

has separated from his wife, is arrested as the assailant.

New York, 9.—A panic was caused by a false alarm of fire as the audience was leaving Twenty-third Street Theatre. Many were bruised but none seriously.

An explosion on a tug boat early to-day sank the boat and killed four men.

The boat was blown into fragments. Flying pieces killed the helmsman on one of the schooners. Seven persons were on the tug. The killed are Captain Eardis and wife, John Kelly, cook, and Charles Connors. Charles Kelly, engineer, was picked up with broken timbers. Two other men on the tug were blown into the river.

Buffalo, 9.—A gale this afternoon blew down a four-story building being constructed by Jacob Dold. Twelve men were buried in the ruins, five killed, seven seriously injured.

Raleigh, N. C., 9.—At Laurinburg, while a gathering of colored people was in McLean's Hall, the floor gave way, followed by the walls tumbling down. A wild scene of excitement ensued. After all had been extricated from the ruins, eight were found to be injured, two mortally.

Chicago, 9.—Times Rutland, Vermont: Experts who have gone through the books of the Rutland Railroad Company report a cash deficiency of \$45,000, an over-issue of stock to the amount of \$239,000, par value, and disbursement of \$250,000 under the presidency of John B. Paige, for which no entries can be found.

San Francisco, 9.—The City of Peking, yesterday from Hong Kong, brought 176 more Chinamen provided with the famous Chinese Government trader certificates. Several innocents acknowledged having paid money to the Canton inspector for their certificates.

Pittsburg, 9.—The discovery has been recently made, says the Commercial Gazette, of an ingenious evasion of the tariff by importers of sheet iron and their agents. Taggers' iron, which is a very light grade, is admitted for 30 per cent ad valorem, while the tariff on a heavier grade is from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Importers have been mixing the two together, and the appraisers have been deceived into admitting it under the 30 per cent ad valorem rate. After its arrival here it would be repacked and shipped West. It is said thousands of tons have been brought into this country by evasion, much to the injury of the sheet iron mills of this city and elsewhere.

Milwaukee, 9.—A mechanic named Bohn, who was at work on the extension of the Capitol when it fell has privately told the secret of its downfall to parties in this city, who will produce him at the coroner's jury to locate the blame for the terrible accident. Bohn says he saw defects in the brick pier supporting the iron column, third floor, southeast corner, and cracks were plainly visible the day before the accident; that foreman Jones now dead, screwed up the iron pillars supporting the roof girders with jacks, and caused the brick pier to be rebuilt. On the following morning, however, Bohn says, Jones took away the jacks early, not wishing the public in general to know of the trouble. Bohn was at work on the third floor when the accident occurred and saw this pillar give way. Masons say the mortar was green, and was squeezed out by taking away the jacks so early, causing the pier to settle, hence the fall.

New York, 9.—The Central News Association, London, is co-responsible for a so-called news association here. In stating his view of the "fair expansion" of dispatches, the manager of the Central News said: We send points of intelligence in thirty words, of which American papers make two columns. The Herald correspondent adds: The spectators received this with loud laughter, and enjoyed the assurance of a juvenile sub-editor who said he filled up all the foreign dispatches from reference to books, documents, telegrams and personal knowledge. F. K. Schoonmaker who makes up some "cables" from dispatches sent here by the Central News Association, was asked if he was the party who "pads out" the dispatches spoken of. He answered, the cables he received were not padded to the extent testified to by Mr. Saunders in London, but were filled out to some extent. The whole business attracts the attention here of respectable and responsible makers of newspapers.

NORFOLK, Va., 9.—The white peo-

ple of Southampton county are apprehensive of an outbreak of the negroes. Telegrams are received at Portsmouth asking assistance in the event of trouble. The mayor has a posse of citizens ready if the summons comes. Yesterday a drunken negro told a servant in a white family that at 12 o'clock last night a thousand negroes intended to slay every white in Southampton county. The whites at Newsons, Franklin, Boykins and Branchville sent scouts to learn what was going on. It was noticeable that not a negro was seen in their usual places. This gave additional color to the report, and women and children were taken to the woods and guarded. Telegrams state that the negroes who work on the railroad stations have not been seen since yesterday afternoon. The people are preparing to defend their homes.

Boston, 10.—An engine and three passenger cars running from Lowell to Salem, on the Lowell road, and having, among other passengers, 30 school girls, went over the steep embankment at Chelsea crossing, into a swamp. No one was hurt except the engineer.

Lincoln, Ill., 10.—The preliminary examination of Orrin A. Carpenter, for the murder of Zura Burns was concluded this morning, and immediately upon the conclusion of the closing speech for the prosecution, Carpenter was released on secure bonds for his appearance when wanted. The crowd followed Carpenter to his home, but acted in a quiet and orderly manner.

Boston, 10.—The committee appointed to investigate the official connection of Jno. B. Paine and J. W. Haven with the Rutland Railroad during the 16 years they were respectively president and treasurer, report in substance an immediate deficiency of \$45,000 cash; that stock was over-issued \$239,000, par value, \$40,000 market value; and that during the 16 years there were disbursements amounting to upward of \$250,000, for which no proper vouchers can be found. An effort will be made to secure the indictment of the inculpated officers.

# FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—The West Indian Association had an interview with Derby, Colonial Secretary, to-day, and expressed the feeling of Jamaica because the people have no control over the Legislative Council. An extension is desired of the number of unofficial members of the Legislature. Lord Derby said his government was considering the matter. It was not advisable to return to the Colonial Government, abolished in 1868, and the quasi-despotic government now existing could not be permanent. The government had determined to take a new departure in the government of Jamaica, but it would be unwise to declare its details at present.

The Standard's Paris correspondent had an interview with Ferry. He denied that France had any intention of annexing New Guinea. With regard to China, Ferry entertains the opinion that the Chinese diplomatists are neither honest nor ingenious. He utterly disbelieves in the military power of China, and is firmly convinced there is not the remotest chance of that country going to war. Ferry does not see any such eventuality as a French blockade of Chinese ports. Tonquin is not a Chinese possession. France had treaty rights over Tonquin, and would not retreat from her position at the dictation of China. When the French were firmly established in the Red River Delta, another market will be opened, and China will then acquiesce in *un fait accompli*. There was no difference with England in regard to Tonquin or Madagascar which could not be amicably adjusted.

Dublin, 8.—Lord Lorne is suggested for Viceroy of Ireland.

The Court of Queens Bench granted compensation to the persons whose property was made bonfires of upon the news of the killing of O'Donnell.

In consequence of the Parnell campaign in Ulster, it is proposed to form a constitutional organization apart from Orangeism. The object is to unite Catholics and Protestants in support of the law, and the promotion of loyalty and oppose disintegration, home rule and household suffrage.

Paris, 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine asked for a supplementary grant of 11,500,000 francs for military operations at Tonquin.

The Chamber of Deputies discuss-

ed the municipal bill. The radical proposal to refer to a committee the question of organizing communal autonomy for Paris was rejected.

Dr. Harmond is now in Hue. The Emperor is very friendly to the French, but the mandarins are hostile.

Berlin, 8.—The proposed visit of the Crown Prince to Spain created a great sensation here. Misgivings are felt that France will perceive in the visit a fresh element of irritation.

St. Petersburg, 8.—It is reported that the 37th division of the Russian army will be mobilized. Men on furlough are notified to return, and a contingent of the 7th is called for immediate action.

A Council of the Empire has sanctioned in principle the Russo-American scheme for the erection of grain elevators and storehouses throughout the Empire.

Madrid, 8.—Emperor William informed the Spanish government that he would be pleased to return Alfonso's visit in person were it not for his advanced age.

The Spanish government has received from France a note settling the Franco-Spanish controversy which grew out of the ill-treatment of Alfonso while in Paris. France ratifies President Grevy's declarations in the *Official Journal* and authorizes Spain to publish them in the *Official Gazette*.

The King and Council decide that great festivities and military parades shall be held during the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany.

Rome, 8.—Errington in an interview with Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Simeoni, expressed the satisfaction of the British government at the action of the Pope in the affairs of Ireland.

Belgrade, 8.—Gen. Nicolie captured Calafat, the chief position of the insurgents, and has taken 100 prisoners.

Eighteen members of the radical committee here, including Paschich, radical leader of the Skuptschina, are arrested.

The result of Gen. Nicolie's attack upon 3,000 insurgents at Cenareka, is still unknown.

It is believed the insurgents will soon be crushed, as the royalist forces are surrounding them.

Saigon, 8.—Offensive operations from Haiphong will probably begin on the 21st inst.

Rome, 9.—It is stated that the Pope has informed the Prussian Minister that the question of the removal of Cardinal Ledochowski and Archbishop Melchior would not be considered until the question of liberty in the education of the clergy in Prussia is settled.

Berlin, 9.—Autonne, deputy for Alsace and Lorraine, was arrested on the charge of high treason, but as since been released, papers seized when arrested not furnishing proof; the inquiry, however, proceeds.

Liverpool, 9.—The steamer *Bugarian* from Boston lost 62 head of cattle.

Berlin, 9.—The journals warmly approve the visit of the Crown Prince to Alfonso.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: The friendship of Germany and Spain has received a fresh guarantee. While Spain is determined to join Germany's peaceful policy, the journey of the Crown Prince to Madrid will furnish an additional pledge that Germany will throw her influence in favor of making France peaceful or any power that shall cherish proclivities for revenge, and also in favor of the maintenance of the world's peace.

London, 9.—The procession of the Lord Mayor's Show passed off without disturbance. It was a mile long. In Cornhill an elaborately decorated grand stand was erected upon which the Lord Mayor received an address from the Common Council. The procession, especially the trophies exhibiting the commercial products of Canada, Australia, and India, together with exhibits of the international fisheries exhibition, including Grace Darling's boat, excited great enthusiasm. The streets were packed with spectators. Along near the end of the route the Lord Mayor was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

LONDON, 10.—Edward C. Madison, financial agent, has failed. His liabilities are placed at £200,000.

The bark *Azar* and the ship *Florance*, the latter from Baltimore, for San Francisco, were in collision, and the *Azar* sank. The crew were rescued.

Madrid, 10.—The visit of the Crown Prince of Germany is viewed here as conclusive proof of the growing importance of Spain in the

eyes of the powers of Europe, as evinced by the prompt courtesy of Germany, contrasted with the reluctant reparation afforded by France for the insults to Alfonso.

Cairo, 10.—There is reason to believe that the Egyptian government is not disposed to admit De Lesseps's monopoly in the construction of the new Suez Canal.

LONDON, 9.—Parliament is prorogued till December 19th.

Deaths by the Moorfield colliery explosion, 67.

The Lord Mayor's banquet this evening was attended by many distinguished persons. Waddington, French Ambassador, replying to a toast in honor of the Foreign Ministers, said there was no greater guarantee of peace than the hearty, cordial and loyal friendship of Great Britain and France. France had made great progress, and he had every confidence in her future. The policy of the French was not one of aggression, but of holding her own. The French government is earnestly trying to settle pending questions affecting France. His mission to London is one of peace. France wished to approach Great Britain in a spirit of good will, and he met the same desire on the part of England. (Cheers.)

The Master of the Rolls responded to the toast in honor of Her Majesty's Judges. He referred to the recent visit of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to America, and said the latter found in America the law administered with all its faults and its good qualities; but the law as administered in England and America is the most meritorious, most generous ever administered to any people in the world.

Gladstone replied to the toast in honor of Her Majesty's Ministers. Referring to Waddington's speech, he said: "Our heartiest, best wishes are with France in every career of peace, justice and orderly government on which they may find it to her interest to enter." Referring to the missionary show affair, he said what came from the French government had been offered rather than demanded. He believed the incident tended to confirm the good feeling between the two countries. Gladstone said orders had been given for the withdrawal of a portion of the British forces from Egypt, and that withdrawal would include the evacuation of Cairo. All the great powers of Europe had declared their attachment to the cause of peace. With regard to Ireland, he said there is much to be done, much to be desired, much to be lamented; but there is also much to be hoped for. Peace and order must be firmly maintained. (Cheers.)

Count de Lesseps, replying to the toast "Foreign Guests," expressed the conviction that in his approaching interviews with the merchants and ship owners of Great Britain on the Suez Canal question, the spirit of fair play by which he would be guided would dissipate all disagreements.

PARIS, 9.—The *Temps* says during a recent skirmish in the direction of Bac Ninh, a Japanese officer accompanying the French, saw banners of the Chinese regulars among the troops occupying Bac Ninh.

Berlin, 9.—The *North German Gazette* says: So far from the Crown Prince's proposed visit to Spain being aimed against France, it will be made in the interest of peace, as was King Alfonso's visit to Hamburg.

Vienna, 9.—The Luther festival was inaugurated to-day.

Eisleben, 9.—Protestants, Catholics and Jews unite to render effective the Lutheran celebration which began to-day. The houses throughout the town were decorated. The great bronze statue in the market place, representing Luther burning the papal bull, was guarded by four burgher riflemen as a guard of honor. Enormous galleries were erected on all sides of the statue to accommodate the spectators at the unveiling ceremonies. Thousands visited the house where Luther died. Crowds thronged to see the colossal picture representing Luther finishing his address in the Diet of Worms. The pulpit in the Church of St. Andrew where the reformer preached was decked with exotics. There were many English and American visitors. Herr Von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruction and ecclesiastical Affairs, represents the Emperor William.

LONDON, 10.—A meeting in celebration of Luther's birthday was held in Exeter Hall to-day, and papers upon the life and services of the great reformer were read by the Dean of Chester and Professor

Stoughton. A portrait of Luther, crowned with laurels, was exhibited. Lord Shaftesbury, who presided, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Emperor of Germany, upon his championship of the principles advocated by Luther, which was as conspicuous as his leadership of armies to victory and freedom. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was the principal speaker at the meeting in Exeter Hall to-night. The Archbishop of York will deliver a sermon upon Luther at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday.

The Oxford convocation, 132 to 91, declined to adopt an address to the Emperor William of Germany in connection with Luther's birthday. Service was also held in the Staffordshire Potteries district. At Crewe members of all religious denominations formed in procession and marched in three divisions, with a band of music, to the Town Hall square, where they united in singing the anthem, "Old Hundred." At Nottingham many residences and streets were decorated.

Dublin, 10.—The Irish National League has a telegram from John Redmond, their agent in Australia, stating that the convention of the Irish National League in Melbourne was a great success; that Parnell's programme was adopted unanimously, and he (Redmond), was about forwarding £2,000 to the League in Ireland.

PARIS, 10.—The *Intransigeant* reports that the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in an interview stated that Morton, American Minister, under instructions from Washington, offered the mediation of the United States between France and China, but the offer was declined by France.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted the municipal bill after rejecting the proposal to allow Paris to elect its mayor like other towns.

It is believed that the statement regarding the proffered mediation of the United States in the Franco-Chinese controversy refers to an old affair.

Berlin, 10.—The festival celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birthday of Martin Luther opened this morning by the gathering of 80,000 school children, who in 53 divisions, and accompanied by bands of music, marched to various churches and attended religious services in honor of the great Reformer, whose bust was placed before the altar in each edifice. The Emperor and Crown Prince and officials of the Imperial University, all the city officials and clergy proceeded from the town hall to St. Nicholas Church in great procession. The streets were packed with people. At Hamburg the festival was celebrated by unveiling a colossal bust of the Reformer, and a popular fete in Moorwiede. In Berlin the Market Square was transformed into a grand festival for the demonstrations. At Leipzig a great monument bearing the statues of Luther and Melancthon were unveiled in front of St. John's Church at Erfurt, where Luther first entered the Augustine monastery; at Eisenach, where Luther was confined for ten months in the Castle of Marburg, and at Nordhausen the corner stone of a monument was laid. At Worms where Luther was brought before the Diet, a new hall was opened in his honor. The attendant ceremonies were conducted with great splendor, and were attended by immense crowds of people. In London a meeting commemorative of Luther's birthday will be held in Easter Hall to-night. Lord Shaftesbury will preside. There will be also an exposition of Luther relics of Sunday. In London special services in honor of Luther will be held in 300 churches.

Tunis, 10.—The French military authorities arrested a Maltese, and rejected a demand for the surrender of him to the British Consul.

London, 11.—Marquis Tseng informed a reporter of the *Standard* that the Intransigent statement that an offer of mediation on the part of the United States in the Franco-Chinese controversy had been declined by France, referred to circumstances which occurred some time ago, and which, owing to the attitude of France, led to no result. He said until a reply is received to China's last note to France, negotiations would be at a standstill. If the French attack Bac Ninh, they will meet Chinese troops, when, of course, there will be war, in which case China, he thinks, will find it impossible to guarantee the safety of foreign traders properly, and the lives of foreigners will be jeopardized.