THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Autumn Assizes and Autumn Chancery Sittings Open on the Dates Below.

AUTUMN ASSIZES, 1890.

ARMOUR, C. J.

Toronto, Civil	Tuesday, Sept. 2.
Criminal	Monday, Oct. 13.
Brampton	Monday, Oct. 20.
St. Catharines	Tuesday, Nov. 4.
Orangeville	Tuesday, Nov. 11.

ROSE, J.

Stratford	Monday, Sept. 15.
Hamilton	Monday, Sept. 22.
Welland	Monday, Oct. 6.
Guelph	Monday, Oct. 13.
Simcoe	Monday, Oct. 20.
Cayuga	Thursday, Oct. 23.
Napanee	Monday, Oct. 27.
Brantford	Monday, Nov. 3.

FALCONBRIDGE, J.

Barrie	Monday, Sept. 8.
Ottawa	Monday, Sept. 22.
Pembroke	Tuesday, Oct. 1.
L'Original	Tuesday, Oct. 7.
Perth	Monday, Oct. 13.
Owen Sound	Monday, Oct. 20.
Peterboro'	Wednesday, Oct. 29.
Lindsay	Tuesday, Nov. 4.

STREET, J.

Kingston	Monday, Sept. 8.
Brockville	Monday, Sept. 15.
Cornwall	Tuesday, Sept. 23.
Belleville	Monday, Sept. 29.
Picton	Monday, Oct. 6.
Napanee	Monday, Oct. 13.
Cobourg	Monday, Oct. 20.
Whitby	Monday, Oct. 27.

MACMAHON, J.

London	Monday, Sept. 8.
Woodstock	Thursday, Sept. 18.
Walkerton	Monday, Sept. 29.
Goderich	Monday, Oct. 6.
Sarnia	Monday, Oct. 15.
Sandwich	Monday, Oct. 20.
Chatham	Monday, Oct. 27.
St. Thomas	Wednesday, Nov. 5.

AUTUMN CHANCERY SITTINGS, 1890.

ROBERTSON, J.

Toronto	Monday, Nov. 17.

BOYD, C.

St. Thomas	Wednesday, Oct 1.
London	Monday, Oct. 6.
Barrie	Monday, Oct. 13.
Walkerton	Monday, Nov. 10.
Goderich	Friday, Nov. 14.
Sarnia	Tuesday, Nov. 18.
Sandwich	Friday, Nov. 21.
Chatham	Wednesday, Nov. 26.
Whitby	Monday, Dec. 8.

FERGUSON, J.

Cobourg	Monday, Sept. 15.
Lindsay	Friday, Sept. 19.
Peterboro'	Tuesday, Sept. 23.
Ottawa	Monday, Oct. 20.
Brockville	Monday, Oct. 27.
Cornwall	Friday, Oct. 31.
Belleville	Tuesday, Nov. 4.
Kingston	Monday, Dec. 1.

ROBERTSON, J.

Simcoe	Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Owen Sound	Tuesday, Sept. 23.
Brantford	Tuesday, Sept. 30.
St. Catharines	Monday, Oct. 6.
Stratford	Monday, Oct. 13.
Hamilton	Monday, Oct. 20.
Woodstock	Monday, Nov. 3.
Guelph	Monday, Nov. 10.

AWFUL MINING HORROR.

Thirty-four Men Perish by Explosion and Fire Deep in a Coal Mine.

SOME GALLANT EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

Father and Son Die Trying to Enter the Fatal Mine—A Blunder or an Accident? Sad Scenes at the Pit's Mouth.

A Pittsburg despatch says: An explosion in the Parmilee mine, near Dunbar, Pa., occurred about 10 o'clock this morning. Only ten escaped. At least forty men are still in the pit, and it is believed they have been suffocated.

A Dunbar despatch says: This morning at 11.10 a shivering roar shook the lowly miners' dwellings on Hill farm, in Fayette county, near this place, and affrighted hundreds of persons, who knew too well the sound indicated another mine disaster. In a moment the fearful news had spread that the Hill Farm mines, owned by Philadelphia parties, had exploded. The low-browed hill, from which the slope entered, shook from mouth to pit, and the scores of miners' homes lining the hill poured out frenzied inmates by the hundred. A rush was made to the mouth of the pit, but ingress was impossible, as smoke in dense volumes was issuing forth. Fifty-two miners had gone to work this morning and were in the slope when the explosion occurred. Of these fifty-two eighteen were in the left heading and thirty-four in the right heading. Those in the left heading got out all right. All the others were cut off and

NOT ONE ESCAPED.

At 7.15 the gang turned in at the mines, the smaller gang drifting off to the left, while the larger one, some 35 in number, drifted to the right and descended some 800 feet from the surface, and at least a mile from the opening. These two drifts are connected, but the connection is from the main stem, some half a mile from the entrance. The mine had been somewhat troubled with water, and an air-shaft had been drilled from the surface to the junction of the right and left shafts, where the water seemed to be the most abundant. As the miners branched off from this point they knew an air-hole had been drilled there, and that it had not yet been broken into the mine, but they did not know the shaft was to be broken into to-day. This shaft is a six-inch hole. A miner named Kerwin had been left in the right drift near where that branch joined the mine's exit, and in the course of his labors broke into the perpendicular shaft.

HIS LIFE GIVEN IN VAIN.

The moment this was broken into a flood of water rushed out, and Kirwin and a man named Lane, who was standing by yelled out for some one to save the men in the mine in the right drift. Young David Hayes, who had seen the affair, leaped forward at the call and turned down the left drift in a deluge of water to warn his endangered comrades below. Just as he passed the air shaft that had been broken into, the rush of waters had changed to the ugly roar of a flood, which blanched the cheeks of the men who stood behind and towards the light. The flow of water had changed to a deadly volume of fire damp, and as young Hayes swung by, the flash of the blazing light shed through the shaft from end to end. It seemed the daring youth carried an open burning miner's lamp in his hat, and he had hardly taken a step beyond that roaring shaft when the spark ignited a reservoir of the deadly fire damp that had already accumulated, and he sank a corpse ten feet toward the men he had hoped to save, and whom he certainly doomed.

FIRE ADDS ITS HORRORS.

In an instant an unquenchable fire sprung up in the nine foot vein, just between the main entrance and on the right drift, forever shutting out the thirty-two men imprisoned there. Poor old David Hayes, the father of the mistaken hero, driven by the fate of his only son, dashed into the sulphurous smoke and strangling fire damp, only to fall blindly by the side of his son and to be drawn out an hour later with James Shearn, both recognized only by their wives. The fire, fanned by air from the main drift and from the fata shaft, soon sprang into an awful conflagration. Pat Kelly, who was driving a mine car near the place at the time, says the explosion seemed nothing, but the blinding, strangling smoke and gas followed him like a fiend to the very door of the shaft, and poured out after him to ascend to the top and wave a black flag of woe and distress to this hitherto prosperous mining region.

VAIN ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

The miners from the left drift escaped blackened and bruised but safe, and they tell a fearful story of the scene just beyond the blazing coal on the right, where half imagination and half fact showed them a score of terrible faces walled in by a flame no man could pass and live. Willing hands and hearts were not wanting, and Clerk Cook, of the mine, with Mine Inspector E. Keaghley, headed a party of one hundred, who entered the mine shaft, and after groping on for a quarter of a mile, at last were driven back again and again by the deadly gas, only to recover breath for a moment, and again plunged in to find at last that the right drift was impenetrable, and no man could pass in and live. They finally came upon two bodies, which were brought to the opening of the mine, when the blackened corpses of Shearn and Hayes the elder were drawn into daylight.

SAD SCENES AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.

A moan went up from a few of the hundreds about the pit, but their anguish was nothing to the silent watch kept by the wives, children and sweethearts of the thirty more still in the mine. The volunteer corps worked steadily from noon until late to-night, with no result but the two dead above named, and each trip but brought a deeper despair to those above, and showed there was no hope and no one alive below. The corps of 100 was changed again and again as each exhausted squad staggered to the outer air, but all in vain. One man, Kelly, who had entered several times, finally from sheer exhaustion, fell into an open pit and was drawn out fatally injured. To-night falling rain increased the gloom of the situation. Children who had lost their fathers and uttered desolate wails could be soothed, but dark-browed men who stood about with sullen, stony glare, and wives, sisters and mothers with drawn, white faces could not be comforted. At midnight the smoke and gas from the right shaft poured up the main exit in an unbroken volume, and after trials almost beyond human endurance the rescuing party gave up all hopes of ever recovering the dead bodies from that entrance, and turned their attention to the Ferguson mine, one and one-half miles away. At this hour they are striving to penetrate from that mine, but the flames and smoke belt their every effort.

NO HOPE.

The universal verdict of the old miners is that the entombed men were either killed outright by the explosion, or later by suffocation. The latter seems the more probable, as the soundings were heard from the entombed as late as 1 o'clock this afternoon. These grew weaker and weaker, however, and half an hour later even the most hopeful of the rescuers could hear nothing but his own heart throbs. The men say that had they known the shaft was to be broken into they would never have entered the mine, as either water or gas would surely have followed, since in these regions gas always comes from the upper shale. The owners, however, and some of the men say it was an accident that could not have been avoided.

Hope for the Entombed Miners.

A Dunbar, Pa., despatch says: Some slight hope was raised at noon by the return of Walter McCleary, one of the rescuing party, who reported that far down in the slope he heard a mule braying as if in great distress. This leads to the belief that the mule may yet be living.

Every man is a Job when the bills are on some other fellow.

By means of a Mangin projector and the electric arc light on the summit of the Eiffel Tower, observers at a distance of 9,000 metres from the illuminated area were able to distinguish objects the size of a human being, although a half miles from the tower.

He—I have never yet met the woman I thought I could marry. She—No, they are hard to please as a rule.

—How sad it makes a man feel to observe a five dollar straw hat on a seven cent head.

—The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that goes through a man's pockets in the wee, sma' hours.

—A young man named Lewis has been selected by the Queen as a successor of Tennyson as poet laureate of England.

GADDERING BALFOUR.

Nationalists Worry the Irish Secretary—The Land Bill Deferred.

A London cable says: In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Dillon, denied that the police charged upon and clubbed the people of New Tipperary for lighting bonfires to celebrate the marriage of Mr. William O'Brien. The police, he said, put out the bonfires because they formed an obstruction in the streets.

Messrs. Gill and Clancy, Nationalists, questioned Mr. Balfour regarding the Government's system of "shadowing" persons in Ireland. They wanted to know how shadowing could prevent boycotting. Mr. Balfour replied that no one was shadowed unless he was known to be engaged in intimidation. The Government would promise to reduce the system only on the conditions that the Parnellites agitated to induce the persons shadowed to abstain from intimidation. (Cheers from the Government members.)

Mr. Dillon—If, after this brutal, abominable outrage, there is bloodshed it will be upon your heads.

Mr. Parnell asked Mr. Balfour to adopt the English presumption that every person accused is innocent until proven to be guilty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour—Will Mr. Parnell undertake that these people shall not repeat their crime?

This question brought out loud Parnellite cries of "What crime?" amid a tremendous uproar on the Parnellite side of the House. Mr. Dillon began an excited speech. He denounced Mr. Balfour, and demanded an apology for the use of the word "crime." A stormy scene ensued, in which Mr. Gill accused Mr. Balfour of lying, and Mr. Gladstone challenged him to prove his assertion that the Liberals resorted to the practice of shadowing. Mr. Balfour substituted the words "intimidation and boycotting" for "crime." Finally the Speaker appealed to the House and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Balfour informed a deputation to-day that it would be impossible to pass the Land Purchase bill this session.

A Cathedral Unsafe.

A London cable says: Great fears are entertained for the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral in consequence of the new underground railway to be constructed within a few hundred yards of the building. Christopher Wren left a memorandum to the effect that the foundations were not so good as he could wish, consequently it is feared that the vibration caused by the trains will endanger the dome, even if the preliminary works do not imperil the entire fabric. The prospect of the line say the underground railway near Westminster Abbey is not felt. I am informed on the best authority that in reality the trains shake the building considerably, but the foundations being exceedingly good no damage is done. Different conditions exist at St. Paul's. Watercourses render the ground uncertain. As the Cathedral stands higher than the surrounding localities, some shifting of soil in digging out for the railway is inevitable. The Dean and Chapter are in a state of great alarm, and will endeavor to induce the House of Lords to throw out the Bill authorizing the line.

A Young Fiend Roasts His Sister.

A special from Hazelton, Pa., says: Nellie Dougherty, aged 11 years, was fatally burned yesterday by her brother, who is about a year younger. The children had been fishing, and the boy built a fire to roast some frogs' legs. Becoming enraged at his sister for some trivial act, he dragged her to the fire and held her over it until her clothing became ignited. He thought he could extinguish the flames without seriously injuring her, but he delayed too long, and all efforts to put them out failed. In her desperation the poor child threw herself into the creek. Some men who were passing arrived just in time to save the life of the boy, whose clothing had also caught fire. The little girl died a few hours later. The boy is badly burned, but will recover.

The Pope Prophesies Woes.

A Rome cable says: The pope in reply to the congratulations of visitors at the Vatican expressed himself as strongly of belief that great punishment was impending on society for its disregard of and indifference to the church. "The Lord," he said, "will come no longer with a sweet and peaceful face, but with an angry one, to strike and purify His Church. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I feel in my heart sorrowful presentments. A sea of evil is about to beat against the rock on which the church is founded, and will leave nothing to be seen on the horizon but the threat of the anger of God. Prayer will not suffice to appease the Almighty."

British Men-of-War Ready.

A San Francisco despatch says: There are many vague rumors afloat concerning the reported taking of Corea by the Russians. There is some trouble in Corea, but the Government officials of Japan know nothing definite about it. All that is surely known is that the British men-of-war are in the harbor with steam up, and under orders to sail at a moment's notice. Several have already gone. The American naval force under Rear-Admiral Belknap is also expecting orders to sail for Corea. An officer of the British ship Severn said he had seen despatches and orders wich would astonish the foreigners in Japan.

Westminster's Many Great Dead.

A London cable says: Before the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the question of providing additional space for the interment of distinguished men in Westminster Abbey, some curious facts are coming out. The space beneath the Abbey in many parts is filled up with concrete of a very ancient date, sometimes rendering it necessary to hollow out room for the coffin. The remains of an unknown person were found when the opening was made for Browning's grave. Upwards of fourteen hundred bodies are known to have been buried in the abbey itself, and many more in the cloisters.

Loosed His Wife.

A Lowell, Mass., despatch says: Joseph Defoy and Narcisse Roy were so friendly that not long Defoy proposed to lease his wife to Roy for three years for $100. Shortly afterwards Defoy went to Canada. Roy looked upon the matter as a joke until recently he was arrested charged with assault on Mrs. Defoy. He offered to pay $25 to settle, but Defoy refused. Roy's son afterward paid $100 to hush the matter up. At the trial yesterday Roy was discharged, the judge not believing the evidence of the Defoys. Roy is 77 years old.

A Ghostly Piece of Evidence.

A Youngstown, O., despatch says: Mrs. John Valentine has been defeated in her suit to recover $11,000 life insurance held by her husband, who died a year ago. The defence was that Valentine, who was a commercial traveller, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. To prove that he died from other causes the wife had her husband's body exhumed and the head cut off and brought into court, where it rested on her counsel's desk.

John Lemoinne, the French editor, says: "No people in the world are less international than the residents of Great Britain. They are inter-English.

Hydrophobia rabies is reported to prevail at Dorchester, near London. On Saturday last a farmer, several dogs, as well as cows, pigs and a horse were bitten. The pigs have since then given evidence of being affected, and the farmer, although as yet physically well, is reported to be mentally ill. The Provincial Board of Health has made arrangements to send the bitten farmer to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment.

The Czar of Russia is said to be clever at tearing a pack of cards to pieces, 52 cards at a time. Dizzy, the actor, can also do this, but he can't dodge a bomb like the Czar.

The thermometer is not only a measure of heat, but of the price of ice.

The beggar cannot reach to the luxuries of life, because he is short in his alms.

Inquirer writes: "Can a judge sit upon a jury?" The only ought to be one of the New York judges sit upon one now occasionally.

The Royal Order of the Order of Scottish Clans is in session at Woodstock.

Since suitable soil of the tobacco-growing district of the south have been lighted by electricity, the ravages of the tobacco worm are said to have been greatly reduced.

—Cleveland adopted the standard time on Sunday.

If a man could see himself as others see him he would pull down the blinds.

DEATH MOST HORRIBLE.

Corriveau Dies of Hydrophobia in Excruciating Agony.

HE SOUGHT AID TOO LATE.

A New York despatch says: No death more terrible has ever occurred at Bellevue Hospital than that of Edmund Corriveau, of Harrisville, R. I., who expired of hydrophobia after a few hours of agony while bound tightly to his couch to prevent his inflicting injury upon his physicians or upon other patients. An idea of the horror of the man's condition may be had from this incident. Corriveau was intensely thirsty. He said he had not tasted water for twenty-four hours. It was brought to him but he could not swallow a drop. It was the most pitiful sight the doctors had ever experienced. He found that he could not drink and became agitated: "Take the water away!" he cried. "Oh, take it away. It torments me"; and he cried like a child.

Corriveau talked nervously and finally asked for a priest. He received the last sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church and then said he was ready to die. Opiates strong enough to kill a horse were applied, but they only made the patient weaker. They did not lessen the agony.

HIS HOPELESS CASE.

When Corriveau arrived yesterday morning, accompanied by Dr. Boucher, of his native town, at the Pasteur Institute, he told Dr. Gibier that he had been bitten four weeks since by a small terrier. He showed a small wound on the wrist. It was not inflamed, but still he complained of a tingling sensation, and he confessed that he was unable to swallow liquids. The wound, he said, was dressed and washed, and then he thought no more of it.

"You are too late," said Dr. Gibier looking at Corriveau sadly, "I can do nothing for you."

Corriveau reeled when he heard the man of science pronounce his death sentence, but he soon recovered and walked steadily from the house.

He went directly to the hospital, lay down on a cot and never arose from it again.

AGONIES THAT MADE MEN WEEP.

Suddenly, without a moment's warning, the man became a raving maniac. The doctors had expected this, and had taken the precaution to tie his hands to the side of the bed. He tore about in his awful agony, groaning, hissing, shrieking, crying and sobbing; now like a tender child, and then a sob that made the bystanders weep with pity for the human being that was suffering. Again he would tear away at the cords that held his hands captive, and it took the combined strength of four strong men to hold him down. They found it necessary to bind his feet and fasten his body so that he could not move about. More chloroform was administered. Then morphine, and so on until it was found impracticable to give him more. It was retarding the action of the heart. Every time the doctors stopped administering the drug Corriveau had a frightful spasm. The slightest thing resulted in a spasm. And after all these horrible hours of suffering, like no man has ever suffered before, Edmund Corriveau sank back exhausted, gave a short agonizing gasp and died.

NO FOAMING OR BARKING.

Corriveau did not "foam at the mouth." Neither did he bark and snarl. He did not snap at anybody.

Dr. Gibier said that if he had seen the man within a week or two after the biting he could undoubtedly have cured him, but after the symptoms have once set in he knows of no effective treatment. A treatment has been tried by some doctors in England, which is said to have cured patients after hydrophobia has appeared, but it has not been found to be absolutely effective in all cases, and Dr. Gibier does not seem to place much faith in it. This treatment consists in taking from the patient from 30 to 100 ounces of blood. England is about the only place where this has been tried with any probability of success.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins performed an autopsy on Corriveau's body to determine the exact cause of his death. The body was removed from Bellevue Hospital and placed on a marble slab in the room reserved for autopsies in the morgue. It showed that the dead man was of unusually fine physique, sturdy and muscular. The face showed no trace of the agony which preceded his death. The result showed that it was clearly a case of hydrophobia. A portion of the spinal cord was removed for future analysis and for experimental purposes.

THE PARISIAN STRANGLER.

Eyraud Growing Daily More Like a Wild Beast.

A Havana cable says: Eyraud is becoming savage through his suffering from the heat, and begins to show the effect of being watched by five men. At every motion of the prisoner the guards approach his cell door. He is awake all night, watching the guard with a savage glitter in his eye. He is still ignorant of the detectives' presence in Havana. He is absolutely penniless, only one Mexican cent having been found on him when he was arrested. Since the murder he has led a varied life. He carries the mark of a bullet on his right side, fired from the pistol of a Mexican husband who caught him with his wife. He must have been shot in Mexico just before his arrival here, the wound being fresh and the ball believed to be in his body. Since the murder Eyraud has been living by thieving. The Oriental garment was one of his thefts. M. Pershen insists still that his wife caused Eyraud's arrest, but he will not show the Turkish garment, however, in proof. The authorities are nervous about transferring Eyraud to the detectives. A straight-jacket of wire is being made and extra handcuffs in the American style.

How Mary Was Dressed.

A London cable says: Miss Anderson wore an ivory colored satin dress, the body of white satin trimmed with figured silk, and the long train was borne by her little brother dressed as a page. On her head was a wreath of orange blossoms, over which fell a simple net veil covering the whole of the train and descending in front to the waist. In her hand she carried a small bouquet of lilies and marguerites. Blanche Griffin, who was the only bridesmaid, wore a heliotrope dress with white sleeves and hat to match. No other members of the party wore bridal attire. On the left of the altar were ten boys from Canon Farrell's orphanage, who carried baskets filled with rose leaves, and when the ceremony was concluded, they scattered the leaves in the path of the bridal pair as they walked down the aisle. The ceremony was a simple one, and nothing was added to the plain service except that two boys from the Italian church sang Gounod's Ave Maria."

Evading the Bait Act.

A St. John's, Newfoundland (special) describes the newest evasion of the Bait Act. A Newfoundland vessel procures a license to carry a cargo of herring to Boston. Under the false pretence of stress of weather she calls at St. Pierre. She is there attached under process of the French court for an alleged debt to a St. Pierre trader. This debt is fictitious. Under order of the court the cargo of herring is sold in St. Pierre at public auction, and a large price is realized. The ship is released from the attachment and the captain pocketts the spoils.

Alas! For Her Fame.

Husband of Authoress—My dear, you are famous now! Your picture is in the newspaper.

(Authoress takes one glance and bursts into tears.)

Husband—Why, my dear, what is the matter?

Authoress—The horrid things have made me with a last year's bonnet on!

—Some brunets have red flowers.

A devoted girl has her lover's name in initial steel pins distributed on the front of her waist.

The commencement of falling in love is often traced to the sweet girl graduate's graduating gold sacque.

Princess d'Alba, niece of ex-Empress Eugenie, on her wedding received gifts valued at $1,000,000.

The painters' life is not a happy one. Most may be understood when it is stated that it was found necessary at the recent meeting of the International Typographical Union to pass a law prohibiting regular compositors from working more than six days in a week.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

Bismarck Asked to Become a Candidate—Diplomatic—The ex-Chancellor's Cunning.

A Berlin cable says: A deputation of Conservatives from the fourth district of Potsdam, now unrepresented in the Reichstag, on account of the death of Herr Malshow, went to Friedrichsruhe yesterday to ask Prince Bismarck to accept the candidature. He promised to give the proposal his favorable consideration, and this is taken to mean that he will stand. The members of the Reichstag already forecast that the Prince's presence will produce the grouping of a new party under his lead, composed of Conservatives, old National Liberals, and a small section of the moderate Freisinnige party. The group will prominently represent the smaller landowners, manufacturers and bankers, who are opponents of the pro-Socialist policy, and is certain to secure the support of a number of Centrists, thus forming a strong combination.

The leading diplomats at Constantinople have been recalled. Herr Von Rodowitz, the German Ambassador; M. Nelidoff, Russian representative and Sir William A. White, the British diplomat, are to be replaced by Ministers who will work together on a more friendly footing. The leading tendency of the changes is rather favorable to a renewal of the Czar's influence in the Balkans, but as this would not restore anything approaching the former dominance of the Russians, Austria may be induced to accept a solution that will add to the security of the general peace. Whatever may be the issues of the meeting at St. Petersburg they will not involve a change of relations in the Dreibund. Signor Crispi goes to Friedrichsruhe after seeing Chancellor Von Caprivi.

Herr Krupp has been the guest of Prince Bismarck since Wednesday. The hostile reports to the effect that the Emperor is becoming more and more enraged over the revelations made by Prince Bismarck in interviews, and that he intends to muzzle the ex-Chancellor, are laughed over in the Prince's circle. Another idea is dawning upon the unfriendly critics, that is, whether the statements made to special correspondents were not arranged with the previous knowledge and concurrence of Chancellor Caprivi. It is now perceived that his seeming frankness reveals little and cannot embarrass the Government.

A DISASTROUS CLOUDBURST.

A Dozen Persons Drowned and Much Property Destroyed.

A St. Louis despatch says: At Bull Creek, six miles above Maysville, last night two dark clouds met and burst. The creek jumped over its banks and swept away several dwellings and their frightened occupants. The stone culvert on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway over Bull Creek was washed into the river, and about midnight, when the storm was at its height, the west-bound freight train ran into the wash-out, causing a fearful wreck. The engine and cars were piled one on top of another, almost out of sight in the creek bottom.

Engineer C. C. Roadcap, fireman Honaker and brakeman Eaton were buried beneath the wreck, and their bodies have not been recovered. Conductor Vastine and brakeman Love jumped from the last car and escaped. The train was made up of 32 cars. A fast wrecking train on the way to the scene this morning ran over Frank Scott, a colored employee, and killed him.

About a dozen persons living on the bank of Bull Creek are reported drowned. The following bodies have been recovered: John Ruggles, a well known fisherman; Lucy P Estler, a widow, and her two daughters, Betty and Julia, and two sons.

Several hundred people from Maysville have gone to the scene of the disaster.

Scientific Notes.

Gearing for electric railways made out of rawhide is preferred to metal, as it makes far less noise and wears better.

Duplex telephony, it is now thought, will play an extremely important part in the solution of the difficulties in connection with long distance telephoning.

At a recent meeting of a committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, a plant was exhibited, proving that a distinct step has been made in the cultivation of the deep blue primrose.

The kola nut, recently adopted as being extremely nutritious by the German army, is prepared as a beverage in the form of chocolate, and it is said to be more nutritious than either coffee or tea.

A new red glass has been recently produced in Germany. Besides its use for the manufacture of bottles, goblets, and vases of various kinds, it is applicable in photography and in chemists and opticians' laboratories.

It has recently been shown by a series of experiments on dogs that while the alternating current is distinctly more deadly than the continuous, its fatal superiority is far less than some former experiments would lead us to think.

A bore hole sunk at Schladebach to a depth of 5,734 feet shows a remarkable uniformity in the increase of temperature, which rose one degree Fahrenheit for each 97.3 feet, the maximum at the bottom being 138.9° Fahrenheit.

The piece of crown glass, 40 inches in diameter and two and a half inches thick, made in Paris for the object glass of a telescope for the university of Southern California, will require two years' labor to turn into a finished lens.

The use of the phonograph among certain Indian tribes leads to the conclusion that the main characteristics of their language can be recorded and permanently preserved either for study or demonstration with this instrument.

M. Jablockoff, of electric candle fame, makes a strong argument in favor of going back to chemical reactions for the production of electricity as a motive power. He dynamo machine does not utilize more than 10 per cent of the fuel, while more than 90 per cent can be obtained under favorable circumstances in electro-chemical combinations.

A new method for ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has lately appeared in France. The more quickly the train moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

In some experiments lately made in England to test the merit of electric welding, a one and a half inch iron bar was welded both by means of electricity and by hand. The former stood a strain of 91.9 per cent. of the strength of the metal itself and the latter 89.3 per cent. The electric weld, however, showed cracks when bent cold at an angle of 66 degrees, whereas the hand-made joint stood 138 degrees of bend.—*New York Times.*

Under a Curse.

A Scotch correspondent informs me that the successor to the late Miss Scott Macdougall, the lady who poured all the contents of her wine cellars into the Tweed, is by the irony of fate a beaver in Derby. It a curious fact that the estate of Makerston has been for some 200 years under a curse, and that it has hardly ever descended in the direct line. The curse was laid upon it by the wife of the laird of Riddesdale, an ancestress of Sir Walter Scott.

He Had The Ail.

It is said that after the causes question: "Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease," a sufferer wrote: "Consumption, heart disease, pleurisy, bronchitis, diabetes, softening of the brain, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, thirty-seven other complaints." He had been reading a patent-medicine almanac, and thought he had 'em all.

The Wise Dominie.

"Why doesn't the Rev. Mr. Jones permit fishing in his pond?"

"He wants to discourage lying."

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the novelist, is the idol of the novel publishers. All the productions of her pen are eagerly bought by them and easily disposed of. She is now living in Italy. She is a dainty little woman and very particular in her dress.

Frederick Mowbray Velon, the father of Miss Rosina Velon and the other members of the well-known Velon family of actors, died at his home in London on June 4th.

Committees of the Cloak Cutters, Cloakmakers and Contractors' Union met yesterday and signed an agreement to stand by each other in the lockout of the employees of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., New York. About 10,000 employees are on strike. Both sides are determined, and a stubborn fight is expected.

LABOR REFORM AND TEMPERANCE.

Their Advocates Have Indeed a Common Object.

DEAFAND BLIND DISCUSSED.

(Miss Willard in the Daily Union Signal.)

The colossal Labor Question looms up more and more. Its co-relations with the Temperance question are being candidly considered, and as the two armies approach nearer to each other they discover that uniform and weapons are curiously alike. No voice has rung out clearer for the prohibition of the Sunday saloon than that of Terence V. Powderly, that leader of the wage-workers, who fame is furnished by every blow that falls on him from foes within and foes without the labor camp. It is being proved that intemperance is most prevalent where the hours of toil are long, because overwork drives men to drinking, hence the eight-hour law finds steadily more favor with our temperance people. The fate of factory girls is being thought about, and "the slavish overwork that drives them into the saloon at night" when "they come out so tired, thirsty and exhausted from working steadily so long and breathing the noxious effluvia from the grease and other ingredients used in the mills." This is especially true of eastern factories, and temperance people might wisely clasp hands with the labor reformers who in Chicago and elsewhere are securing the appointment of women inspectors, whose field should extend to all places where women are employed.

Riches and rich people are naturally exclusive. Genius is hospitable in mind as well as heart; it is universal in its sympathies, a type and a forerunner of what average humanity shall yet become. Delivered from the everlasting struggle for life's three necessities, food, clothes and shelter (for if is a significant fact that the fourth necessity, something to drink, has full and free natural supply!) human beings still enjoy their first opportunity for individual development; for the culture of their best and highest gifts. Nobody has the smallest conception of what mankind shall grow to be when the first question is never, "How shall I live?" but always "How can I best develop my highest possibilities?" This will come only when all avenues of training are freely open to us all, and every opportunity of growth is at the back of each.

That the aims of the new labor reformers called "Nationalists" may be more clearly seen, I publish them in their own language:

"Society is working to new light upon social problems. We do not see all light. We know no sudden panacea that will cure all social ill; we do not believe that it is yet day; but do believe that it is dawn, that we may see at least in what direction the day will break. Thither we point, gladly communicating to others what light we have, more gladly welcoming all further light from any who may see more. The following are the positions in which we see the light:

First. The basing of all social, political and industrial relations on the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, in the spirit and according to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Second. Beginning with the inner and working toward the outer. We reposed hope in simple system. The spirit giveth life. Systems are important aid, but only aids. National life must be educated, character must be developed, before any system can bear good fruit. We would remember this; we would begin with the inner life. We would not seek to systematize humanity unto perfection, but to Christianize society into brotherhood.

Third. Molding the social order. Christianity does not concern the individual alone. Christ preached a social gospel. There is a social law of God. Men to-day forget this. As individuals they strive to apply their Christianity in business, and largely fail. Business itself is wrong. It rests upon a negation of the social law. Each man is for himself, each company for itself. It is based on competitive strife for profits. This is the exact opposite of Christianity. Christianity says: "Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good." To attempt, therefore, to apply Christianity to modern business is to attempt to be Christian in an un-Christian way; it is to build obedience to Christ on the sands of disobedience. Is can not be done. We must change the system. We must found business upon social law. Combination must take the place of competition; we must have a system in which business shall be carried on, not for private profit, but for the public good. We must apply our Christianity to the social order.

Fourth. We view the lack of social order as the main cause of present social ills. We find here the main cause of the evils that to-day threaten society and the Church; plutocracy, Mammon worship, pauperism, poverty, unbelief, immorality, intemperance, prostitution, crime. Reforms upon these special lines can therefore only alleviate, not cure, the causes being left untouched.

Fifth. The development of Christian Socialism our need to day. We mean by this no fixed cast iron system of any nature, no single panacea, no any description; no sudden transformation of any sort, but (1) contentment to proceed one step at a time; (2) leaving to science and experience the exact form that society should adopt, yet (3) ever gradually and thoughtfully proceeding towards the general goal of association; an association (1) fraternal and not paternal; (2) democratic and not tyrannical; (3) developing true individuality, and not ignoring it; (4) land and all resources of the earth to be held under some system as the gift of God equally to all His children; (5) capital and all means of industry to be held and controlled in some way by the community as a whole, and operated for the benefit of the community equitably in all its parts; thus realizing at the last the ideal of Christian Socialism, the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the spirit of Jesus Christ.

HOW TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

Individually.

1st. Live up to your own creed.

(a) Regulate your life to simple and useful ways.

(b) Treat all mankind as brothers.

(c) Sacrifice time, money, position, for your belief.

2nd. Educate, agitate, organize.

(a) Get people to read "Looking Backward," or some such literature, to arouse interest.

(b) Ask them to subscribe for the Dawn (86 Bromfield street, Boston), to set them studying.

(c) Organize economic classes.

(d) Use the press, lecture, argue, preach.

(e) Form Christian Socialist, or national societies.

(f) Point out especially that the present system, or lack of system, in the conduct of business (not individual men or things) is largely to blame for the ills all recognize to-day, and therefore

(g) Show that what we need to do is to do away with this system of every man for himself, and gradually to bring in a democratic system of combination for the good of all, as taught by primitive Christianity, "Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good."

POLITICALLY.

1st. Stop letting Capitalists and Saloon-keepers "run" your politics. Lock out for the Caucus.

2nd. Advocate gradual scientific, Socialistic Legislation.

a) Where not already done, adopt the Australian Ballot System. A Free Ballot only will preserve Liberty.

(b) Let the State, city or town provide Relief Works for the unemployed. Set them unemployed, or for as possible, to building, under competent supervision, dwellings, or fittings for dwellings, according to the season, to be sold to the artisans at cost of production. If any such has no trade that he can use, teach him one. Every man willing to work should have the opportunity, hence that he has this is the first necessity of society. Good homes and steady work will do more to empty jails and destroy intemperance than anything else.

(c) Concentrate taxation more and more on social values of lands, mines and all natural resources, especially on lands held for speculation. Declare all mines, heritages, property of the nation.

(d) Enforce an eight-hour day, a living day half-holiday, a day of rest for all.

(e) Reformatories, women, remove the poll tax, reform the Civil Service radically and thoroughly.

(f) Institute free technical education, raise the school age, provide a school year for every scholar, supervise public schools.

(g) Do not license the saloon, suppress it when possible.

(h) Extend governmental control over railroads, telegraphs, furnishing of light and heat, manufactories, etc., proportionately as their gradual municipalization, or nationalization.

Invention doubles the manufacturing power of the civilized world every seven years. For example, a type-setting machine has just been invented which will reduce the demand for compositors fifty per cent. A machine say they will discovery machinery, but that would be idiotic, not reduce the hours of labor, and so monopolize multiply, humanity will in some future age be very likely to declare just one huge monopoly, and that will be humanity itself. We shall then have simply owning around to the New Testament basis, and reached the day when all man's weal is made to be each man's care, by the very constitution, economy and constitution of government.

"The community of the early Christians as described in the book of Acts was, I suppose," said James Freeman Clarke, the great student of religions, "the best society the world had ever seen; the highest social condition yet attained by human beings. That was the divine compensation which they had for their poverty, persecution and danger."

All this will come, not in our day, but slowly and surely, as Christianity leavens the lump of poor old human nature; and the wish I have for you, as for myself, is that we may put a shoulder to the heavy and unwilling wheel.

The wage-workers have this year given a fresh demonstration of what total abstinence can do to tone down the terrors of the greatest strike yet known—that of the London dockmen. There was no violence worth mentioning, and yet the strikers were in want of bread. But their great leader, John Burns, is like Mr. Powderly, totally free from the drink habit, and he urged the men to keep clear of the gin shops. They even secured 1,200 signatures to the pledge while the strike was going on, and pleaded with the men to be considerate towards their wives and children, and to lead pure lives. I sometimes think it looks as if modern chivalry was threatening to make its home with the leaders of the modern labor movement.

The most significant word that we, as temperance experts, can send to our future allies of the labor camp is this:

You say that you must combine to