

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Natural gas has been discovered near Spokane, Wash.

America approves of the Anglo-German agreement.

The miners' strike will be called off when all the companies post notices.

Imperial troops have suffered reverses in southern provinces of China.

Robbers attempt to blow open a safe of the First National bank at Union, Or.

The anti-imperialists issue an address to the independent voters to support Bryan.

Four firemen were killed and property valued at \$450,000 destroyed in a St. Paul fire.

European papers indulge in much critical discussion of the Anglo-German agreement.

Agnaldo is said to have written a letter directing cessation of political attempts for pacification.

A score of criminal insane patients overpower their keepers and escape from a New York asylum.

The Spanish cabinet resigned as a protest against appointment of Weyler to be captain-general of Madrid.

Cholera is increasing to such an extent in Japan that steamers thence have been quarantined. There are a number of deaths aboard steamers coming from Nagasaki.

Hon. John Sherman, representative in the house, for a long time a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., in the 78th year of his age.

The transport Belgian King, which broke down soon after leaving Manila in consequence of an accident to her machinery, has put into Hong Kong for repairs. The Argyle was at Nagasaki on her way from Manila to Taku with animals. The Arao has left Kobe for Manila with animals. The Thomas left Nagasaki the 20th inst. for Manila. The Breconshire left Kobe the 22d inst. for Manila, with a large cargo of lumber and forage. The Summer, Athenian and Pak Ling were at Nagasaki the 20th. The Athenian was bound for Taku with animals, and the Pak Ling was taking animals to Manila. The Port Albert is at Nagasaki.

Roosevelt spoke in Baltimore.

There are 92 cases of yellow fever in Havana.

The total registration in Greater New York for 1900 is 655,134.

Bryan closed his campaign in New York with a speech in Buffalo.

The spread of yellow fever in Havana is said to be due to Spanish immigration.

General Weyler, ex-captain general of Cuba, has been appointed captain-general of Madrid.

Mr. Stevenson's forecast of the election is 138 for McKinley, 189 for Bryan and 120 doubtful.

Many American and European missionaries in Shan Si province have been killed by Boxers.

The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with President Kruger on board, has sailed from Lourenco Marques for Europe.

One man was killed in a train wreck on the Northern Pacific near Missoula, Mont., and a ton of mail went into a river.

Charles Dudley Warner, the author and one of the owners of the Hartford Courant, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., aged 71.

The New York Herald's forecast of the presidential election is that McKinley will have 281 and Bryan 166 votes in the electoral college.

Fire in St. Paul destroyed a packing house, a locomotive and 30 box cars, caused the death of five men by falling walls and entailed a loss of \$100,000.

A special dispatch from Constantinople says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir. The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops. Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Fontana, in South Honan, was tortured four hours by Chinese. Different members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed on a pile of sticks which were then set fire to. Bishop Fogota was disemboweled, and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

There are about 80,000 lepers in the Philippines.

The gold yield of Cripple Creek for the present year is expected to amount to \$27,000,000.

An English inventor proposes to build a boat that will cross the Atlantic in two days.

Big imports of gold from Europe are anticipated in New York as a result of the resumption of mining in South Africa.

Modern machinery is fast finding its way to small farms in Cuba.

Lessees of the Georgia penal camps are charged with entrapping innocent negroes and forcing them into the chain gangs.

The Railway Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, in session at Detroit, Mich., elected Henry E. First, of Cincinnati, president.

At Japanese auctions bidders whip their offer on a slip of paper, and drop it into a box. When all the bids are in the box is opened and the highest bidder named.

LATER NEWS.

American troops have withdrawn from Peking.

Roosevelt was met by big crowds in the state of New York.

The business portion of the town of Danavant, Kansas, was destroyed by fire.

The United States is holding back its answer to the Anglo-German agreement.

Bryan says, if elected, he will immediately withdraw the army from the Philippines.

Thomas Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, forms a partnership in commercial enterprises with King Leopold, of Belgium.

Great uneasiness was created in palace circles, says the Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily Mail, by a report that an American squadron was approaching and the censor was instructed to prohibit the press from mentioning the subject.

Another feud has broken out in Clay county, Kentucky, between the Philpots and Davidsons. Recently David Davidson, father of Felix Davidson, the deputy who was killed by a Philpot a few weeks ago, was killed and several others wounded in a fight. On the other side, David Philpot was killed and two others badly wounded.

Skirmishes continue between the Russians and the Chinese at various points along the Manchurian railway. The Amur Gazette, at Blagovestchensk, asserts that the Chinese bank of the Amur river will be offered to the construction of a railway between Blagovestchensk and Teliskar has been decided upon.

Colonel Picquart's suit for libel against Le Journal de Paris, arising from the Dreyfus polemic, was decided in his favor. The court commanded the manager of the paper, M. Pouch, to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, and M. Possidon and Galli, the writers of the articles, were sentenced to six months' and one month's imprisonment, respectively, and all three were sentenced to pay 30,000 francs damages.

William Hammer Piper, of Chicago, on behalf of the Zion church, has sent telegrams to President McKinley and Governor Nash, of Ohio, protesting against the treatment of the representatives of the denomination at Mansfield, O., and appealing for their protection. Mr. Piper says these ministers have not broken a single statute of the state, and the right to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ is vouchsafed to them by the laws of Ohio and the constitution of the United States.

A New York bank teller stole \$700,000 and escaped.

Boer guerrilla attacks give the British much trouble.

A revolting crime was unearthed by Paterson, N. J., detectives.

President Mitchell thinks this is the last week of the miners' strike.

Twenty-five carloads of Oregon fruit trees will be shipped to other states.

The British steamship Royalist will enter the transport service of the United States.

The Pacific Coast Company in three years has risen from bankruptcy to \$1,000,000 surplus.

Thirteen-year-old school girl, Lulu Jones, was the victim of a murderous assault at Jefferson, Or.

Baron von Richthofen is Count von Bulow's successor as minister of foreign affairs for Germany.

The Kentucky miners' strike has been declared off. Eight hundred men will return to work at once.

The Russian minister of finance, M. De Witt, authorizes denial of the story that Russia began negotiations in New York in the middle of October for a \$50,000,000 loan.

General Charles M. Serra, of the Colombian republic's army, announced that his government had purchased George Gould's yacht, Atlanta, and would use her in suppressing the rebellion.

Near Vicksburg, Miss., Glester Barnes, colored, was lynched by a mob of his own people. In a drunken fury Barnes murdered his wife, stabbed and badly wounded a negro who interfered, and engaged in a rifle duel with a white man who attempted to arrest him. The murderer was shot to death.

The citizens of Oklahoma and Indian Territory want single statehood for the two territories. The formation of leagues to promote this end has commenced. The first league was organized at Wagoner, I. T. Determined efforts in this direction are being made by the leading people of those territories.

The Russian battleship Retzivan has been launched at Cramps' shipyard. No wine was used at the christening. The Russian ceremony being observed. The new battleship is the largest ever built in this country. Her total cost will be \$3,000,000. The ship is 376 feet in length, has a breadth of 72 feet 2 1/2 inches, a displacement of 12,700 tons, and a draught of 36 feet. She will have a speed of 18 knots.

A German firm has built a locomotive on the American pattern.

The international peace congress in Paris condemned Great Britain's course in the Transvaal.

During the last year 2,400 deaths have been fought in Italy and 80 deaths have resulted.

Cabbage crops in Europe are generally poor this year and this country is being called upon to make up the deficiency.

The United States lead all other nations in the matter of fruit growing.

Colonel Lynch, who fought with the Boers, says Kruger may come to the United States.

Secres of sheep and hogs have been killed recently on the borders of Virginia and South Carolina by animals which seem to be half dog and half wolf.

Naval officers complain that naval reserves took but little interest in summer cruises, and conclude that they would not be valuable in case of trouble.

HE STOLE A FORTUNE

Defalcation of a New York Bank's Note Teller.

THEFT AMOUNTED TO \$700,000

Charles L. Alford, of the First National, Is the Defaulter—Probably Escaped to South America.

New York, Oct. 25.—Charles L. Alford, note teller of the First National Bank of this city, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of \$700,000. The announcement of the defalcation, which was made this afternoon, created the utmost excitement in financial circles in this city, but the well-known stability of the First National and a statement issued by the bank had a quieting effect. The statement was as follows: "The note teller, who had been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable period, and have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance books. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employees a few days after the completion of the examination of the bank by the United States examiners. During the continuance of his peculiar periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners, representing the controller's department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations, none of which has developed any irregularities. The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to \$700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank, as reported in the last published statement. Alford has been with the bank for 20 years, and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extend over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until 10 days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alford's books, the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of \$700,000. There was a rumor that Alford took a steamer for South America.

DENVER BUSINESS MEN

Want Large Appropriations for Government Irrigation Surveys.

Denver, Oct. 25.—Colorado business men recognize the benefit that attaches to their state through the work of the government along the lines of irrigation investigation and surveys for reservoir sites. The Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade last month adopted rigorous resolutions calling attention to the great development possible in Colorado through irrigation, and to the generally accepted opinion that only by the storage of flood waters can the future problem affecting successful farming in the arid region be solved, and pledging support to the United States geological survey in securing large congressional appropriations for carrying on their work for surveys of reservoir sites, and other preliminary irrigation work.

Waste of the Forests.

Many sections of the West are beginning to reap the bitter fruits of forest destruction. A few years ago the snow would drift, and pile up in the mountain gulches, thickly studded with pine and other trees, forming an almost impenetrable forest protection, and these gradually melt away, supplying water for the streams until late in the season. This, now, has too often changed. The timber has gradually, but surely, been cut and burnt away, until now some of the finest forests of the mountains have disappeared, and where the snow banks would remain until late in the season, they now disappear months earlier, and instead of melting gradually, the flood-waters come with a rush, and then cease when most needed. There is scarcely anything more important than forest protection and preservation, which means a guarding of the water supply; and every state and every section should raise to active local organization and national co-operation. The Philadelphia Public Ledger, an old and conservative Eastern journal, speaking of the arid public lands, argues forcibly, that in order that they may be reclaimed the nation should assume the task of irrigation.

South Carolina Exposition.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25.—The directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition have received the designs and drawings for buildings and grounds. The plans include about 15 important buildings, the largest to be the cotton palace, which will have an area of 50,000 square feet. For the government building it is proposed to have a replica of the White House.

Forestry in Philippines.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 25.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, today announced that the New York College of Forestry had been asked to furnish competent assistants to the forestry bureau at Manila, P. I. Captain Ahern, in charge of that bureau, purposes to reorganize the bureau, which under Spanish rule employed over 130 officials, to supervise the exploitation of 27,000,000 acres or more of public forest domain, furnishing now a revenue of \$10,000 annually.

A Mine Strike Settled.

Linton, Ind., Oct. 25.—The strike at Island City mine No. 1, has been settled, the coal company agreeing to give employment to the man who was objectionable to it, but reserving the right to employ or not employ any union miner in the future. Over 500 miners were out.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—The Gleasoner published a report that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well-known Havana exile, is being prepared here for the overthrow of the government.

DAWSON CITY CONDITIONS.

A Thriving Metropolitan Town in Place of Mining Village.

Washington, Oct. 27.—An interesting report upon the conditions in Dawson City and the Klondike district of Alaska has been furnished to the state department by United States Consul McCook. "Dawson today," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one, except possibly the judges on the bench, wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were veritable mud-holes. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States. A man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one who walks the town over with polished shoes and not heavy iron soled."

Dawson City does not appear like a mining town, states Consul McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric light ways are promised by 1901, and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The government at Ottawa, it is reported, will offer for sale at public auction in Dawson every claim that has reverted to it by lapse of other wise, and 30 days after the time of sale all claims not sold will be declared open for location.

The output of gold has been increasing, says the consul, in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining, the richest mines having been worked first. But meantime the cost of working has decreased, and enables properties to be profitably worked now that would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come, according to Consul McCook, if the expenses of working are further reduced.

Valuable placer claims are reported to have been located in the Stewart river mining district, about 100 miles from Dawson, and a stampede has followed to the scene of the finds.

EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD.

Bad Accident Believed to Have Occurred at Proving Grounds.

Washington, Oct. 27.—An explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds about 11 o'clock tonight. A flash of light, visible some distance, accompanied the explosion which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alexandria, 19 miles from Indian Head. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The grounds are 25 miles down the Potomac river from Washington, and many of the big guns and much of the armor for the battle-ships are tested there. It is believed the powder mills and other mills were destroyed. The first shock was felt over a radius of 20 miles. A number of other explosions followed at intervals, illuminating the surrounding country and the opposite bank of the river. At Quantico, 11 miles below Indian Head, one explosion after another was heard, and bridges were shaken on chimneys. Forts Hall and Washington, 11 miles north of Indian Head, were shaken by the explosion. The tug Triton left the navy yard soon after the explosion for the proving grounds. There are several officers and a number of enlisted men and workmen at the place.

The Patterson Murder.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 28.—Sculthorpe, the man who drove the cab in which Jennie Bossett, the young six mill employe, died last Thursday night, said today that a woman whose name he does not know was in the saloon at the time the girl's drink was drugged. This woman, he says, helped Kerr, McAllister, Campbell and Death to put the girl into the cab, and stood by until the vehicle started away. The police are searching for this woman and also for the drag clerk who sold chloral hydrate to McAllister. He has disappeared, but it is thought he has not left Patterson. Sculthorpe says he believes the unknown woman was a stranger in Patterson.

Philippine Transport Service.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Orders have been issued for the completion and repair of the transports Wright and Ingalls, at New York, in order to utilize them in the Philippine service. They were purchased during the Spanish war, and were used for the transportation of troops and freight between the United States and the West Indies. Lately their services have been confined to crusing the waters of Tampa and Porto Rico. They are too small for use as regular troopships between the United States and the Philippines, but are well adapted for crusing in the Philippines.

State Boundary Line Wrong.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28.—Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the government the secretary of state says Alabama runs a mile farther south on the eastern boundary than the tract books have hitherto shown, and that the state is possessed of a wedge of land which his office records failed to show it owned running 100 miles along the southern end of the state.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 27.—Intense adverse feeling has been excited here by the renewal of the report that Denmark intends to sell the Danish Antilles to the United States. A meeting of the colonial council has been convened at St. Croix for the purpose of making a formal protest. The newspapers discuss the question, declaring in bold type: "We do not wish to be sold." There is no desire, much less enthusiasm, among the population to belong to the United States.

Rebels Attacked Villagers.

Hong Kong, Oct. 28.—The governor of Hong Kong has been informed that 4,000 villagers in the Santochuk-Kwaishin district were attacked by the rebels at Pengkok. The villagers were defeated and 2,000 of them killed. The rebels who lost 400 killed, burned two villages containing 3,000 houses. A force of 2,000 troops went to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels October 23. No details of the result have been received. General Ho with 2,000 troops has returned to Wong Kong having burned the villages of Schanchauchtai and Malantau.

Another Embosser.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—C. D. Snapp, confidential agent for Caldwell & Smith, cotton brokers, of Memphis, Tenn., was arrested here today, charged with embezzlement of \$23,000.

THE STRIKE IS OFF

Official Settlement of Trouble by Union Officials.

FEW OPERATORS FAIL TO COMPLY

At Such Mines the Strike Will Continue Until the Employers Are Granted Their Demands.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 28.—The following statement was given out for publication tonight by President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers: "Temporary Headquarters, United Mineworkers of America, Hazleton, Pa., October 27, 1900.—To the miners and mine-workers of the anthracite region: Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine-employee will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a perfect organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employees and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner, and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly on demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employee serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all mineworkers to ally themselves with the United Mineworkers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure your wages in the future or even maintain the present rate of wages unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer."

The address is signed by the national and district officers of the United Mineworkers of America.

Dodson & Co., operating the Beaver Brook colliery, posted a notice today complying with the demands of the Scranton convention. The company also operates the Morea and William collieries, in Schuylkill county.

Recruits for Philippines.

New York, Oct. 28.—Colonel Kimball, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, announced today that 2,000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in the next three weeks. The first 1,000 will leave on the transport Buford, November 5. The second transport carrying the other 1,000, will be the Kipatrik, which will leave November 10. The recruits on the Buford will be under the command of Colonel Jacob Kline, of the Twenty-first infantry, and those on the Kipatrik, under Colonel Tholly McCrue.

Structural Ironworkers' Wages.

Pittsburg, Oct. 29.—The National Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, in session here today, adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will go into effect next May. It was also decided to send an organizer to South Africa and Egypt.

Storm on Lake Lehigh.

Seattle, Oct. 29.—A storm on Lake Lehigh three weeks ago is said to have wrecked 20 scows on route to Dawson loaded with hay, feed and merchandise. The loss will reach \$8,000, with no insurance.

Merchant Shot by Ranger.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 29.—Charles R. Davenport, a business man at Colulla, was shot dead last night at that place by W. L. Wright, a state ranger. Colulla had been under control of the state rangers several months.

BRIBERY IN GERMANY.

Posadowsky-Wehner Implicated in a Scandal.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A great sensation has been caused by the allegations that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, secretary of state for the interior, had been bribed with 10,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898. The allegation is contained in a letter which is going the rounds of the German press. The writer asserts that Herr Krupp subscribed 5,000 marks to the fund constituting the alleged bribe. The National Zeitung says it expects that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner will resign, and nearly all the papers condemn him severely.

A special addition of the Berliner Correspondent, which was issued by the minister of the interior this afternoon, publishes a statement admitting that Director von Weotke, of the imperial department of the interior, induced Secretary Baack, of the Central Association of Manufacturers, to devalue 12,000 marks for printing reichstag material and other documents intended to show arguments in favor of passing the anti-strike bill. This printed material was sent to the provincial press for reproduction. The official statement amounts to a virtual corroboration of the press charges brought against the minister of the interior, of which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner is the head.

All the evening papers comment upon the official administration. The entire Liberal press now demands the resignation of Posadowsky-Wehner, and Director von Weotke, the assumption being that the latter doubtless acted at the suggestion of the former. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The sole consequence of the official statement is that both must resign."

A similar demand is made by the Vossische Zeitung, which remarks: "It is an unheard of proceeding that a government department should request and receive large sums from one small section of a population directly interested in pending legislation for the purpose of influencing the nation against such legislation."

The only papers which attempt to defend the secretary of state for the interior are the Berliner Post, the Kreuz Zeitung and the Berliner Nachrichten, whose justification of his course in the matter is weakly apologetic.

SOUTHERN BOXERS.

They Are Organizing to Drive Foreigners Out of China.

Hong Kong, Oct. 29.—Advice from Lien Chau, on North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation: "We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces. The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intention of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs, our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not destroyed them. The rebellion is spreading along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchou dynasty, but reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression. In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurance so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress.

Mine Boiler Exploded.

Minonk, Ill., Oct. 29.—A boiler at shaft No. 1, of the Chicago & Minonk Coal Company, exploded early this morning, seriously injuring William Jackson, engineer; Samuel Hayes, George Hayes and Ed Liston, firemen. Several other workmen received slight injuries. Jackson was badly burned and may die. Hayes was badly scalded, and his son George sustained a fracture of the skull. Liston was so badly scalded he will probably lose the sight of one eye. At the time, the superintendent and 250 men were in the mine, over 500 feet below. Two of the battery boilers were uninjured, and in order to operate the lift with steam, the two boilers were separated from the debris and enough power furnished from them to operate the lift and raise the men to the surface. The financial loss is not over \$10,000.

Annexation of the Transvaal.

Pretoria, Oct. 29.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted on the main square of the city, the players presented arms and the British national anthem was played before the National Assembly. The British troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

Frank Carboles Aids.

New York, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Frank Carboles, 23 years of age, was found with her mother and two other girls on the top floor of a handloom factory house on West Sixty-third street, dead at her home today from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid. She is not communicative as to the cause, and claims that it is carbolic acid. Mrs. Hanson took the acid by mistake. It is known, however, that she had chased 10 cents worth of carbolic acid in a drug store less than half a mile before her death. The woman's husband, Charles Hanson, is in the hospital, where, it is said, he is in a business. Mrs. Hanson has been here about three months.

Chigi Sold Art Treasures.

Rome, Oct. 29.—Prince Chigi was prosecuted by the Italian government for selling a painting of a centaur, which is now in London, and ordered to pay as a fine for violation of the law against selling art treasures of art for exportation, the sum of 3,181,000 lire, which was paid for the picture. The prince was summoned to appear before the tribunal, but was in London and condemned conjointly with his son Chigi.

Stein Establishes His Capital at Faurie's Burg.

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