

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events In Condensed Form From Both Continents.

Great excitement has been caused in Caracas by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Venezuela in order to prevent the meeting of congress. Five hundred arrests have been made.

The largest cargo of wheat ever loaded in a vessel on Puget sound was placed on the steamer Glenfarg in Tacoma, which cleared for St. Vincent. The cargo consisted of 170,430 bushels of wheat, valued at \$140,000.

The Ottoman government has notified the powers that it objects to the appointment of Colonel Schaeffer, an officer in the army of Luxemburg, as provisional commissioner of the powers for the island of Crete. The German government supports the objection of Turkey.

The Spanish government signed contracts last week with an important firm of British shipbuilders, by which it acquires some cruisers fitted with quick-fire guns, which the firm had nearly completed for another government, whose consent, presumably, Spain has secured by this arrangement.

The steamship Milwaukee sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool with the largest cargo of cotton, if not the largest general cargo, ever floated. It consisted of 23,850 bales of cotton; 30,200 bushels of grain; 33,850 pieces of staves; 2,300 oars; her entire cargo being equal to 26,000 bales of cotton.

Boys celebrating Halloween at Fort Branch, Ind., started a fire which destroyed Old Fellows' hall, the Fort Branch Times office, six business houses and several dwellings. Total loss, \$250,000. In the course of the fire 30 pounds of dynamite exploded, causing much damage to surrounding property.

The Farmers' Alliance warehouse, in Genese, Idaho, was burned with its contents, 100,000 bushels of grain. The warehouse was full of overflowing, and 90,000 bushels were stored outside, considerable of which will be saved. It is thought that most of the grain was insured. The flames originated from an engine.

Much surprise and ill feeling has been occasioned in official circles in Madrid by the statement in the accounts of the demonstration in Havana on Friday, which preceded General Weyler's embarkation, that he had declared while addressing the deputation that he had been recalled in obedience to the wishes of the rebels and the demands of the United States.

The British ship Moreton, which left Tacoma about three months ago for Delagoa bay, South Africa, went ashore on the shore of Lorenzo Marques, on the California coast. The news was received at the Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco. It is announced that the vessel was in a bad position, and that the water was flowing into her hold. It was expected, however, that she would be floated at the next high tide. The vessel was loaded with lumber.

It is understood that the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has refused to agree with Secretary Sherman in support of the arguments put forward in support of the appointment of Captain William L. Merry, of San Francisco, as minister of the United States to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. It is claimed in Managua that this step was taken to force the United States, if possible, to fully recognize the diet, although it is claimed that that body may be overturned any day by a successful revolution in Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Salvador, or by the withdrawal from it of any of the presidents governing the state he represents. The reply of the diet will probably be forwarded to the United States state department.

The Union knitting mill, in Hudson, N. J., was destroyed by fire, and many of the 600 persons employed in the mill had narrow escapes from death. The loss is over \$300,000, and the insurance \$100,000.

A dispatch from Simla, India, says a cyclone struck the town of Chittagong, in the Bengal presidency. Half of the houses of that place were demolished, all the roads in its vicinity were blocked, and several vessels sunk.

The statute under which for several years the police department of Denver has at will seized, confiscated and destroyed gambling implements, was declared by Judge Allen in the district court to be unconstitutional, and in conflict with the federal statutes.

There is a movement on foot to consolidate the wire manufacturers of the United States into a single corporation, with a capital of \$100,000,000. To evade the anti-trust law, the wire industries will surrender their independence, and sell their plants to a new organization for cash at an appraised value, the money to be furnished by a syndicate of New York bankers. Pierpont Morgan is said to be at the head of the scheme.

All of the coal miners of Boulder county, Colo., are out on a strike. It is said that at one of the mines in Lafayette, the managers reduced the wages of the machine men 10 cents a ton. Word was sent to all the mines in the district to close down and the order was implicitly obeyed. The strike is said to affect about 1,000 miners. A number of the gold and silver mines in the mountains will have to close on account of the strike. An effort will be made to have the matter compromised as soon as possible.

BLANCO NOW REIGNS.

The New Captain-General Issues a Proclamation.

Havana, Nov. 3.—On the arrival of General Blanco, the new captain-general, the streets and the vessels in the harbors were gaily decorated. The wharves were crowded with people, and the troops and volunteers lined the thoroughfares from the landing stage to the palace. When Marshal Blanco arrived at the palace he was met by the civil and military authorities and by commissioners representing the various political parties, and then proceeded to the hall of conferences, where, in accordance with the ritual and ceremonies customary on such occasions, he took the oath of fidelity to Spain.

Marshal Blanco has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba:

"I am again among you in good will and a sincere desire to serve the general welfare and to establish a lasting peace. I shall follow broad policy in my endeavor to restore fraternity among all of Cuba's inhabitants. I am sincere in my intention to inaugurate a new government policy, the object of which will be to secure and preserve peace.

"I hope you will all salute and embrace the Spanish flag, throwing aside all prejudices and discarding alliance with those who are staining the country with blood.

"Clemency awaits all who observe the laws, but however regrettable it may be, I shall rigorously fight those who obstinately or ungratefully continue to carry on war."

The following proclamation has been issued by Marshal Blanco to the armed forces of the island:

"I desire to express my admiration for you who in two years of hard campaigning have always bravely fought the infamous revolution. This I soon expect to suppress through your heroic efforts, and with the concurrence of the whole country, which will unhesitatingly side with us to fight the victims of hallucinations, who aspire only to what must bring complete destruction, and which offers as the only compensation treason to the history of their race or the sale of their country to foreigners.

"Let there be war, therefore, on the stubborn enemies of the Spanish people and protection for those who ask the clemency of Spain; and let this war, which dishonors us and is making us penniless, be vigorously prosecuted."

There is no reference to autonomy in either proclamation, and both have produced a bad effect among all sympathizers with the insurrection.

Marshal Blanco when formally assuming his new functions at the palace said to the deputations of the conservative, autonomists and reformist parties that in order to obtain peace through the new policy it would be necessary for all political parties to unite. He made no overtures of autonomy, nor did he express any preference for any of the Cuban political parties.

THE INDIAN OF OLD.

A Creek Murderer Like the Hero of a Dime Novel.

Chelsea, I. T., Nov. 3.—Today John Watka, the Creek Indian who shot Jonas Deer, another member of his own tribe, was legally executed for the crime.

The men were rivals for the hand of the same girl, and fought at a dance at which she was present, to decide who should gain her. Watka killed Deer and afterwards married the Indian maiden.

Several days prior to the trial preparations for his wife's future welfare were completed, and the pang of parting over, Watka set out alone to the public execution grounds. In due time he arrived—the crowd was in waiting. The prisoner assumed his position on hended knees, with arms tied behind and a blindfold over his eyes. The rifle was placed in the hands of a keen marksman; there was a sharp crack, and the white spot marked over the heart was discolored with the spurting blood caused by the deadly bullet.

Late this summer Watka went to Kansas City with a baseball team of his fellow reds and played a game at one of the parks. He had ample opportunity to escape, but returned to the territory of his own accord that his sentence might be carried out.

DR. HIRSCHFELDER'S CURE

Oxytuberculin Will Be Distributed Free.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—It is proposed by the Cooper medical college and persons who are convinced of the efficacy of Dr. Hirschfelder's oxytuberculin in the treatment of consumption to manufacture the compound for free distribution. No definite plans have been decided upon, but it is thought that the best channels of distribution will be the health departments of the cities and public hospitals. Dr. Hirschfelder has given his sanction to the movement, and will reserve no proprietary rights. Dr. Kelly, of the Chicago health department, has written to Dr. Hirschfelder, stating that he hopes soon to be able to use the consumption cure for the benefit of the poor of this city.

Switzerland has just decided to make insurance against accident and sickness compulsory on all citizens.

Big Oil Deal Closed.

Bradford, Pa., Nov. 3.—The South Pennsylvania Oil Company has closed a deal for the purchase of the oil property of the Devonian, Emory and Mason oil companies in the Bradford fields. The deal includes 20,000 acres of land and 450 producing wells. The consideration was \$1,400,000 in cash.

A naturalist states that the puffing up of frogs and toads on being disturbed is an instinctive device for terrifying their foes.

WIRES TO KLONDIKE

Canadian Government Considering the Matter.

IT COULD BE EASILY BUILT

Line Will Follow Old Surveyed Route, via Ashcroft and Quesnelle—The Lakme Arrives.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 2.—Charles Hosmer, general manager of the Pacific postal telegraph system, today said, regarding telegraphic communication with the Klondike, that he understood the Dominion government had this matter under consideration. There are no insurmountable difficulties in the way, either in the construction or in the maintenance of a telegraph line via Ashcroft and Quesnelle, which was the route adopted in 1866 for connecting Asia and America via the Behring sea. This route passes through the present Klondike country. A line connecting Quesnelle, the northernmost point in British Columbia reached by telegraph, and Dawson City, if decided upon within the next few months, could be put in operation by this time next year. Stations could be established every 40 miles, and they would be used in connection with the mounted police and other departments. Mr. Hosmer leaves for Victoria this evening, and will proceed thence to San Francisco.

The Slow Lakme.

Tacoma, Nov. 2.—The steam schooner Lakme, Captain Anderson, arrived here last night direct from St. Michaels and Dutch harbor. She left St. Michaels October 14, three days before the steamer Portland, which arrived on the Sound last week, and therefore brings no advices as late as those brought by the Portland. The Lakme left Dutch harbor October 21. She brought no gold, passengers or freight. Mate Carlson, of the Lakme, confirms the report that the river steamers have gone to their winter quarters on the Yukon.

"No snow was on the ground in the immediate vicinity of St. Michaels when we left," says the mate, "but the weather was getting colder. Disagreeable northeasterly gales swept over the place, and during the 13 days we were there discharging cargo we were compelled to put to sea several times as far as Egg island, 15 miles distant, to seek shelter behind the island or stand away from the inhospitable shore."

Dogs For Yukoners.

Seattle, Nov. 2.—There arrived here last night from Chicago over the Northern Pacific railroad 220 dogs, which are to be used in hauling provisions into the Yukon gold fields.

THE COMMAND TRANSFERRED.

Blanco in Charge of Cuba, Weyler on His Way Home.

Havana, Nov. 2.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, with Marshal Blanco, the new governor-general of Cuba, on board, was sighted off Havana this morning at 5:30. At 7 o'clock the steamer entered the harbor, and Lieutenant-General Weyler, the Marquis Alameda, Admiral Navarro and other high military and naval officers went in a special steamer to meet General Blanco. After a long and cordial conference, Lieutenant-General Weyler yielded up his command to his successor.

At 10:30 Marshal Blanco landed. According to the official accounts, he was "enthusiastically greeted" by the populace, who shouted, "Long live Blanco."

Lieutenant-General Weyler and Marshal Blanco exchanged farewells on board the Alfonso XIII. The steamer Monterrat sailed at 1 P. M. She was escorted outside the harbor by numerous tugs laden with friends of the departing general and the officers of his staff. An immense crowd witnessed the departure from the wharves. According to the official account, the "people cheered for Weyler, the pacificator." General Weyler's escort on the Monterrat consisted of 600 sick soldiers.

WANTED A CIGARETTE.

Flea of a Man With Both of His Legs Cut Off.

Spokane, Nov. 2.—Late Thursday night the attention of a night brakeman on a west-bound freight train was attracted near Sprague by piercing cries for help. Lying close to the track was the upper portion of a man, still conscious, though both legs were cut clean from his body. What was left of the man was able to yell lustily enough in spite of the fearful agony he must have been suffering, and his first words to the brakeman were: "For God's sake, give me a cigarette!" The relief asked for was furnished, and, with assistance, the man was removed to the hospital.

The dead body of another man was found a little further on. It was that of a rather well-dressed person, and appearances indicated that it had been dragged along the tracks for some distance in an easterly direction. He was probably struck and dragged along by the freight. The name of the dead man was Thomas Kelly.

Concerning Union Labels.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1.—Judge Hazelrigg delivered an opinion in the court of appeals, in which the court holds that labor unions have property right in their labels and other devices designing the fruits of their labor, and may enjoin outside parties from appropriating this device or counterfeiting it. This is the first time this point has been passed on in this state.

SOLD UPON THE BLOCK.

Reorganization Committee Gets the Union Pacific.

Omaha, Nov. 3.—The Union Pacific road proper, including buildings and all that goes to operate the system, was this morning sold to the reorganization committee for \$53,528,522.76. The amount does not include the sinking fund in the hands of the government, and taking it to be \$4,026,400, the amount stated in the government decree covering the sale of the road, the total paid for the property is \$57,554,929.76. There were no other bidders and the road went to the reorganization committee without any opposition.

The sale of the road was in itself one of the most tame and uninteresting performances possible to imagine. It was advertised to take place in front of the Union Pacific freighthouse, at 11 o'clock, and it was just one minute after that time when Master in Chancery Cornish, who was to act as auctioneer, took his place in front of the Ninth-street entrance.

For over an hour a crowd had been gathering to witness the sale, and it was only with great difficulty that Cornish was able to get sufficient room to enable him to work. He finally jammed himself back into the corner of the doorway and prepared for business. The crowd was packed so closely around the doorway and up in front of the building that members of the reorganization committee, men who came out to buy the road, were unable to see anything or hear a word of what was going on. They were compelled to stand back in the hallway, from which one of the members occasionally poked out his face just to see that all was well.

Cornish carried under his arm a large portfolio. He untied the strings and drew forth a number of papers. Selecting one of these he replaced the others, and, holding it out, said: "Gentlemen, I am here to sell certain railroad properties in pursuance of a decree of the United States circuit court. I will now read a description of the property to be sold, and when I have finished reading I will be prepared to receive bids."

Here followed the notice of the sale, which was very long. He began the reading of the notice, and, as he said, did not read it so that many people could hear. Close to his left stood Lawyer Greer with a copy of the notice in his hand, and he followed the reading of the master in chancery very closely. The reading of the notice took an even 40 minutes.

Cornish then drew forth a small document, and without announcing its nature, began to read. It was a protest from Receiver Trumbull, of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf road, against the sale without the other Union Pacific properties of the Cheyenne & Northern road, and the line that is claimed by both the Denver & Gulf and the Union Pacific. After reading this notice Cornish said:

"I am now ready to receive bids for the railroad property, the description of which I have just read." There was a moment's silence, and then General Fitzgerald said: "I bid \$99,883,281.87 in the name of Louis Fitzgerald and A. W. Kreich, purchasing trustees."

There was another pause and Cornish said: "Are there any more bids?"

"There was none and the master continued: "I will receive bids for the sale of the bonds the description of which I have read."

General Fitzgerald replied: "I bid in behalf of Louis Fitzgerald and A. W. Kreich, purchasing trustees, the sum of \$13,643,250.89."

Cornish opened his mouth to say "Are there any more bids?" when a voice from the crowd called loudly: "Wait a moment, Mr. Cornish. What are the amounts of those bids? I cannot hear them," and General Cowan, the government attorney, pushed his way through the crowd with great difficulty. The sale stopped for a moment as General Cowan struggled to the side of Cornish. He was shown the amount of the bids and made a note of them. Cornish again said:

"Are there any more bids?" There was not a sound, and the master continued: "As there are no more bids I declare the property of which I have just read a description sold to Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Kreich, purchasing trustees, they having made the highest and the only bid."

This is all there was to the entire sale. The members of the committee had nothing to say after the transaction was over.

A Pioneer's Bones.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 3.—The bones of Julian Dubuque, with those of two Indian chiefs, unearthed a few weeks ago by the builders of a monument upon his grave, have been deposited in a stone sarcophagus within the monument. Dubuque was the first white settler west of the Mississippi river, and was known to the Indians as Little Cloud.

The Durrant Case.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Attorney-General Fitzgerald, of California, today submitted a motion to dismiss or affirm in the case of W. H. T. Durrant. The case involves the proceedings against Durrant for murder. The case was taken under advisement.

Warehouse Fire in London.

London, Nov. 3.—The extensive warehouses and stables of Carter, Pearson & Co., limited, the well-known carriers, railroad agents, forwarding and shipping agents in Goswell road, London, were destroyed by fire today.

Atlanta, Nov. 3.—The Georgia cotton-oil mill was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$117,000, \$49,000 on stock destroyed, and the balance on the building. There is about \$7,8000 insurance.

TO SUSPEND SEALING

Agreement Reached by the Conference Delegates.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO NOW

Russia, Japan and the United States Believe a Means Has Been Found to Preserve the Herds.

Washington, Nov. 1.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States, now proceeding here in reference to sealing in the Behring sea and the North Pacific, has advanced to an important stage, and that a proposition has been reduced to writing, which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but, in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials, it has been thought desirable to cable St. Petersburg for final instructions.

The greatest secrecy is preserved in all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition, and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made. From equally reliable sources, it is understood that the proposition has a far reaching scope, and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing on the high seas. Such a decisive step, if agreed to by Russia, Japan and the United States, would not, it is understood, involve a concerted move to menace the claims of Great Britain and Canada to the right to pelagic sealing on the high seas, but would rather be a proposition expressive of the conclusions of the three most interested powers that, in the interests of humanity and the preservation of the seal herds of their respective governments, all nations, including Great Britain and her colony, Canada, should unite with Russia, the United States and Japan in such effective prevention of pelagic sealing on the high seas as will put an end to it, and thereby secure the preservation of the seals.

The deliberations of the conference leading up to the proposition were productive of numerous interesting and important features.

But little had been known of the Russian regulations until the conference met. Under them a neutral zone of 35 miles was established surrounding the Russian islands, within which Great Britain agreed to suspend pelagic sealing. While this was of material advantage to Russia, yet it was felt that any proposition for the entire suspension of pelagic sealing, even, beyond 35 miles, would have to be reconciled with the *modus vivendi*. It was felt that this could be done, as the *modus* was not a continuing agreement, but was from year to year depending for its existence on the annual re-adoption by the British parliament.

Owing to Japan's view of the subject the opinion of the seal experts was laid before the Japanese delegates. This opinion was to the effect that, while the Japanese seal possessions were little or nothing at the present time, yet that by adequate protection of the seals, her decimated rookeries would be restored and a large seal property built up. This expert view appears to have been convincing to the Japanese delegates, for Mr. Fujita not only called the final proposition to Japan, but accompanied it with his favorable recommendation. The conference being thus agreed, it only remained to hear from the respective governments that they represented.

An adjournment was accordingly taken until Wednesday, by which it is not doubted the government at St. Petersburg and Tokio will have taken final action on the proposition.

REMARKABLE RULING.

Whitman County Judge Says a Gelding Is Not a Horse.

Colefax, Wash., Nov. 1.—William Herbert, a horse thief, desperado and alleged murderer, wanted in Wyoming for killing a peddler, was cleared today of the horse-stealing charge on a remarkable ruling by Judge McDonald, the eccentric judge of Whitman county superior court. The evidence was abundant and conclusive that Herbert stole the horse, but his attorney moved for a dismissal of the case on the ground that the complaint said "horse," while the animal was a gelding. The judge decided that a gelding was not a horse, and the case was dismissed. Herbert is still held for other crimes.

Buried Under a Mass of Rock.

Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, Nov. 1.—Murphy and Dunn, employed on the extra crew of Great Northern laborers, were killed yesterday morning, one mile east of Katka.

The men had been drilling rock on a mountain side for ripping purposes along Kootenai river, when rock overhead began to fall. They sought shelter under an adjacent cliff, and were buried under a fearful mass of rock. It took the rest of the crew 12 hours to get the bodies out. Dunn was formerly a civil engineer.

Twenty Feet of Snow.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 1.—The Rock Island train, that was due in Denver yesterday morning, and the one that left Kansas City yesterday, arrived here at noon today, as two sections of one train. They were delayed near Limon Junction, where the trainmen say, six miles of track were covered with 20 feet of snow. Wires were down, and for 48 hours the whereabouts of the train due yesterday was not known.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI

Arrest of a German Brings Down the Wrath of the Kaiser.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 2.—Serious trouble has arisen between Hayti and Germany. The German minister to this republic, Count Schwerein, has hauled down his flag and, according to current report, three German warships are expected here to back up the ultimatum of the minister, demanding an indemnity for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of a German citizen. The affair has caused considerable excitement among the native population, and some of the people have threatened to kill the German minister and all the Germans in the place and vicinity.

The affair grew out of the arrest a few weeks ago of a German named Linders. The Germans say that a dozen policemen entered Linders' house and arrested one of his servants. Mr. Linders went to the central police headquarters to complain against this action of the police, but was himself arrested, charged with assaulting and attempting to murder police officers in the execution of their duty. Linders was condemned to pay a fine of \$100 and to undergo one month's imprisonment, and was taken to jail. Claiming he was innocent, Linders demanded and obtained a second trial, and was condemned to pay a fine of \$500, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The German minister telegraphed to Berlin for instructions and giving details of the case. On October 17, the German minister went to the president of Hayti and demanded, in the name of the German emperor, that Linders be set at liberty, and also demanded for every day he spent in prison, 23 in all, an indemnity of \$1,000 in gold, adding that for every day Linders was kept a prisoner after that notification he (the German minister) would demand an indemnity of \$5,000 in gold.

At first, the Haytian president refused to grant the German minister's demand, and Mr. Linders remained six days longer in prison. This caused the German minister to notify the Haytian government that as Linders had not been freed, he had hauled down his flag and had sent the archives of the German legation to the legation of the United States, thus breaking off all relations with the Haytian government. This caused great excitement, and disturbances would have occurred had they not been avoided by sending Linders, who was threatened with lynching, on board a steamer bound for New York, from which port he was to leave for Germany. It is said the German minister, on the arrival of the warships, will insist on the payment of the indemnity demanded as a result of the imprisonment of Mr. Linders.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Six Men Lost Their Lives in a Disaster at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 2.—The worst mine disaster in the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal fields since the Twin shaft horror at Pittston, over a year ago, was developed in the fire which gutted the river stope of the Delaware & Hudson Company's Vonsterch mine in this city today. Six men were suffocated by smoke.

The dead are: Thomas Hill, John Farrell, John Francis Moran, Mike Walsh, John McDonald, Thomas Padden.

The stope extends down through three veins. The missing men were at work in the deck and surafco veins, the former 100 and the latter 60 feet from the surface. They had but two avenues of escape. The shorter route was by way of the stope, which was a sea of flames for nearly 12 hours, and is yet burning near its foot, and the other route was via crosscuts to the gangways which led to an air shaft, nearly a mile from the spot where the men were working. Fire kept them out of the stope, and the smoke which backed out and into the workings prevented escape through the crosscuts. The supposition is that the men were suffocated. Chief Hickey, of the Scranton fire department, and eight firemen, narrowly escaped death in the stope.

Joe Yamaski, one of the seven men entombed in the mine, was rescued at 10 o'clock tonight. The bodies of the others were afterwards found and brought to the surface.

HIS HANDS WENT UP.

But He Had a Gun and a Highwayman Had a Narrow Escape.

Tacoma, Nov. 2.—A shot from a large revolver came near ending the existence of a would-be highway robber last night, and had the aim of John O'Kieff only been a little more accurate, the coroner would have had a job today. Mr. O'Kieff is a stranger to the coast, and yesterday received a large sum of money through a local bank. As he was going to his lodging-house about 9 o'clock last night, when near Wright Park, two men, both masked, commanded him to throw up his hands. This command he obeyed, but with a gun. The close call one of the robbers had is shown by his hat, which was found. There is a bullet hole through the crown, and it is powder-burned.

The new Chinese mint at Canton coined more than 14,000,000 ten-cent pieces last year.

Marshall Kills a Farmer.

Versailles, Ky., Nov. 2.—City Marshal Ed Sterns shot and instantly killed Jason Miller, a farmer and trader, at Midway, this county. Miller resisted arrest.

German Paper Seized in France. Paris, Nov. 1.—The police of this city today seized a German comic paper, the Lustigblatter, containing cartoons, ridiculing President Faure and the French republic.