

W. J. Ludlow of Seagart, N. J., died at the hospital.

Mrs. Elzlie Fitzgerald of Lancaster had the left side of her head crushed and died this morning.

The most seriously injured are: Mary Brady, Philadelphia, cut and bruised; John Carlson, Columbia, leg broken; Samuel Winan, Columbia, ribs broken, badly cut; John H. Tragesor, Lancaster, shoulder crushed; William Stauffer, Lancaster, cut on head, serious; Maggie Conley, Columbia, shoulder dislocated, head cut; Mrs. Mary Stauffer, Lancaster, head and body bruised; Benjamin Woolf, leg, wrist and ribs broken; Charles Rhinehart, Columbia, arm and hip injured; Mrs. George Rhinehart, Columbia, shoulder and back jammed; Susan Shall, Bainbridge, arm and face cut; Jennie List, Columbia, head and face cut; Tillie McKenzie, arm broken; Reese Frank, Columbia, four ribs broken.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—Cholera again shows an increase and anxiety is felt on account of the absence of reports from the camp of the Egyptian forces on the Nile. It is feared that a serious condition prevails there.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

In the city of Puerto Principe the residences of several American citizens were entered and searched by Spanish troops in quest of munitions and compromising documents. A Cuban woman and two little girls, eight and ten years old, have been held as spies in Puerto Principe. The former carried a revolver and the children had correspondence addressed to the government in Cuba when apprehended by the Spanish pickets in the Puerto Principe suburbs.

All will be court martialed.

A petition, however, is being signed, beseeching the queen regent to request Captain General Weyler to pardon the children if convicted.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Athens which says:

"At Anapolls Pedada, near Heraklion, in the island of Crete, on Saturday a thousand armed Mussulmans butchered thirty unarmed Christians in the precinct of St. John Monastery. Several priests, women and children are among the victims.

"One woman was slaughtered for saving children and her husband butchered on her knees.

"Several churches were desolated and a priest named Jeremiah had his ears and nose severed from his head and was then burned alive on a pile of sacred pictures."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The view of the sun's total eclipse, visible in northern Japan and Russia and for which great preparations had been made, has failed on the coast at Vaudso and St. Petersburg, owing to clouds.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—The sun's eclipse was clearly visible here and at Tokio. Northward, however, in which direction the astronomers proceeded, the sky was clouded and observations were impossible.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Popolo Romano, recalling the lynching of Italians at New Orleans in 1891 and referring to the lynching in that city of Italians on Sunday last, urges the Italian government to call the atten-

tion of the European powers to the strange position of foreigners in America, and to promote the collective attention of the powers.

The Don Chisciotote says that a repetition of the horrible event obliges the Italian government to demand satisfaction in order to prevent the authorities of other countries from tolerating attacks upon Italians.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 11.—While running to a fire late last night a heavy hook and ladder truck ran into a pile of rock that had been heaped in the middle of the street and left without a danger signal. The truck was overturned and Andy McDaid, the driver, was instantly killed, his neck being broken, and Assistant Chief James Beggs, Truckman Bert Dill and Hoseman Wm. Clark were all painfully injured.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Irish land bill, as amended in the House of Lords, was before the House of Commons again today. Chief Secretary for Ireland Gerald Balfour indicated the proposed course of the government. He said they were prepared to acquiesce to a new tithary clause, to Lord Inchiquin's new subscription clause and to the amendment dealing with the procedure of sales. The other amendments would be accepted in principle but on the question of pasture holdings the government would adhere to the limit and could not accept Lord Managhen's amendment omitting clause 5. Balfour also said the lords had materially changed the bill to the detriment of tenants, but he hoped the lords would accept the measure in the shape the commons would return it to them; otherwise it would be a calamity to Ireland, including the landlords themselves. The chief secretary said there had been a great change for the better in the conditions of Ireland, while the intense bitterness was dying out. Would they seize the opportunity to reinforce the kinder feeling prevailing, or were they going to justify those only too ready to inculcate the most pernicious lesson that for Ireland when tranquill nothing would be done, but for Ireland, clamorous and crime-ridden, no concession would be denied? That was the issue now to be decided, and he most sincerely prayed that the Parliament would be wisely guided in arriving at a decision. (Cheers.)

NO EBB IN THE SILVER FLOOD.

[Springfield, Mass., Republican, Aug. 8.]

H. W. Hoyt, secretary of the Gates Iron works of Chicago, now in Boston, has just returned from a business tour in the West, through Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, in the very heart of the silver country. Mr. Hoyt's views of the political conditions of the country are not so rosy as the tenor of the dispatches which are already predicting a recession of the silver tide. He says:

"Anybody who imagines that there will be a decrease in the silver sentiment west of the Missouri river, and, I might almost say, west of the Mississippi river, reckons without his host. I talked politics with every one I met out there, of all classes, and I found the opinion all one way. And the people are perfectly honest about it. I

tell you, you can't imagine the hardship of the farmers' life unless you have been out there. The last two years they didn't raise a crop, large or small, not enough to pay the interest on their mortgages. This year they have splendid harvests, but what good are they when they can't get anything for them, they say. We may believe there is something wrong about the distribution, but the farmer does not see it altogether that way. He cannot get money to move his crops, and the silver men at his ear have no difficulty in persuading him that therefore there is trouble with the money itself. It may be true that most of the farmers own their lands, but I have found it just the contrary. Most of them are in debt and largely in debt, and barely able to pay the interest.

"Let me tell you the story of a college friend of mine who settled ten years ago as a farmer in southern Wisconsin, which is one of the garden spots of the country. He had inherited a good farm, but he sold it and bought a larger one, giving a mortgage. For five or six years he prospered and was reducing the debt fast. Then came drier times, but he still paid interest. During the last three years he has not been able to pay even that. Now this man is, or was, a 'sound money' man. He was educated in that belief. He is, and his wife is too, college bred. He is hard and level-headed. There isn't a corporation in the country keeps its books in better style. I have looked over them, and I have found what he tells me, that in ten years the value of his crops have been halved and even quartered. And economize! 'Why,' he said to me, with tears in his eyes, 'we don't spend as much in a year as you do in a week! We don't spend anything! And we work from morning till night! Now this friend of mine is not a silver man. He is not convinced utterly by the arguments. But he says that any change will be welcome to him; it cannot be worse. There are thousands just like him. It is wrong to underestimate their force.

"These farmers are terribly in earnest. It won't do to call them whippersnappers and anarchists just because they cannot afford to keep shaven and are unhappy. They are far from being anarchists. Why, they're chiefly New England or eastern boys, descendants of good old Puritan stock, who left your overcrowded section and went West to open up the land. That's what has settled Denver and Colorado Springs, too. You don't want to make any mistake about these people being fools or backwoodsmen. They're as sharp as any people in the world, sharp as steel traps, and Denver is a typical modern American city. You cannot imagine the growth of the silver craze, if you can call it that. I have been astonished to watch its strides right in Chicago, my home. I was educated up to a gold standard, and have always believed in it, but I am free to confess that I have been rather shaken in the last two weeks. I have heard silver talked on all sides. Out there a gold man never opens his mouth, if there is one. When I got back home, even my partner, who had always been a strong gold man, had changed his opinion and assailed me with pro-silver arguments."