

tion among the passengers. There was not a man or woman on the train who had not heard of Missouri train-robbers. It seemed, and as soon as the first shot was fired half a dozen people in every car yelled, "Train robbers!" Some of the women began to scream, and watches and pocketbooks were tucked under seats, thrown into water coolers and hidden in every conceivable place.

After the engine and express car had been taken away, the passengers did not dare to leave the coaches for some time. When they did conclude that there was no danger of being shot, they got off the train and some of them came back to Independence. Most of them waited, however, until the engine had been hunted up, and went on with the train.

All reports agree that the robbers were deliberate in their movements and that they were not new hands at the business. Several of them were armed with Winchester.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Cable reports from Valparaiso, of the existence of a plan or a drelbund of Chili, Peru and Argentina, with the purpose of seizing and dividing Bolivia, attracted considerable attention in diplomatic circles here today, but those who are well informed concerning South American affairs are inclined to question them. One of the diplomats who should know if any such scheme was in contemplation pronounced baseless the idea of an alliance for the division of the territory of Bolivia. Argentina, it is pointed out has absolutely nothing at stake in the pending difficulties between Peru, Bolivia and Chili over the boundary lines.

At the Chilean legation a peaceful solution of the whole difficulty is anticipated. The journey of the Chilean minister of Bolivia, Senor S. Solinas, to Santiago, is explained on the probable theory that the government desired to confer with him in person relative to the negotiation he is conducting. It is not believed here that it means the withdrawal of the minister and the severance of diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—James R. Sovereign, who has been general master workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, was this afternoon relieved of his office by the general assembly, which has been in session in this city since Monday last. Under ordinary conditions, Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order, whose general officers, during a meeting, are always in the hands of the assembly, and can be chosen and disposed of at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of this special meeting, viz.: T. B. McGuire, general worthy formen, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Daniel Brown of Montana and H. B. Martin of Minneapolis, of the executive committee.

Simla, Nov. 12.—Dispatches received say that a man who has just come in there brought some details of the killing of Lieut. McIntyre and the twelve men belonging to the Northamptonshire regiment, who met death while endeavoring to save the wounded of the regiment during the retreat from the Saran-Sar mountains.

This survivor says that when the lieutenant found himself isolated, he dispatched him for aid, as the small party was hampered by the wounded and would not desert them. The rest of the sad tale will never be known. But, as shown in the dispatches of yesterday, Lieut. McIntyre and his handful of men sacrificed their lives for their wounded comrades, the positions

in which the bodies were found showing they died bravely fighting to the last. The enemy was afraid to rush upon the little band, the dispatches also say, but shot at them from points of vantage until every man of the British detachment was killed.

A full representation of the Orakzai tribes met Gen Sir William Lockhart, the British commander, today, at the Maidan valley camp, and heard the terms which he insisted upon for their submission, namely, the restitution of all the rifles captured since the outbreak; their disarmament by another 500 rifles; the payment of a fine of 30,000 rupees, and the formal submission of the tribes in full durban to Gen. Lockhart within a fortnight. A portion of the Orakzai envoys seemed to demur at these terms.

Ashland, Pa., Nov. 12.—While watching Pawnee Bill company load their stock at Giraldville station last night, Enoch Davis, aged 19, Henry Jones, aged 21, Edward Davis, aged 22, and Frank Grady, aged 24, were struck by an engine. Enoch Davis and Henry Jones were killed. The last two were seriously injured.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—An ordinance prohibiting foot ball was introduced in the house of delegates by ex-Speaker Hiram G. Lloyd at the meeting of that body last night. Mr. Lloyd says the game as played is worse than prize fighting, and while he presents the measure by request, it is in accord with his own views.

Perth, West Australia, Nov. 13.—An alluvial gold field has been discovered 33 miles from Kurnelpl. Gold seekers are obtaining half an ounce daily.

New York, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the World from New Hartford, Conn., says:

The Rev. Luther Humphrey, a cousin of the famous abolitionist John Brown, died here recently. Among his effects has been found a letter written by John Brown during his incarceration at Charleston, Va., after his raid on Harper's Ferry. It is claimed that it has never been published before. It is dated Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., 19th Nov., 1859, and is as follows:

"Rev. Luther Humphrey: My Dear Friend—Your kind letter of the 12th inst. is now before me. So far as my knowledge goes as to our mutual kindred, I suppose I am the first since the landing of Peter Brown from the Mayflower that has ever been sentenced to imprisonment or to the gallows. But, my dear old friends, let not that fact alone grieve you. You cannot have forgotten how and where our grandfather, Captain John Brown, fell in 1776, and that he, too, might have perished on the scaffold had circumstances been cut very little different.

"The fact that a man dies under the hand of an executioner or otherwise has but little to do with his true character, as I suppose. John Rogers perished at the stake, a great and good man as I suppose, but his being so does not prove any other man who has died in the same way, was good or otherwise.

"Whether I have any reason to 'be of good cheer' or not in view of my end, I can assure you that I feel so, and that I am totally blinded if I do not really experience that strengthening of consolation you so faithfully implore in my behalf. God of our fathers reward your fidelity.

"I neither feel mortified, degraded, nor in the least ashamed of my imprisonment, my chance or my near prospect of death by hanging. I feel assured that not one hair shall fall on my head without my heavenly Father's will. I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to hold exactly such a part as God has chosen. See the passage in Isaiah which you have quoted.

"No part of my life has been more happily spent than that I have spent here and I humbly trust that no part has been spent to better purpose. I would not say this boastingly, but thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through infinite grace.

"I should be 60 years old were I to live till May 9, 1860. I have enjoyed much of life as it is and have been remarkably prosperous, having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own. I have never since I can remember required a great amount of sleep, so that I conclude that I have already enjoyed fully an average number of waking hours with those who reach their three score years and ten. I have not as yet been driven to the use of glasses, but can still see to read and write comfortably, but more than that I can generally enjoy remarkably good health. I might go on to recount innumerable and unmerited blessings, among which would be some very severe afflictions and those the most needed blessings of all.

"And now, when I think how easily I might be left to spoil all I have done or suffered in the cause of freedom, I hardly dare risk another voyage, if I even had the opportunity. It is a long time since we met, but we shall soon come together in our Father's house, I trust. Let us hold fast that we already have, remembering that we shall reap in due time if we faint not. Thanks be ever unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord. And now, my old warm hearted friends, good bye.

"Your affectionate cousin,

"JOHN BROWN."

Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—The Commercial Tribune this morning prints a story of a football game between two high school clubs of this city, those of Hughes high school and Walnut Hill high school, in which there was riotous free fight. Each school had its high school banner. Some one fired a Walnut hill banner and held the blazing flames aloft. Then followed a competition in burning of banners, and this diversion ripened into contest with fists and clubs in which the votaries of each school participated. At first it was chiefly in front of the grand stand where it appeared so innocent that the police paid no attention to it. It was back of the grand stand however that a serious business was transacted. There one player was laid out unconscious for several minutes from a blow on the head by a fence board. Another got a broken nose from a brickbat, while a great many came off with black eyes and bruised heads. In the fisticuff before the game Hughes won, but in the game Walnut Hill was victorious by ten to nothing.

Bridgeville, Ill., Nov. 13.—The miners here decided to resume the strike and remain out until the question of arbitration with the operators is settled. Six hundred men attended the meeting and the vote was unanimous.

The miners agree in the belief that a settlement will be had next week as the operators are willing to meet them.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—An opinion has been handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals holding that the boycott is not a legal weapon. The case in question is that of the Oxley Stave company, of Kansas City, vs H. C. Hoskins and twelve others, all members of the Coopers Union No. 13, of Kansas City, and Trades Assembly of the same place. Some of them were employed in the Oxley Stave company.

In January, 1896, the Stave company placed in their plant a machine to hoop barrels. The defendants after requesting the Stave company to withdraw their machines and having their request refused, caused a boycott.