

tickets to Indianapolis and Louisville at 85 to 90 cents, and the rate of 50 cents, by that route, is anticipated before night.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Later reports from the accident near Seymour, Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi roads, show one killed. The five persons left at Mitchell are doing well this morning.

CHICAGO, 24.—Last night was quite cool, and after midnight calm and clear. There was, however, no frost in the city, and so far as can be learned, none in the surrounding country.

Lord Coleridge and members of the New York Bar, are now in the city and have accepted an invitation to hear Duff's standard opera, "Heart and Hand," this evening.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—The Italian bark *Italo Gorgino*, from Dunkirk, came in collision with a steamer, name not given. Both vessels foundered; crews saved.

At the session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the condition of the English cotton trade was discussed, the general opinion being that England had nothing to fear from foreign competition. In an address to the Association, Sir Wm. Wheelhouse described the commercial depression of the country to the operation of free trade laws, and advocated a return to the protective tariff.

The American Consul at Canton maintains a conciliatory attitude, and remains aloof from other foreign representatives. The Viceroy, appreciating this fact, has visited the Consul, and assured him that a prompt arrangement will be effected regarding American claims.

It is rumored that Waddington thinks of resigning the French Ambassadorship to Great Britain.

Paris, 20.—A meeting of 20 members of the Extreme Left to-day passed resolutions insisting upon the necessity of convening the Chambers, in order to ascertain the policy of the Government in connection with the Tonquin question. A committee was appointed to wait upon Prime Minister Ferry and request him to call the Chambers into session.

A London correspondent says: The Austro-German alliance is directed against Russia and France. In the event of war between Germany and France, Austria is to maintain an armed neutrality. In the event of war between Austria and Russia, Germany is to do likewise. If a third power attacks Germany or Austria, the armed neutrality is to be converted into active confederation.

Berlin, 20.—Count Von Hatzfeldt, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count Von Salme-Sonnen, German Envoy to Madrid, will go to Hamburg von der Hache, in Hesse, Nassau, to attend a meeting there of the Emperor of Germany and King of Spain.

Vienna, 20.—The result of the elections in Serbia is a complete triumph for the Russophiles. The Minister of War has resigned. All the other Ministers will resign. The situation is precarious for the King of Milan.

Funchal, Madeira, 20.—Shaw states that he is going to London at the express request of Earl Granville.

Mrs. Carey was very depressed, and spoke of O'Donnell in bitter terms. She said she was sure he was an invincible, and she believed he went to the Cape for the purpose of murdering her husband.

Melbourne, 20.—Newspapers generally express dissatisfaction with Lord Derby's dispatch condemning the projected annexation of the South Pacific Islands to Australia, and they assert that, owing to this policy on the part of the home government, it is feared the colonies will be flooded with French convicts.

In the Victorian Parliament, members declared that Lord Derby had failed to appreciate the danger, and that the colonies themselves must devise means for its prevention.

A conference of representatives of the various colonies will be held in Sydney, N. S. W., the latter part of November, at which the subject will be discussed.

Belgrade, 20.—Returns of the elections to the Skoptchina show 40 supporters of the government were chosen, with 14 liberals and 59 radicals. In 19 districts second ballots will be necessary.

Groszweideln, Hungary, 20.—At a banquet last night, Fizza, Hungarian Prime Minister, made an ad-

dress in which he said "the difficulties involved in the Croatian question were not to be solved by street riots. It was necessary to first restore law and order, and then the Diet would co-operate with the local authorities by adopting equitable and conciliatory measures." He said "Jew-beating affected the honor of the Fatherland, and the government was bound to protect the lives and property of all citizens, regardless of class prejudice. The only distinction that should be made should be between honest and dishonest people."

Brussels, 20.—A Customs Union between Belgium and Holland, is about to be effected. Bismarck endorses the scheme, which appears to be the first step towards absorbing Holland and Belgium in the German sovereignty.

LONDON, 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is authorized to declare that the late visit of Gladstone to Copenhagen, Denmark, has no political significance.

Gladstone landed at Gravesend yesterday and was received by a large gathering of his supporters, including many prominent members of the liberal party, who presented him with an address. He was heartily cheered on disembarking, and proceeded to London.

QUEBEC, 21.—The Governor General's ball last evening in the Citadel was a grand success; 962 invitations were accepted out of the large number issued, and a brilliant assemblage was present. Lord Lorne, Prince George of Wales, Vice Admiral Comberett and party from the fleet, Lord John H. Howey, Reverend Dr. Dalton, ex-tutor Prince George and ladies and gentlemen in waiting made up the Vice Admirals party. The weather was fine and dancing was indulged in in the ball room and on the Governor's terrace adjoining the citadel. The band of the flagship furnished music, and festivities were kept up until an early hour this morning.

LONDON, 21.—At the session of the British Association for the advancement of science to-day, some members argued that despite the protective laws of Canada, imports from the United States remained stationary. Sir Charles Tupper contended that protection was forced upon Canada by the fiscal measures of the United States.

La France newspaper says Prime Minister Ferry has forwarded a request for English mediation in case the pending negotiations with China fail. Granville, English Foreign Secretary is inclined to accede to the request.

Stockholm advices state that a letter from Lieut. Hongohard, commander of the *Djonpna*, dated August 1st says if the vessel is not freed from the ice this year he intends to send home 12 men in September and remain himself with the remainder of the expedition another winter; but if the *Djonpna* is freed, he will complete the chart of the Kara Sea. In that case he hopes to reach Norway in October.

The ship *Erwin*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, burned at sea. The crew were saved.

J. B. Elkin & Company, merchants, of this city have failed. Liabilities £100,000.

Charles S. Goy, solicitor, retained for the defense of O'Donnell, is refused access to his client, the governor of the prison informing him that as O'Donnell is an American, the American Consul is first to be communicated with in regard to his defense.

The new Gulon steamer *Oregon*, on her trial trip to-day, made 20 knots an hour. The builders promise the ship shall cross the Atlantic in five days.

Dublin, 21.—A farmer named Fitzpatrick was shot and seriously wounded in the Clonmore Agrarian outrages. Two arrests were made.

Paris, 21.—The rivers in Tonquin will soon fall, and the French forces in Hanoi may then be placed in a dangerous position, as their gunboats will be unable to steam up to the town. It is even rumored that Hanoi will be evacuated.

Berlin, 21.—Prince William, Frederick Charles, the Prince of Wales, Kings of Spain, Saxony and Serbia, and Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught and Cambridge, witnessed the parade and participated in the review of the 11th Army corps at Hamburg von der Hobe to-day. The Emperor appointed King Alfonso to the honorary command of a Prussian regiment. The Emperor, his royal guests and staffs rode along the lines. The march past followed. Several princes headed the regiments of which they are the honorary commanders.

After the dinner a review was given. The royal visitor, King Alfonso, occupied the seat of honor between the Emperor and Empress. The King of Saxony, Prince of Wales and Crown Princess sat on the right of the Emperor, and King Milan and the Duke of Connaught were on the Emperor's left. The Emperor gave the toast, "The Honor of the Army." King Alfonso responding said it afforded him great pleasure to make acquaintance of the army, and he drank to its welfare. The festivities closed with the performance of the opera "Carmen" at Kurhaus theater, Trebelle Bettina taking the part of Carmen; the Emperor and all his distinguished visitors were present.

Vienna, 21.—Something akin to revolution has made its appearance at the Imperial palace, Peking, and is backed by popular demonstration. The people demand that the Empress, who does not seem to be energetic enough to suit the popular demand, shall abdicate in favor of Prince Tun, uncle of the Emperor.

A number of Russian officers are leaving Bulgaria for Russia. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of War, the new cabinet will be Russian in its tendencies.

Hamburg, 21.—A correspondent says it is chiefly owing to Germany's unfriendly interpretation of Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen that the proposal for a meeting of the Czar and Emperor of Germany has been revived. The Czar expressed a wish to meet the Emperor to testify to his unbroken friendship and remove any false impressions created by Gladstone's visit.

Wagram, 21.—Six hundred peasants from Gradiz and Bellovir assembled at Farksvinch yesterday armed with muskets and cudgels, shouting "We won't belong to Hungary!" A small body of military attempted to disperse the mob, but were forced to withdraw. Reinforcements at midnight were received with volleys of stones and shots. The troops returned the fire, killing ten and wounding many in the mob. Two soldiers were wounded.

Copenhagen, 21.—Advices from Prof. Nordenskjold's expedition to Greenland are received via Thurso, Scotland. They state that the expedition started from Anttekvik on Sept. 4th, and reached a distance of 360 kilometres inland, attaining a height of 7,000 feet above the sea. This is the first time a human being ever penetrated so far into Greenland. The whole region is a desert, proving that there is no open water inland. Very valuable scientific data were obtained, among others, that along the northwestern coast a cold stream flows, which induces a very low temperature, but on the eastern shore the weather is not so severe, and that coast is accessible to steamers in the autumn. The expedition will return via Reikjavik.

When the party was 140 kilometres east of the Glacier border, soft snow prevented them proceeding on sledges. The Laplanders were therefore sent on with snow shoes. The rest of the expedition visited the northeast coast between Walgeteil and Cape York. They were informed by the Eskimaux that two members of the American polar expedition perished and the rest had returned to Littleton Island on the 6th of August. The expedition sailed south from Egdesmondes making short stays at Ivigtik, Julianshaab, and Frederiksdal, and tried to proceed eastward three times through the Sound north of Cape Farewell and along the coast, but the ice prevented. They went outside the ice field, to latitude 66, remaining continually in sight of land, having twice vainly tried to find the shore from the ice more to the southward. A band of drift ice was forced south of Cape Dan, and on Sept. 9th they anchored in Flordee, newly visited by the Eskimaux, where remains of the Norman period were found. This was the first time since the 15th century that a vessel has succeeded in anchoring on the east coast of Greenland south of the polar circle. After having tried vainly to anchor in another fjord to the north, they returned and arrived at Reikjavik, Sept. 21st.

Hong Kong, 21.—Gen. Bouet has embarked for France.

DUBLIN, 22.—It is rumored that the Irish government intends to prohibit some projected meetings of Parnellites throughout the country and in pursuance of this policy a meeting announced to be held tomorrow at Milltown, County Clare, has been prohibited.

Many townships in counties Clare and Limerick have been officially proclaimed as being in a disturbed state and requiring additional police forces.

LONDON, 23.—Arrangements are being made by the Irish National League for a series of mass meetings in America, which will be addressed by many prominent national Irishmen, including John Redmond, who is now in Australia. Redmond will return from Australia by way of San Francisco, which he is expected to reach in November.

London, 22.—Christine Nilsson sailed to-day for New York on the *Gallia* from Liverpool. The *Silesia* which sailed to-day from Havre took 93 members of the Nilsson troupe, including ballet and a portion of the chorus and orchestra. Signor Nianesia, conductor, also sailed to-day from Havre on the *Normandie*.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says: The authorities of the place are again agitated by the recurrence of one of the periodical alarms to which they are subject. Suspicion having fallen upon the attendants to the heir of the throne, his chief confident was suddenly and with great secrecy sent into exile in the interior.

Prof. Nordenskjold telegraphs the following from Scrobster to the Associated Press agent, London: During my excursions on the inland ice, Dr. Nathorst with the steamer *Sofia*, in charge of Capt. Nilsson, anchored the 25th of July in a bay near Cape York, 78 degrees 5 minutes north.

The Doctor was accompanied from Godhavn by an Eskimaux interpreter named Hans Christian, who had met at Godhavn a party of Eskimaux from Wolstenholm. They stated they had been informed by other natives that the commander of an American expedition, whose name they pronounced Kaslevh, and another member of the party, which had arrived at a point north of Smith Sound, were dead, and the expedition had returned on sledges to Littleton Island. Unfortunately this information was not given to Dr. Nathorst until he returned to Godhavn. I myself examined Christian, and his account seems to be reliable. Before starting northward the *Sofia* met on July 16th at Godhavn the whaler *Proteus*, which intended to proceed to Littleton Island, and if necessary and unimpeded, by ice, to Lady Franklin Bay. When the *Sofia* visited Smith Sound, that body of water was encumbered with ice.

Paris, 22.—Admiral Courbet, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, sailed from Tourane, on the *Kuahan*, on Thursday, on the ironclad *Bayard*, accompanied by the gunboat *Lynx*, for the Gulf of Tonquin. Admiral Courbet has been tendered complete civil and military authority for the French government in Tonquin, which he declined. It is believed, however, that he may yet be induced to accept the position. The health and morale of the troops are excellent. Gen. Bouet, lately French commander, was expected in Saigon on the 9th inst. Piest Grevy has appointed the King of Anam to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and has made two of his ministers grand officers of the Order. At the Chinese Legation here, the report of the revolt in the imperial palace in Peking, is discredited.

Berlin, 22.—Twenty-five thousand men participated in the maneuvers, which lasted for three hours, during which time the Emperor watched them from a hill near Gensen-helm.

Havana, 22.—Twelve deaths from yellow fever occurred here during the past week.

PORT AU PRINCE, 23.—Advices from the south report a terrible battle fought last week before Miragone, in which the government troops sustained a severe defeat. Jermi was surrounded by a force of 40,000 men; the besieged numbered 15,000. They are now fairly provisioned and anticipate success.

Santa Domingo, 23.—The largest commercial establishment of Santa and four other houses burned there, loss estimated at \$30,000.

London, 23.—A dispatch from Vienna states that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontier. Tenders are asked for 36,000 military beds. All the railroads are ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of private steamers on the Black Sea and their captains ordered to prepare for the transportation of am-

munition, troops and provisions. These vessels have ceased executing private orders, and the carriage of corn is thus interrupted. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontier and the army corps have been distributed along the Vistula and other big rivers. A list has been made of all persons liable to military duty who, in the event of war, will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia.

PARIS, 22.—General Theibaudin, minister of war, has gone to Jura on a visit to Piest Grevy.

The *Temps* says: Prime Minister Terry has requested the Chinese government to give a written reply to the French memorandum providing for an amicable settlement with France of the Chinese trouble.

The majority of the evening papers demand as a reply to the growing pretensions of China, which claim the whole province of Tonquin, that the government send reinforcements after reinforcements to Tonquin, and say the result of crafty, caving diplomacy with China, will be to oblige the French government to annex Anam and Tonquin, over which they simply wanted at first to establish a protectorate.

Valparaiso, 23.—There was a great rise and fall of the tide here caused by an earthquake at Java. The people are much alarmed.

Naples, 23.—Two severe earthquakes shocks were felt at Casamicciola to-day. One house was wrecked, but no lives lost.

Rome, 23.—All the powers have accepted the proposal of Italy to summon a conference at Rome to arrange an international sanitary code.

LONDON, 24.—The rocket factory at the arsenal at Woolwich, near London, exploded to-day. Many buildings were destroyed and the loss of life was serious.

The explosion at Woolwich was caused by a fire in the main building which included the laboratory buildings, this was destroyed within half an hour after the fire broke out. It contained an immense number of war rockets which were filled with destructive missiles. The latter flew in all directions, many being projected to and falling upon, and on the other side of, the river Thames. The explosives caused fearful destruction of property throughout the town and in the surrounding district. The fire was extinguished at noon, when the rockets ceased their explosions. Old soldiers declared that the explosions of the rockets during the fire were as frightful as if occurring in actual siege. Two bodies of victims of the explosion have been found. Some of the war rockets were projected a distance of five miles; one went through the wall of the arsenal and another struck the artillery barracks.

A letter from Henry M. Stanley, African explorer, was read to-day before the British association for the advancement of science, in which he urges that Great Britain should proclaim a protectorate over the Congo country.

DUBLIN, 24.—Meetings of the Irish National League which were permitted to be held at Bandon near Cork, and at Talow, County of Waterford, yesterday passed off in an orderly manner. A government reporter was present at each gathering.

GIBRALTAR, 24.—The Governor has issued an order removing quarantine restrictions upon vessels arriving from eastern points where cholera has been prevailing.

London, 24.—The steamer *Garth Castle*, from Cape Town, with Mrs. Carey and other witnesses of the murder of James Carey, has arrived at Plymouth. The detectives who have Mrs. Carey in charge will not allow her to be seen.

Durban, 24.—The rebellious chiefs Mamper and Mapech, who were defeated by the Boer General Joubert, and captured early in August, have been tried at Pretoria, found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.

DUBLIN, 24.—Notwithstanding the proclamation of government prohibiting the holding of meetings in the counties of Clare and Limerick on Sunday, several thousand persons headed by a priest gathered in Milltown, Malbury, County of Clare yesterday and attempted to hold an Irish National League meeting. A large police force was present and prevented the organization of the meeting. The magistrate read the prohibitory proclamation and the crowd dispersed uttering groans for the Queen and shouting "God save Ireland."