

would not leave the ship until I had been placed in one of the boats. We were five days on the sea, and finally made a landing, when the storm had gone down, at Hon Deberg. Help was sent to us from the nearest English settlement.

"Just as we were leaving the Rldg-way the captain set the ship on fire. For hours we could see the blaze off the disturbed ocean, making an almost ghastly light every time the gale fanned the flames."

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 31.—Amos H. Cummings, an attendant of the Morris Plains insane asylum, while walking to the institution from this place, was stopped by a woman at a dark place along the road. She seized him by the throat and tried to rob him. He resisted and was escaping from her clutches when a man emerged from a clump of bushes also taking a hand, and Cummings was severely beaten before he could get away from his assailants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Dr. George F. Becker, geologist in charge in this division of the U. S. geological survey, has returned from Alaska, where he has been making a survey of the gold and coal fields along the shore line. He says there is no doubt that Alaska is going to be an active mining region, but he does not believe it will rival the California mineral belt. The veins are not so large and well developed as they are in this state.

BIARRITZ, Aug. 31.—King Alexander of Servia, nearly lost his life while bathing this morning in the Bay of Biscay. He went swimming with his instructor in the natatorium and both were carried off their feet away from the shore by a current. The swimming master was drowned in spite of the efforts to save him and King Alexander only reached shore with the greatest difficulty.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—The queen of Belgium, who has been staying at Spa, the Belgium watering place near Liège, was thrown from her horse while jumping a ditch outside the town. She fell in the roadway and cut her head, which bled severely. She remounted, however, and returned to Spa. She is now confined to her bed, but her condition is not thought serious.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—General Eli Samuel Parker died suddenly last night at Fairfield, 75 years old, and a full blooded Indian. He was born on the Towanda reservation in New York; was chief of the Seneca tribe and king of six nations. His Indian name was Do-Ne-Ho-Ga-Wa, "Keeper of the western gate." He was educated at Elliottsville, N. Y., where he studied civil engineering. He also studied law and was admitted to the New York bar but never practiced. Early in life he became interested in Indian affairs, and went to Washington where he soon became known as the most earnest advocate of the Indian cause in the capital. He lived for a time at Galena, Ill., where he was a friend of General Grant.

He received his commission as captain in the U. S. army from President Lincoln, and joined Grant at Vicksburg in 1862, where he was made a member of the General's staff, with the rank of colonel. He served

through the war and for some time acted as General Grant's private secretary. He wrote the famous Surrender of Lee at Appomattox in 1865; received the rank of brigadier general from Grant and when the latter became President, was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs which office he held until 1871. Several years past he has been superintendent and architect of Police stations in New York. Parker married Miss Minnie Sackett, Washington, D. C., in 1867. President Grant attended the marriage ceremony and gave the bride away. He was a Scottish rite Mason, member of the Loyal Legion of the Army and Navy, of Eno post, G. A. R. in New York city and an ardent Republican and eloquent speaker.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The situation is so critical that Grand Visier Said Pasha has tendered his resignation, saying he declines to remain in office under the present conditions.

Said Pasha, grand visier, was reported, June 25, to have tendered his resignation, owing to the sultan's rejection of some ministerial and administrative changes. The sultan refused to accept his resignation, but it has been stated that the coolness of their relations has since been apparent.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 31.—Two Mexicans in jail here awaiting trial for bull fighting near Cripple Creek have appealed to the Mexican consul, Casimero Barela, Trinidad, for assistance, and he is coming here to investigate. They claim they paid the fine at Gillett and now are illegally held. They threaten to cause serious international complications.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the T'ung Li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, has instructed the Chinese minister at London to procure the recall of the British ambassador at Peking, N. R. O'Connor, owing to the latter's menacing attitude in connection with the demands made by Great Britain for an appointment of a commission to inquire into the Ku Cheng massacres.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—During the past six weeks it is reported that the terminal railroad has had two corps of engineers in the field. One is in the Arroyo Seco and the other in the vicinity of Elizabeth lake, which is situated in the Mojave desert at the north end of the San Francisco canyon.

The route chosen will run up the Arroyo Seco, and then turn southwest. From this point the line will stretch across the plains to Barstow, where, turning north to the east of Calico, it will extend up to the verdant Los Vegas valley to Pioche, from which point the road has already been graded and bridged 110 miles to Milford, Utah, southern terminus of the Utah Southern railway.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The *Industrial Record* today says: The National Association of Wool Manufacturers will publish the result of its investigation concerning the wool clip of the United States for 1895. The product is put at 294,296,726 pounds, washed and unwashed, including 40,000,000 pounds of pulled wool, against 375,210,712 pounds in 1894.

Reduced to a scoured basis, the total production is placed at 125,718,690 pounds. The number of sheep on the

1st of April is estimated at 39,949,508, and the average weight of fleece at 6.475 pounds. Last year the average weight of fleece was 6.395 pounds, the slight variation arising chiefly from the reduction in weight in Pennsylvania, Colorado and Utah.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by the residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this morning. No damage to life or property is reported from any section of the city. The districts of East New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shock, but the rumblings were distinctly felt in other sections of the city.

Contradictory reports are given as to the severity of the shocks. The first shock, which was felt at 6 o'clock, was followed by a rumbling noise, like distant thunder. This was followed by two other lighter shocks, which, according to most reports, died away in low, grating tones.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—According to Weather Forecaster Dunn the earthquake reached this city at 6:11 o'clock this morning. The shock was slight and lasted for ten seconds. It traveled north and south. But comparatively few persons noticed the disturbance.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—New Jersey felt the force of the earthquake. The tremor extended through the northern part, while the southern sections appear to have escaped the experience entirely. From all of the cities and villages in the northern section the story received is the same. The shock was preceded and accompanied by the low, rumbling sound that marks the true earthquake. This trembling motion lasted for several seconds. In some places the estimate of time is as low as three seconds, while others place the duration of the disturbance at from fifteen to twenty seconds.

The shock does not appear to have been sufficiently strong to cause much damage. In all places the effects appear to have been about the same. Houses were shaken, dishes were broken, but nothing worse than this has been reported. The mountain districts appear to have felt the vibrations the most keenly. That section of Paterson which is situated on higher ground was generally shaken, while the people living in other sections of town report having felt nothing of the effects of the quake. The shock came between 6:03 and 6:05 a. m. The towns along the ocean shore report little disturbance in consequence of the earthquake.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt in this city shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. The disturbance by mother earth of the quiet of the Sabbath morning was violent enough while it lasted to create a good deal of consternation and not a little damage. Buildings perceptibly swayed, windows clattered and banged and clocks and pictures toppled from their places.

The shock was most severely felt in the suburban and isolated districts, and it is said that in one part of George's hill, in Fairmount park a fissure was opened, permitting the entrance of a plummel, which extended down over 100 feet without touching bottom. A large plate-glass window