

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Canal Commissioners Say Illinois River Traffic Is Threatened—Fire at the State Fair Grounds—Peoria Grain Men Make Merry.

Trouble Over a Bar.
The hearing on the application for an injunction against the village of East Peoria from turning the waters of Farm creek canal into the Illinois river, prayed for by the canal commissioners of the State, was begun before Judge Puterbaugh of the Circuit Court at Peoria, but on motion of the defendants the final hearing was postponed until a later date. The canal in question was dug for the purpose of turning the course of Farm creek, which overflowed its banks. Naturally, the flow created a bar at the mouth and traffic is impeded. The village disputes the right of the commissioners to interfere. The commissioners ask that the bar be removed and the ditch filled up.

Small Hops for Depositors.
C. N. Travers, one of the assignees of the bank of J. A. Prickett & Son of Edwardsville, which failed last December, has returned from a trip to Idaho and Washington, where \$800,000 of the bank's money was sent. His report, filed in the Circuit Court, holds out little hope to depositors, and the more conservative do not figure on receiving over 35 cents on the dollar. Mr. Travers reports shares of the Spokane Savings Bank inventoried at \$25,000 to be worthless, and a number of other large claims are in a similar condition. He shows a considerable decrease from the inventoried value of the assignee. City lots in Spokane are believed to be a good investment, and it is recommended that they be sold for another year. Depositors have received a 10 per cent dividend thus far, and it is clear that most if not all of the future dividends must be realized out of holdings in Edwardsville and vicinity.

Peoria Grain Men Make Merry.
When touched the blue mark on the Peoria Board of Trade Saturday, and for a couple of hours lively times were witnessed. Business was practically suspended and the members of the board gave themselves over to jollification. M. Hanson, who conducts a brokerage office, informed the members that when wheat reached \$1 he would hire a band and give a concert. He was true to his word, and for two hours the band discoursed a concert program, while the members of the board had a generally good time. There were more elated, however, over the advance of corn and oats than over wheat. For that means considerably more to the Peoria market. No great quantity of wheat is handled there, but it is one of the strongest oat and corn markets in the country.

Fire on State Fair Grounds.
During a heavy storm at Springfield lightning struck the large barn on the State fair grounds, occupied by Frank Wiedlacher, who supplies feed, etc., during the State fair, and destroyed building and contents. The building is the old Sangamon County exposition edifice, and one of the largest on the fair grounds. Two years ago it was converted into a feed building. Heroic work of the city fire department alone saved the immense sheep, swine and poultry sheds and other buildings. The loss is \$3,000.

Priest Turns "corcher."
Father Francis Neumann, assistant pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Chicago, "corchered" down Michigan boulevard Friday evening, so the South Park police say, and as a result he was bundled unceremoniously into a patrol wagon and taken to the Fifth street police station. Here he remained nearly an hour before he could establish his identity, and when he did so he was released without being booked and no charge was placed against him.

Illinois Farmers Waiting.
The great boom in wheat has set the Illinois farmers wild with enthusiasm. They come into the towns in the morning to watch the market, and nothing else is talked of. Reports say that very little grain is coming in. The farmers have made up their minds that they are to get \$1 for their grain, and will sell but little until that price is reached or there is a general collapse.

Mistook Poison for Pepper.
M. Will Smith and Ed Francis, three Arcola boys, were in the kitchen of a house in that place, preparing a ketchup of soup mistaking a package of red precipitate for red pepper, and seasoned the stew with the deadly drug. All ate heartily, and two of the victims are in a serious condition.

Stein News in Brief.
William Ellis, a leading dentist manufacturer, fell dead of heart disease.
W. Lange, formerly a prominent architect of Elmhurst, whose wife is still living, was killed by a Rock Island train, near Marseilles. Lange wandered away from his brother's home in Chicago while suffering from brain trouble.

The Rockford Sugar Refining Company started up again Thursday with a full force of 600 men, after a shut-down of three weeks. Much was at stake in the injunction which was decided in favor of the glucose company at Peoria.

John Feig of Caseyville has filed suit for divorce in the St. Clair County Court. Two weeks ago Feig was married to Miss Emma Weiss, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of a widow. The newly married couple spent the day in the village, and on the way home the bride suddenly sprang from the buggy and ran down a line leading to her mother's home. The astonished bridegroom followed and endeavored to persuade her to return home with him. The child wife was obdurate. She said she did not love Feig and that she settled it. After two weeks spent in the vain effort to recover his wife Feig has sued for divorce.

The vicinity of Litchfield was visited by a heavy shower of rain Saturday evening, which lasted for over two hours. It is of untold value to the crops. There is great rejoicing among the farmers. The insured—the largest yield of corn ever grown in that section.

The relatives of John and Grover Breese of Aurora held a picnic and family reunion at the farm of the former, west of Aurora. The event was in honor of the eighty-first birthday of John and Grover. They are the oldest twins in the vicinity and are the last of a large family of brothers and sisters.

It is reported that Charles F. Kinchloe, minority member of the Legislature from the tenth district, is to be appointed to an important position in the office of the Attorney General at Washington, D. C. The salary attached is \$3,000 and the duties require legal knowledge of high order.

The Third regiment, 800 strong, reached Camp Lincoln bright and early Saturday, and in a short time were snugly ensconced for their week's tour of camp duty. With the regiment is the De Molay Band of sixty pieces of music. The band on the rifle range constituted the work of the first day.

Mr. Mary Ogan is dead, aged 60. She was a pioneer of Kimmunity.

William Plack of Chicago drank weak alcohol diluted with root beer and soon after died.

The Comptroller of the Currency says the 200 national banks in the State are in splendid shape.

The large farm house of Henry Berger near Trenton burned. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000. Cause of fire is unknown.

At Ramsey, Edmund St. Pierre and wife celebrated their golden wedding. They have resided at their present home for forty years.

After this Mr. Bates of Chicago probably will do all of his marrying strictly on the tandem plan. It is a mistake to try to drive eight matrimonial partners abreast.

Out ruts on railways have attracted hundreds of country merchants to Chicago. Many are heavy buyers from wholesalers, and nearly all think the trade future is bright.

Gov. Tanner has issued a proclamation calling for a special election, to be held in Calhoun County, Tuesday, Nov. 2, for a county judge to succeed Judge John Zahrl, resigned.

John Chambers died at his home, southwest of Franklin, Morgan County, aged 106 years and 7 months. He was spry and jolly and in excellent health up to a few months ago.

L. M. Keller, a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm, has been arrested at Wilbur, Neb., and will be brought to Galesburg to answer to a charge of securing \$500 on a forged check.

Bigamist Bates of Chicago is to pose as a dime museum attraction. While he is out on bail it is understood that the various comic opera companies will lock up their choruses for safe keeping.

William Herlan of Chicago held the mangled form of his 5-year-old daughter, Ella, in his arms Wednesday night and watched the child die. The little girl was crushed under the grip of a cable car.

Ruth Hultin, 3 years old, was run down by a Chicago electric car. She is in a critical condition in Augustana Hospital with both thigh bones crushed and broken, a compound fracture of the left ankle and her face and arms cut and bruised.

Judge Allen of the United States District Court at Springfield decided four cases involving the validity of railroad bonds, issued by White County in favor of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. The judgments will aggregate a good many thousands of dollars.

Maggie Canteen relinquished a good position as inspector in a Chicago store to marry a disreputable man and was killed by one of her companions in a saloon. Police believe it was accidental. All the party had been drinking.

The present drouth near Carlyle is the most severe of the season. There has been no rainfall for thirty days. The corn crop is badly injured and many fields are fired by the prevailing hot winds. The peach and apple yield will be cut short, owing to the fruit dropping.

One thousand people attended the Phares family reunion near Clinton, Samuel C. Phares, with nearly 200 of his descendants, gathered around the family table at noon Sunday being his eighty-ninth birthday. Addresses were made by Rev. James Alvin Clark and others.

P. White, a well-known attorney of Cairo and ex-county superintendent of schools of White County, was arrested in Cairo on a charge of larceny and embezzlement. White was guardian of the Young heirs, and he is accused of misappropriating funds belonging to them.

The commissioners of the western hospital for the insane at Watertown have awarded the contract for the erection of the pressed brick power house for the hospital to the Edwards & Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa, for \$14,800. The hospital will be ready to accommodate 200 patients in February.

The following officers of the Big Bend Veterans' Association were elected at Lacombe: Commander, Samuel McFarley; S. V. C. R. C. Golding; J. V. C. O., John Cunningham; surgeon, W. O. Ensign; assistant surgeon, William Downing; chaplain, Rev. Joseph Bell; quartermaster, G. W. Howe; inspecting officer, T. J. Taylor.

A man in a dazed condition, barefooted and without a shirt or hat, was picked up on the streets of Elgin by the police. He said his name was Michael Lawler and that he was a teamster at Sterling. He said he was fishing Monday at that place and remembered nothing more until he found himself in Elgin. His relatives were notified, and they explained that he was a sonambulist and had frequently been known to walk in his sleep. If the man's story is true he walked about ninety miles to reach Elgin while unconscious. His feet bore evidence of a long tramp.

Pleading excuse for his crime on the grounds that he wanted the money to make a payment for his home, Rudolph Colkline of Chicago, self-confessed absconding cashier of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, was apprehended in St. Paul by co-operatives of the Pinkerton detective agency. Expressing willingness to face his employers, whom he had served nearly twenty years, he refrained from demanding requisition. "It was wrong, doubtless," Colkline said when arrested, "but I was smarting under the injustice I believed my employers were subjecting me to in the matter of salary after so many years of faithful service. The amount of my shortage soon became more than I could hope to recoup and when the firm recently began checking up my books I realized my only course to avoid the consequences of my actions lay in flight." Colkline further asserted that he had started to work for the big shoe firm as errand boy for \$9 a week. He arose by promotion until he became successively bookkeeper and cashier. His predecessor, he claims, received \$3,000 a year, but Colkline's pay was fixed at \$1,200 when he succeeded to the position.

Mayor Lager of Joliet issued an order prohibiting the city fire department from going outside the city limits to fire. There are thousands of residences outside of the limits, and for years they have had fire protection without any expense.

Judge A. K. Vickers of Cairo granted an injunction at Murphysboro, commanding the itinerant strikers to desist from trespassing on the grounds or interfering in any way with the employees of the Muddy Valley Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Muddy Valley mines, and also from entering on the lands of W. P. Halliday.

The coal strike may cause a delay in the resumption of work at the Alton glass factories and the closing down of other industries. Orders are abundant at the glass works and every plant expected to resume. But at the present price of coal resumption, the manufacturers now say, will be delayed.

The Illinois live stock commission reports the following cattle inspection held at the Union stock yards, Chicago, during the week: Inspected, 149; passed in the yards, 114; held for post-mortem examination, 35; passed on post-mortem examination, 22; condemned as unfit for food and ordered tanked, 13. No diseases were discovered during the week.

THE WILSON TARIFF.

DIDN'T INCREASE OUR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Claim of Alleged Increase of Exportation of American Manufactures Contravened by Treasury Figures Showing Proportionate Increases Under Wilson and McKinley Laws.

Wilson Law Examined.
Special Washington correspondence: It is now practicable to examine the claim made by the advocates of low tariff that the Wilson tariff law made an increased market abroad for American manufactures and thus was advantageous to them.

The opportunity which is offered to examine this question comes by way of the publication by the Treasury Department of its monthly summary for June, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and thus practically completes the record of the Wilson law.

That the exportation of manufactured articles did increase under the Wilson law is undoubtedly true. But that the importation of manufactured articles increased very much more than the exportation is equally true. The exportation of manufactured goods in the fiscal year 1897 was in round numbers \$93,000,000 greater than in the last year under the McKinley law, 1894, the figures for these two years being respectively: 1894, \$183,723,808, and in 1897, \$276,357,861. The importation of manufactured goods during the same period increased \$146,000,000, or nearly double the increase of the exportation of manufactured goods, the total imports of manufactured goods in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, being \$158,329,136, and in 1897, the last year of the Wilson law, \$304,647,104.

It is thus apparent that the importation of manufactured goods practically doubled under the Wilson law since 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, and it is not surprising that the bringing in of over \$300,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum drove the manufacturers of the United States to seek a market abroad at whatever price they could get, as the only means of escaping the necessity of closing their factories.

Another interesting point to be determined in regard to this question of exportation of manufactured articles under the Wilson law is whether the proportionate increase was more markedly rapid under the Wilson law than it had been under the McKinley law. The following table gives the exportations in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897 of manufactures of the United States; 1894, it will be remembered, was the last year under the McKinley law, and by comparing the growth from 1894 to 1897, under the Wilson law, three years with the growth from 1891 to 1894, under the McKinley law, also three years, it is easy to determine whether the proportionate growth in export of manufactures was any greater under the Wilson law than under the McKinley law.

The exportation of manufactured goods during the fiscal years in question are given below. The list includes the important groups, or classes of articles exported where the amount in the end reaches as much as \$1,000,000. It will be seen that in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much greater during the three years of the operations of the McKinley law than in the three years of the Wilson law.

Exports of articles manufactured in the United States in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897, the period between 1891 and 1894 being under the operations of the McKinley law; that from 1894 to 1897 under the operations of the Wilson law:

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	1891.	1894.	1897.
Agricultural implements	\$ 3,219,130	\$ 5,027,215	\$ 5,240,686
Books, maps, etc.	1,820,470	2,620,466	2,647,568
Brass, manufactures of	285,419	498,427	1,171,442
Carrriages, cars, etc.	4,901,120	3,389,675	2,946,710
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	6,543,354	7,400,353	9,781,428
Clocks and watches	1,369,438	1,369,438	1,770,329
Copper ingots, lbs.	34,554,317	105,047,042	279,393,907
Copper, values	4,614,507	19,097,140	30,711,507
Cotton, manufactures of	13,044,857	14,340,896	31,014,058
Fabrics, vegetable	1,504,740	1,712,122	2,216,184
Glass and glassware	188,374	922,072	1,208,187
Iron and steel	193,546	1,003,126	1,555,187
Leather, manufactures of	1,292,243	1,491,635	1,807,422
India rubber manufactures	1,575,544	1,534,277	3,054,453
Iron and steel	28,909,014	29,220,264	57,497,305
Sole leather	42,877,497	38,384,314	1,041,703
Illuminating oils, gallons	571,119,805	703,308,626	772,020,620
Naphtha, gallons	12,171,147	15,555,754	14,249,028
Spirits, distilled	1,887,431	12,223,429	10,161,446
Total leather, manufactures	13,278,847	10,584,814	1,783,480
Marble, stone, etc., manufactures	4,853,154	972,500	1,275,717
Musical instruments	4,302,936	6,460,635	8,511,018
Paper	1,290,169	1,906,634	3,333,157
Sole leather	1,137,203	1,138,702	1,138,880
Sugar and molasses	2,693,588	2,200,411	1,708,962
Wood, manufactures	4,185,703	4,290,619	4,380,361
Tobacco, manufactures	5,887,207	6,773,724	8,492,416
Wool, manufactures			ALBERT B. CARSON.

Shipping Tin Plate to Europe.
The first shipment of American tin plate to Europe, which was made from an Indiana mill on Wednesday, marks an epoch in the development of an industry which had its birth in the tariff law of 1890.

Ever since the McKinley act put a tariff on tin and terne plates the free trade orators have persistently challenged the existence of a tin plate industry in this country. They have ridiculed the notion that it was possible for this country to supply any considerable portion of the home demand for terne plate, although confronted with statistics of domestic production, the accuracy of which was beyond question.

In the campaign of last fall the silence of the free trade orators on the tin plate question was ominous and significant. It was no longer possible to talk against the towering smokestacks of thirty-four tin plate mills. The growth of the industry since the enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 has been phenomenal.—Chicago Tribune.

Prosperity for the Farmer.
Prosperity continues to haunt the farmer despite the fact that he refused last year to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Bradstreet's Review, an extremely conservative and reliable financial journal, in its last issue shows that there was an advance in prices of corn, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, wheat, beans, cottonseed oil, hemp, beaves, bacon, lard, rice, eggs, mutton, cotton, tobacco, wool and other articles of farm production during the month of July. Commenting upon this fact, it says: "This is evidence of a healthful ground swell of demand for staple products, and emphasizes the radical improvement in the situation of the American agriculturist, who has had no such opportunity to reap a large share of the rewards of labor for years as is now promised him. The farmer was first to feel the upward tendency."

The Smoking Chimney Top.
Morn after morn the artisan Has watched with longing eye To see the grimy smoke in wreaths Swirl up into the sky; He listened for the whistle shrill— Its echoes came not back— And cold and black and desolate Still stood the chimney stack.

He heaved a sigh for days gone by When early rising day Found him with face to factory turned, Light hearted on the way. And now straight on before his eyes, While on his journey Behold the smoke-crowned chimney stack, Industry's monument.

The shouts of men give him good cheer When he has reached his goal; The hissing steam, the factory roar Are music to his soul. The grimy Titans of the shop— Waifs of the wizard's brain— With deft and skillful hand he leads Submissive in his train;

Or with uplifted arm he rains Such sturdy, ringing blows As fashion forms of usefulness, And thrift and wealth bestows; He laughs and sings from morn till night Like the miller of the Dee; His fireside is his sweet delight; Rich in content is he.

He hears again the tuneful ring That mounds the hammerd steel, He hears again the whirling din Of swiftly turning wheel: There are the bustling ranks of men— Our nation's stalwart prop: The fires are lit and there, above, Is the smoking chimney top. —American Economist.

Senator Jones of Nevada has invented a new rallying cry for the silver orators who are to work among the farmers this fall. He says that if we had the free coinage of silver wheat would be worth twice as much as it is now. Yet it is conceded that the silver dollar would be only worth its bullion value under free coinage, as it is in Mexico to-day, and the farmers would thus be worse off if they got twice the present price of their wheat and got it in dollars worth only 43 cents. Senator Jones has no means of substantiating his assertion that the price of wheat would double under free coinage except by admitting that the dollar which would be paid would be worth only half that which is now being paid. In point of fact, it would be less than half, as is seen by the conditions of Mexico, where a dollar containing more silver than that in our own dollar is worth but 43 cents. Senator Jones may be a great financier, but the average farmer is sufficiently well posted in matters of that sort to know that two 43-cent dollars are worth less than one 100-cent dollar.

The Olden Times.
What nation has a history upon the sea equal in its glory, and grandeur to that of the United States? But that was in the days of discriminating duties—when it was considered both logical and necessary to protect our ships just as our other industries were protected. This nation was made wealthy and powerful by its shipping.

Are Getting There.
The promised radical wheat of Democracy never eventuated during the free trade administration. But we are getting nearer to it under protection.

The Farmer's Song.
The farmer's up at dawn of day, Harvesting wheat or hauling hay; He knows protection's here again, for money's waiting for his grain.

McKinley law period. Wilson law period.

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Free Trade in Australia.
An advertised meeting of those willing to form a branch of the Australian Free Trade Democratic League, in the colony of Victoria, resulted in the presence of exactly three people. One of these was a reporter, who left the other two gazing at each other with every appearance of dejection at the prospects of the cause.

A Good Text.
"Here endeth the free-trade lesson" is a phrase likely to pass through the mind of the American wage-earner, as he finds the opportunity to work once more offered to him under a protective tariff.

A Popular Air.
Industry has come, the factories hum, The workman draws his pay; The turning wheel, the hammerd steel, Make music every day.

Dun's Review for last week makes radically encouraging remarks on the prospering condition of various sections of the country, the heavy purchases, large deals in stocks, and especially in wheat, and finally intimates that the week has been one of progress not surpassed by the great revival upward rush in 1879.

If the predictions of Director Preston of the United States Mint about the increase in gold production prove true, the silver cause will have difficulty in getting recognition by the great political powers in 1900.

MASSACRE OF SEPOYS.

300 BRITISH TROOPS BUTCHERED BY AFRIDIS.

Ports in India Taken—Dreaded Event in the Valley War Occurs—Savage Victims Burn the Captured Property and Murder Its Defenders.

Scant Details of the Fight.
The much-dreaded event in India has taken place. A massacre has occurred. London is shocked to learn that 300 Sepoys have been butchered by the Afridis. The affair is said to have taken place near Fort Ali-Musjid, where the Sepoy troops are reported to have been surrounded and then savagely cut to pieces. The enemy secured the rifles of their victims and then started to storm the British garrison at Lowgrat. News of the horrible affair was sent from Peshawur and the Government officials would like to believe that the story is unfounded, but it is feared that later intelligence will prove its truth.

Fort Maude, in the Khyber Pass, has fallen, but fortunately there has been no massacre at that point. The Afridis captured the place after desperate fighting. The garrison, which was composed of native levies, retired with but the loss of three men. Fears are expressed, however, that the exact truth about the struggle is withheld, though it is given out that the Afridis burned the fort after capturing it. No intelligence has been received touching the fate of Fort Ali-Musjid, but it will create no surprise should it develop that the fierce Afridis are also in possession of that stronghold. That the

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KHYBER PASS, "THE GATE OF INDIA."

Khyber Pass, in which the fighting is now carried on between the native troops called the Khyber Rifles, and the Afridis, is the only highway upon the land opening from Europe into the great empire over which Victoria rules. This outlet in the heart of the mountains is called the Gate of India, and the town of Herat is called the key. It has been long said that if England and Russia ever fight the result will be wrought out in this pass. The pass is guarded by several forts, one of which, Fort Maude, has already been destroyed by the Afridis. Through Khyber Pass can be found the only road over which artillery can cross the great wall of mountains between Barmah and Bokochistan. It runs between walls 600 feet to 1,000 feet high and is about thirty miles long. The English subdued the Afridis in 1878, and placed the present ameer, Abdurhaman, on the throne. England and her soldiers are hated by the Afridis, and the ameer, though a resolute man, could not restrain his warlike subjects from fighting British power, even had he the desire to do so. For a hundred years the czars have had their eyes upon Khyber Pass, and it is believed that the aid which is now being extended by the Afridis to the rebels in India is quite pleasing to Russia. Britain has a difficult problem in Khyber Pass, and the present uprising may develop into a serious matter for British supremacy in India.

British troops received another check in the Khyber is evidenced by an official report from Simla. It states that Col. Waters, who is in command at Jamrud, trained a battery on the enemy and shell-ed them from a range of about 3,000 yards. The Fourth Dragons, who attended as support to the artillery, also made a spirited dash at the Afridis, but the latter held their ground and the troops deemed it politic not to engage the enemy further and returned to Jamrud.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

Washington Will Miss Ambassador and Baroness Thielmann.
Baron Max von Thielmann, the imperial German ambassador to the United States, has been recalled to become minister of the treasury in the new government now forming. The baron is a diplomat of world-wide reputation, having filled many important diplomatic positions. He was appointed ambassador to this country three years ago, and has conducted the international affairs with consummate skill. He is about 55 years of age, and is of an old German family which has seen much service in court circles. The appointment was a great surprise to Baron von Thielmann, who had just settled down for his third season at a beautiful country place at Lenox, where he and Baroness von Thielmann were admitted to the most exclusive society circles and entertained extensively. The first news of the appointment was a cablegram received by

Baron von Thielmann, which was followed by the official papers from the German Government announcing the recall and appointment.

Baron Thielmann.