Lumber Company, of California, will have a new lease of life January 1, 1897, and that it will early in the spring attempt to hold prices at a higher figure than they have been for years.

W. T. Rambusch, the defaulting banker of Juneau, Wis., shot and killed himself in Fredericksburg, Vt. He left a note expressing a desire that he be identified in order that his wife might get his life insurance. About \$100 was found on his person.

T. P. Farnsworth, of Cresco, Ia., accidentally killed his wife in that city. Just as they were going to dine Farnsworth was in the act of loading his revolver, when the cartridge exploded, the ball striking his wife nearly in the center of the forehead, killing her instantly.

Hamlin J. Andrus, president of the Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., was instantly killed by the explosion of a bomb in his office. He was alone when the tragedy occurred. Who placed the bomb in the office, or whom it was intended for is unknown. John Andrus, a brother of the victim, was generally the first to enter the office, and as the dead man is very well liked, it is supposed that his brother is the one whose life was desired.

The loss occasioned by the burning of the flouring mill and wheat warehouse at Weston, Or., has been placed at about \$20,000. The mill was owned principally by I. E. Saling and P. A. Worthington, and there was no insurance. The mill was equipped with modern machinery, and was almost constantly operated. It had 100 barrels daily capacity. The warehouse contained 10,000 bushels of wheat that were insured for half their value. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.

Isaac H. Lyonberger, of St. Louis, has been appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States for the interior department. He succeeds William A. Lytle, of Georgia, who recently resigned to become a candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court of Georgia. Mr. Lyonberger has taken the oath of office and entered upon his official duties. He is a well-known attorney in St. Louis, and one of the leading practitioners in the state. He is 48 years of age and a warm friend of Secretary Francis.

Speaker Crisp Dead. Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, died in Atlanta, Ga. His death was not altogether a surprise in political circles, as it has been known for some months that he had not long to live, and never again could be an active figure in public affairs. The speaker had several spells of illness in Washington. He suffered from asthma, and later from heart trouble. His ill health, however, did not become a matter of public notoriety until the past spring, when he was compelled to abandon a series of joint debates arranged with ex-Secretary Hoke Smith by reason of the advice of his physician. Crisp had been in the sanitarium for five weeks, suffering from malarial fever. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Suicide of a Minister. Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, M. A., one of the best-known Congregational clergymen of New England, has committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Rev. Potwin had been in poor health for some time, and, since the recent developments of melancholia, had been under the care of Dr. Stearns, of the insane retreat. While his family were away he went to an upper room and hanged himself with a rope fastened to the door knob.

The Tables Were Turned. Dr. T. W. Bowman, of Savannah, Ga., tried to kill his wife. He was prevented from so doing by W. T. Haskell, a commercial traveler. Haskell seized Bowman's pistol and wrenched it from him. Mrs. Bowman and her mother then assaulted the doctor. They blackened his eyes and beat him about the head very badly. Bowman was arrested and taken before a judge who gave him twenty-four hours to get out of the state.

Must Release Sun Yat Sen. The Marquis of Salisbury has demanded the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese physician, said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnaped while passing the Chinese legation in London, and is held a prisoner in the legation on a charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchou dynasty.

A St. Louis Broker Assigns. L. A. Coquard, a well-known St. Louis broker, has filed an assignment. He gives his assets as \$100,000; liabilities not stated, but may exceed the assets. It is claimed that during the last six months he lost heavily in wheat and stocks, the total amount being estimated at \$300,000.

A Missouri Bank Looted. Robbers entered the bank at Cassville, Mo., and blew open the safe, securing its contents. The amount was large, but the bank officials refuse to say how much. The robbery was the work of professionals.

Oriental Question Settled. The Paris correspondent of the London News reports that he hears the czar's visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral resulted in Russia, England and France agreeing on the basis of a policy in Japan and China, while the Levant, Mediterranean and African questions are being arranged. The czar wants the results obtained without bloodshed, says the correspondent, and is supported by Italy and Austria. The sultan is likely to die hard, but he will be obliged to yield.

Filibusters to Be Tried. Admiral Navarro, president of the naval court of Havana, has caused notice to be served upon forty-one filibusters and others, including the crew and passengers of the Competitor, that they must answer charges of piracy and rebellion against the government. Consul-General Lee, in an interview in a Spanish paper, denies having insisted upon his recall to the United States, and says his relations with Captain-General Weyer are cordial.

A Fatal Gas Explosion. In Chicago George McWhorter turned on the gas in his room and lay down to die. The odor of the gas was detected by Charles Collard, who called George Holt. Lighting the gas in the room adjacent to McWhorter's, he burst in his door. An explosion followed, blowing out a section of the rear wall of the building, and burning Collard badly. Holt escaped injury. McWhorter died while being taken to the hospital.

A Millionaire Armenian. The most sensational trial ever known in Turkey has just been concluded in Constantinople. Adik Effendi, the millionaire Armenian, has been condemned to three years' seclusion in a fortress. He was accused of being chief of the revolutionary committee. This latter was considered not proved, but his connection with the movement was established. He was given the minimum penalty possible.

A Cowardly Suicide. Alfred G. Andrus, a carpenter of San Francisco, ended his own life because of misfortunes that had reduced him to poverty, and left a widow and three grown children to struggle for the living he had grown weary of endeavoring to make for them. He took carbolic acid and died in great agony. His wife was a witness to his sufferings.

Fell Through a Floor. Robert Summers, of Tacoma, a gardener, fell ten feet, through a floor, and died three hours later at the hospital. The fall fractured the skull, and congestion of the brain followed. He lived in an old building, and entered a dark room adjoining his own, near the door of which was a large hole, in which a wheel for cleaning carpets had once been set. Into this hole he fell, being unaware of the existence of the death-trap.

FORGOT HIS ORDERS

Engineer's Carelessness Causes a Terrible Accident.

TRAINS COLLIDE NEAR ST. LOUIS

Eight Persons Were Killed, and Twenty-One More or Less Injured—Many Will Die.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, two passenger trains on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, going in opposite directions, collided nearly opposite Windsor station, thirteen miles from this city, instantly killing eight persons and injuring a large number, three of whom will probably die. The killed are all of St. Louis. Their names are:

Adolph Hohl, engineer of the accommodation train; Charles Mobine, Conrad Kuntz, C. C. Blevins, H. T. Hall; Barney McKenna, in charge of the refreshments; Miss Maud McKenna, aged 14, his daughter; John Cartwright. Twenty-one persons were more or less injured.

The collision occurred between the second section of an excursion train bound west, and the Frisco Valley Park accommodation.

The accident was the result of disobedience or neglect of orders on the part of the excursion crew, who should have remained at Spring Park for orders, and let the accommodation train through. The excursion train was the second section of a special bound for St. James, Mo., 100 miles west of St. Louis, where the Missouri Home for Aged Veterans was dedicated today under the auspices of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps. The first section had gone through safely, and the second, which consisted of eleven coaches heavily laden with G. A. R. men, their wives and children, left St. Louis about 9 o'clock. According to J. D. Dishman, the telegraph operator and station agent at Spring Park, it should have stopped at that place for orders. Instead of doing so, the second section passed by the station, and soon after met the accommodation coming down the grade at full speed.

Engineer Hohl, of the accommodation, was not aware the second section was on the road, and, trying to make the switch at Kirkwood, crashed into the ill-fated train in a cut just thirteen miles from the St. Louis union station. There was only one car, a combination baggage and coach, on Engineer Hohl's train, but the collision was terrific, both engines being demolished and a number of cars telescoped. The wreckage was piled high on the track, and above the sound of escaping steam could be heard the cries of the frightened and injured passengers.

The accommodation train consisted of an engine, tender, baggage car and two coaches, in which there were only five passengers. The engine and tender were wrecked, but the other three cars were not damaged. It is due to the lightness of this train that the accident was not worse than it was.

Next to the engine of the excursion train was the commissary car, filled with refreshments. Barney McKenna was in charge of the edibles, and with him his 14-year-old daughter Maud. Both were instantly killed, being scalded and crushed. A number of passengers, mostly young men, were grouped around a temporary counter, eating and drinking. Almost all were either killed or injured. This and the next car, in which were seventy passengers, suffered the worst damage, and most of the killed and injured were taken from them. Engineer Hohl, of the accommodation, was killed, and his fireman, Frank Hasler, was badly injured.

Immediately after the wreck occurred, people began to come from all directions on wheels, in buggies and wagons and on foot, and within an hour after the accident occurred thousands could be seen grouped around the pile of debris. No wrecking train was available, but everybody turned to, and in a short time had rescued the injured and taken out the dead. Doctors from surrounding towns hurried to the scene and rendered what assistance they could to the sufferers, who were transported to places of safety.

All the medical resources of St. Louis were placed at the disposal of the Frisco road as soon as the news of the accident reached the city dispensary.

At 2:40 this afternoon the relief train bearing the survivors of the wreck reached the union station, and was immediately besieged by a crowd of friends and relatives, anxious to see if their dear ones had escaped injury. Some of the wounded were removed to their homes by friends, while others were taken to various hospitals.

Thrown From a Wagon and Killed.

New Wheaton, Wash., Oct. 27.—A serious runaway accident occurred in Blaine, this county, this afternoon. Edward Lindsay a boy 15 years old, was killed; his brother, James, and his father, Jasper Lindsay, were quite badly injured. Mr. Lindsay is a farmer who lives near Blaine. He and his sons were returning from a fishing trip.

Japanese Factories in China.

Peking, China, Oct. 27.—The return acceptance by Japan of the Chinese rendering of the clause of the Baku treaty regarding Japanese factories in China, has been received. Japan is granted land concessions in Tien-Tsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Amoy.

Another Free Cruiser for Spain.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 27.—The Spanish colony here has raised \$2,000,000 with which to present to Spain a new cruiser.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

Portland, Or., Oct. 28.—A new era of speculation has started, and indications point to better times in the grain market. It commenced in wheat by the foreigner taking hold, and now that the prices are up nearly 20 cents the outside public are commencing to take hold. Everything points to better prices for the next six months, and the bulls will have more than for years. There has never been so large a movement of grain as during the past month. Accumulations are small compared with the receipts, and they are likely to continue so, as the grain is going into consumers' hands in the east and abroad. Large purchases have already been made and exports of course grain during September have never been exceeded, and October will show the largest movement for many years. The clearances of wheat and flour alone were 16,337,000 bushels, the largest this year, and also since September, 1893, when they were 18,915,000 bushels. Prices have been extremely low, wheat selling too low, in fact, and depressing other grains. Now that wheat is up, other grains are sympathizing to a fair extent, and are expected to do considerably better. We have good supplies, which is fortunate, as it puts us in a position to supply pressing wants of European consumers, and exchange our surplus for their gold. We need their gold more than the grain, while with them it is the reverse. With gold coming in and grain going out, and with all the available ocean tonnage that can be had up to the 1st of February, and in a few instances beyond, already engaged at high prices, there is good reason why buyers should not have the best of it. This tonnage will have to be filled with grain, so that the export movement up to March promises to be heavy. The present buyers of wheat are men who are able to see beyond the borders of the wheat pit, and are basing their operations on the future more than the present prospects. They are trained operators of unusual ability and success, who make a market, at times when it is necessary by buying and selling on a scale that prevents congestion, and keeps it in a healthy condition. There have been times when wheat advanced faster than in the past six weeks, but it was due largely to the heavy covering by shorts and the taking off of hedges, and not backed up by the cash demand, as at present. Millers and exporters were not buying heavily then, but now they are taking the wheat rapidly. San Francisco has been selling wheat for shipment to Australia, Africa, India, and Liverpool at a rate that will soon clean up their surplus. When they get through the Atlantic ports will come in for large business, and should the latter continue at the rate they have been going for several months it will necessitate the free movement of all-rail grain from the West. Parties in the foreign trade estimate that between 35,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat have been bought for export. As it is held tenaciously for higher prices, the buyers who come in now stand a good chance of making money without being forced to hold the bag for the foreigners, as the latter are in the market to stay.

CRAWLED OUT OF JAIL.

Six Prisoners Make Their Escape in Louisville.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—Another daring jail delivery was perpetrated tonight at the county jail shortly after 5:30 o'clock, and six desperate prisoners made their escape. The delivery was supposed to be a wholesale one, in which every prisoner on the third floor of the old jail was to get out, but the watchfulness of the trustees prevented this, and only six men escaped.

The prisoners gained their liberty by scaping the mortar from the bricks in cell No. 5, letting the bricks fall into the interior of the cell, and in this manner got a hole large enough for them to climb through. One at a time they made their way out of the hole and climbed on the roof. Then, by means of a short rope, they let themselves down into a narrow alley between the wall of the jail yard and an abutment of the new jail and escaped. None of the escaped prisoners have been captured. This is the second delivery in Louisville within the last year, seven prisoners making their escape on last Christmas day.

Neglected Fortifications.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The Evening Post says the effect of the transfer of the artillery troops to Angel island and the placing of the First infantry troops at the Presidio leaves the latter reservation with no one competent to handle the artillery defenses constructed at the Presidio. The government has spent over \$3,000,000 on these guns and defense works, which are now virtually neglected.

Damages Awarded Mrs. Walker.

Dayton, Wash., Oct. 28.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Robert Walker against the O. R. & N. Co. last night awarded the plaintiff \$40,000 damages. Robert Walker, an engineer, was killed by the overturning of an engine near Bolles Junction two years ago, and his widow brought suit for damages.

Ladd's Mill Burned.

Portland, Or., Oct. 27.—The large feed mill of the Ladd estate on the Crystal Springs farm on the Milwaukie road, east of Milwaukie, caught fire last evening about 6:30, and was completely destroyed, with all its valuable machinery. There was a great illumination in the southeast in the direction of Willsburg at the time, plainly seen from the Morrison street bridge, but at the time it was thought to be a brush fire.

AN UNTAMED PEOPLE

The Scientific Expedition Comes to Grief.

VISIT TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Baron von Norbeck and Three of His Companions Massacred by the Bloodthirsty Natives.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Details of the massacre on the Solomon islands were brought up from the South seas by the Oceanic Steamship Company's mail steamer Monowai, which arrived at this port from Australia, via the Hawaiian islands, today. The victims of the bloodthirsty savages were members of a party of Austrians which had been taken to the islands by the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. It was under the leadership of Henry Baron Foulton von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist who had visited many groups of islands in the South seas and had numerous exciting experiences with the natives. While traveling with an armed guard over the mountains of the islands, he was set upon by bushmen and slain, together with three others. During the desperate conflict which followed the assault, many of the party were dangerously wounded. Following is the list of killed:

Henry Baron Foulton von Norbeck, Midshipman Armand de Beaufort, Seaman Gustav Chalankpa, and a native guide from Titeri.

The Albatross was commissioned by the Austrian government to make scientific explorations of the Solomon islands. During the middle of last August, a landing was made at a place called Titeri, on the north coast of Guadalcanar. From there, a party, consisting of Baron Foulton Norbeck, Lieutenant Budik, Midshipman de Beaufort, twenty-nine sailors, the baron's to servants and two native guides, started for the purpose of exploring a mountain in the interior of the island, called the Lion's Head. After two days' marching, one midshipman and seven sailors returned, the men not being able to stand the heavy walking in the bush. The baron's party that proceeded, reached a camping place at the foot of the Lion's Head. The baron and his servants, with the native guides, were in the lead going up the hill, several natives being apparently near the party. When up near the top, they heard two shots fired in the neighborhood of the camp they had left, and at the same time they saw a bushman chief standing on the top of a rise a little above them, making some signs. As he appeared, two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be a signal for the chief to attack the baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out and the baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of the bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieutenant Budik also used his revolver to good effect. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded.

The baron was not the only of the party badly hurt. At first it was thought he would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to camp, and died in three hours. The night when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman de Beaufort had been cut to death and three sailors and one native guide with him. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded. One of the guides fought bravely, though his hand had been seriously wounded. The rifles finally told on the natives and they withdrew.

The news was sent to Captain Mauler, of the Albatross, and a relief party, headed by Lieutenant Budik, and consisting of the doctor and thirty sailors, was sent and a safe return made to the ship. After the injured had been taken aboard, Captain Mauler sailed for Cooktown, and thence the Albatross will go to Sydney.

STRONG GRIP ON LIFE.

Man Refused to Die After His Skull Had Been Broken.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—William Kennedy, a well-digger, astonished the surgeons at the receiving hospital today by refusing to die after his skull had been smashed by a crowbar, which fell a distance of sixty feet and struck him on the head. Kennedy was at the bottom of a well, and was hauling a crowbar to the top by means of a rope and pulley, when the bar slipped and struck him a glancing blow on the head. Kennedy's skull was cleft as if by a tomahawk, and his brain was laid bare for five inches. He never lost consciousness, and, though it took the doctors three hours to dress his wound he still remained conscious. He talked continually, and his chief grievance was that the razor with which they shaved his scalp was dull. According to the doctors, ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have been killed, but there is a chance for his recovery.

Sued for Breach of Promise.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Theodore Felters, a retired capitalist residing at West Pullman, is sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Sarah Glover, who asks that he pay her \$25,000. Some time ago, Felters was a tenant in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Glover, and she alleges he asked her to marry him. She consented, and, while she was preparing for the wedding, he went to Georgia on business, and when he returned brought a wife with him.

A GIGANTIC PROJECT.

Company Formed to Purchase Street Railways in Europe.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—The purchase of street railway systems in Europe by an international syndicate of capitalists, the scope of which was partly outlined in a recent dispatch from St. Louis, is the greatest business enterprise now on foot in the entire world. Additional information on the subject has been obtained from a gentleman who is financially interested in the success of the syndicate's operations.

The Americans at the head of the enterprise are James Ross and a Mr. Mackenzie, of Montreal. Mr. Ross is immensely wealthy, is a director in the Bank of Montreal, and is heavily interested in the Northern Pacific railroad and Canadian street railways. It is stated that with him are a number of Americans on this side of the Canadian line, who have become wealthy as street railroad operators, also a number of English, German and Dutch bankers, as well as the great house of the Rothschilds.

These gentlemen find the street railroads of Europe where those of America were ten years ago. They see abundant opportunity to make a great deal of money by bringing them up to the present American standard. They not only have the underground railroads in London in view, but are prepared to operate in Berlin, Paris and other large European cities. The syndicate has already gained possession of the street railway system of Birmingham, England, and is operating it.

As motive power, compressed air will be used. Compressed air has been the motive power on a Paris railroad for the last fifteen years, but its complete success was prevented by inability to obtain reservoirs which would sustain for any length of time the great air pressure needed. An American named Kellogg has invented a seamless tube which will hold air at a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch, and it was mainly this fact that led to the formation of the syndicate. A company to make the tubing has been formed in Boston, and the factory has been in operation for some time at Findlay, O., in the midst of the natural gas region. The gas is failing, and the factory will be removed and established at a cost of \$2,000,000, if all the plans of the syndicate go through. Cleveland, Newcastle, Pa., and two other cities are being considered as places for the new factory, and within a few weeks a proposition will be made to the chamber of commerce of this city.

A number of pneumatic motor street cars are now made at Worcester, Mass., to ship to Birmingham.

ONDON FINANCIAL NEWS.

Bank of England Trying to Check the Outflow of Gold.

London, Oct. 27.—The advance in the bank rate has not led to advances in outside quotations, because there was an ample supply of available funds. The plethora has been increased during the week by the release of \$500,000 of Japanese money, with a probable release of £1,000,000 more in a few days. There is, however, some indication that the bank is borrowing on stock in order to make its quotations more effective in checking the outflow of gold. Russia is offering less for bar gold, while the German and French exchanges have moved in favor of Great Britain in advance of the bank rate.

The outward movement continues, being further stimulated by the heavy and increasing wheat shipments from Atlantic and Pacific ports. Stocks of grain in Great Britain stand at an unusually low level, and the failure of crops in India has caused active purchasing to replenish supplies. The American surplus is being freely drawn upon at advancing prices, and purchases of European goods are much restricted. The remittance of gold is the only method of redressing the adverse balance. A change in this respect will probably occur after the election.

VERGING ON ANARCHY.

Alarming Developments in the Turkish Situation.

London, Oct. 27.—The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says: The purchase of arms during the week has been most extensive, and a feeling of vague uneasiness and alarm is spreading rapidly. The palace hopes to distract the attention of the Moslems in Constantinople from its misdeeds by holding out a prospect of unlimited loot.

An Athens dispatch to the same paper says: Reports from all parts of Turkey point to the complete dislocation of the administrative machinery and an absence of all justice and public security. The envoys have sent a collective note to the porte of the strongest character in view of the critical situation.

The Boat Overturned.

Denver, Oct. 27.—While Andrew Spute with his wife and five children were boating on Smith's lake, a small body of water within the southern limits of the city, this afternoon, the boat was by some means overturned, and Mrs. Spute and her five children were drowned.

Rioting Strikers.

Madras, Oct. 27.—A serious riot occurred on the Negapatam, sixteen miles south of Calcutta, forty-five miles by rail from Tanjore. Several thousand workmen who were locked out attempted to loot a freight depot. The police fired on them, killing two, and wounding many.

Constantinople, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the police seized a large number of bombs last evening. The arrests of Armenians continue here.