

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Democrats Continue to Abuse the Tariff Bill.

Increased Appropriation for Official War Records.

Important Congressional Caucus Held.

The Postal Telegraph and Labor Bills Addressed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At the meeting of the senate committee on post-offices, today, the postal telegraph bill prepared at the post-office department was again considered. The proviso as to the 15th section was stricken out, and thus amended the bill will probably be reported to the senate, section 11, with the proviso that was stricken out, was, in effect, as follows: That nothing in this act contained shall operate to prevent any telegraph company from performing business for the public the same as is now done, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the contracting telegraph company or companies during the term of an act provided for therein, to engage directly or indirectly in the sale of press reports, election reports, market quotations or general news, or be interested in the sale of such reports beyond the service of transmission.

It was said by Dr. N. Green, president of the Western Union company, in his argument before the house committee, that the above proviso would operate to shut out the company from the bidding for the government business, and upon this being given to the committee to-day, it was voted that the proviso be stricken out. The bill to put the eight hours a day in operation in the post-offices of the first and second classes, and to give the clerks of the same 15 days annual leave, has been referred to Senator McMillan. It is understood he will report to the next meeting of the committee, under instructions, a bill providing that the 15 days leave be granted. The 8 hour provision will be abandoned. Senator Mitchell was authorized to report adversely the bill to pay to Patrick H. Jones and Thomas L. James, ex-postmasters at New York city, a certain sum, upon the amount distributed to them as disbursing officers for the erection of the city post-office in 1881.

J. W. Gilroy has been appointed postmaster at North Sparta, N. Y.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

The republican senatorial caucus to-night was attended by 30 members. Senator Sherman presided, and he made the medium of a communication to the press. His statement was that the caucus had determined to fix the hour of meeting of the senate after to-morrow and until further ordered, as long as possible, no hour for adjournment being fixed. The tariff bill alone will be considered for several days and then disposed, for a time at least, by the river and harbor bill. From several senators it was learned that the object of this policy is to endeavor to bring the democrats to show their purpose toward the bill, whether or not it is to be one of delay. The republicans hope of this movement to tire out the democrats, who are to be left to do all the talking, except when it is necessary to answer some point made in a speech on that side. The only measure to be considered are the appropriation bills. The river and harbor bill may be taken up before the close of this week, should the senate adjourn, and the committee on commerce, who will be in charge of the measure, consider that it is best to do so. The same policy will be observed with respect to that bill as towards the tariff bill—the democrats will be permitted to do most of the talking. The bill to transfer the revenue marine from the treasury to the navy department under the arrangement agreed upon to-night will be postponed until after the tariff bill is out of the way. According to all reports the election bill as prepared by the committee on post-offices has been discussed only incidentally. Messrs. Hoar and Spooner, it is said, spoke of the necessity of taking action on that subject, but nothing was done. In all that was said by senators there was no announcement by any of them whether or not they would support the bill in the senate. Upon the subject of the proposed rule the general expression of opinion is said to have been that as the democrats have manifested no purpose to filibuster, and the necessity for the enforcement of such a rule has not yet arisen, it is advised that the matter will be dropped for the present; that other caucuses will be held as the necessity for them occurs.

OUR FISHING VESSELS ON THE BANKS.

The case of the seizure of the American fishing schooner "Latic" by the British cutter "Glenora" has been brought to the attention of the senators by Mr. Steele, president of the American fishing union. The statement Mr. Steele has forwarded from Gloucester shows that the schooner went into the St. George for the single purpose of purchasing bait. Payment of 10 fish-bone dues was demanded and made under protest. The captain was notified he could not purchase bait until he had procured a license therefor at an expense of \$65. He protested against this in vain, and was compelled to go elsewhere in search of bait. His plea that under the treaty of 1783 he was entitled to purchase bait was without avail. A senator who has had occasion to look up the law says ample remedy is lodged in the hands of the president. In such a case he is authorized, and by implication it is made his duty, to close the ports of the United States to Canadian vessels. He should say to those vessels coming to Gloucester with crews of fish. Please say out on our vessels are permitted to enter our ports for legitimate commercial purposes, in accordance with treaty rights secured by them.

CONFERENCE ON THE TARIFF.

The republican members of the senate committee on finance today considered several amendments to the tariff bill which will be proposed when the schedules to which they relate are reached in the discussion. They are said to be largely formal, some of them intended to correct errors in the printed version, and others to increase in several places the duties and restore the rates named in the bill as it passed the house. A conference of the republican members will be held shortly to determine upon a policy with respect to the reciprocal amendments pending, also, with respect to the resolution of Senator Teller proposing an international bi-metallic attachment.

NIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE. The senate bill to reorganise all the surviving officers and men of Powell's battalion of

MISSOURI MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS, RAISED DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO, WAS PASSED.

Mr. Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. That motion was antagonized by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to, as Mr. Aldrich says.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Cameron, Ingalls, Henderson and Spooner. Mr. Cockrell was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when, at two o'clock, the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as amended by the house.

Mr. Gray moved to continue the consideration of the revenue marine bill, not declining, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion. The entire view of the matter was sustained by Messrs. Cullum and Butler. Mr. Dawes opposed the motion and criticized the persistency of the friends of the bill in pressing it in face of the tariff bill.

Mr. Morrill thought the revenue marine bill ought to be referred to the committee on finance. There is no question in my mind that it directly concerns the collection of the revenue. If the revenue marine were transferred to the naval establishment it would be inevitably turned over to the junior officers of the navy, and I should much prefer this change. I think it would result in disaster to the revenue. Mr. Gray's motion was rejected, yeas 14, nays 21. The tariff bill was then taken up and Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to it.

The advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. For years the farmers had been told the home market was a thing to be desired, and the foreign market was most worthless. Now a great change had come. The depression in agricultural interests and the emphatic demand of the farmers had caused Mr. Blaine to appeal to congress. Mr. Blaine now deprecated putting raw sugar on the free list or increasing the duties on wool, and suggested that the duties on sugar and wool should be utilized to secure free trade with the South American states, so that at last the protectionists had been driven from their position. He urged the adoption of the principle of free commercial intercourse which they had so long opposed and derided.

Mr. Turpie spoke in Mr. McPherson's resolution to recruit the bill with instructions to report a bill to reduce the revenue, and to equalize duties on imports in which the ad valorem of duty on all dutiable articles shall not exceed the average ad valorem tariff rate of 1894. He favored the recommendation of the bill. He would even vote for its indefinite postponement. He would support any line of policy calculated to defeat or delay its enactment.

A motion to amend the bill was defeated by a strict party vote, yeas 19, nays 29.

The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun, the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints. Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on acetate of pyroxylic acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.47-1.000 from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound, and of 4 to 3 cents per pound. The vote was yeas 15, nays 23. No quorum. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house went into a committee on the survey bill appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon made a strong effort to throw into conference the senate amendment increasing the appropriation for publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion from \$152,100 to \$125,000, but it was defeated, the house deciding to concur. All the democrats with a few exceptions, and a large number of republicans voting to agree to the amendment. Without disposing of all the amendments the committee rose and the house adjourned.

UNIFORM LAWS.

The National Bar Association Will Endeavor to Promote Them. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The third annual meeting of the national bar association will be held in Indianapolis beginning Wednesday, August 6. It is expected delegates from all the leading states and bar associations throughout the country will be present. One of the principal objects of the national association is to harmonize as far as possible the conflicting state laws affecting commerce. Commercial law, banking, bankruptcy and kindred matters will be discussed, and thro' the respective delegations it is hoped to bring about a practical uniformity of the laws of the various states on the subjects. The movement in the direction of forming an international bar association will take the shape of an effort at the Indianapolis convention to effect a union with the association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations. This association was founded in Brussels in 1875, and is international in character. It is thought delegates from the American body would be welcomed by it, and that its scope could be readily enlarged so as to embrace jurisprudence generally.

(Secret Short and called for \$150,000.)

CHICAGO, July 28.—Kredel Hess, formerly of the E. Hess elevator company and a member of the board of trade since its formation, failed today. He was short about 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and the recent rapid rise in the price of that cereal forced him to the wall. His liabilities are estimated at about \$150,000, and he had about \$20,000 on margin. He made lots of money on the long side, but lately been selling big lots of oats, and he has kept it up for several days, but the market still advanced and pushed him to the wall. He is a French, an old trader in provisions, failed today. He at one time was quite a heavy dealer in grain.

AMERICAN WARS.

A Thousand Killed and Wounded in Buenos Ayres.

French Legation Approves the Revolution. Warships Humbled the Government at Sea.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—The Gracian authorities have out the land lines connecting with the outside. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the Salvadoran, General Rivera, with 6000 men from Colapuepala, has returned to the city of Mexico. There are rumors of another defeat of the Gracians, who are still retreating. The batallones are advancing.

BRENOV, AYRES, July 28.—The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the government troops and the revolted militia yesterday was desperate. The government forces were defeated and 1,500 of them were killed and wounded. The navy has sided the revolutionary movement. Insurgent artillery bombarded the government house and the barracks yesterday. A twenty-four hour truce has been arranged between the Argentine Republic and the telegraph companies whose lines connect with lines in that country that telegraphic communication will be suspended until further notice.

London, July 28.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged in that city. They were accused that the best posts under the government were given to men from the province of Cordoba. The dispatch further says that the revolution will probably resume the presidency, as it is believed he is the only man capable of restoring confidence previous to the arranging of the armistice. The warships which had just joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded the loyalist stronghold.

Paris, July 28.—The members of the Argentine colony in this city published a note in the Liberte hailing the revolution in Buenos Ayres, because, they say, President Colman's financial policy has ruined the public credit and private fortunes. The signers of the note approve the formation of a provisional government, which they declare will lead to the establishment of good government for the republic.

Paris, July 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at 10 A. M., says the government troops have been largely reinforced and President Colman has returned. London, July 28.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 27: "The fighting began yesterday at dawn and closed at dusk, both sides maintaining their position. Colman's police and cavalry suffered intensely in the attack. The provisional forces were entrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert, armed with rifles. After night fall the citizens advanced two blocks. The provisional forces opened a heavy artillery fire at dawn to-day on the troops under Vice President Pellegrini. A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the provisional government approached the artillery, and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents, they were mowed down within a narrow street. The minister of war was wounded. Colonel Mercaderes, Major Campos and many other officers were killed, and the commander of the force was shot by his own men.

A short armistice was held, and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At one o'clock the ships began firing on the government house. Pellegrini having refused to accept the terms of the provisional government, the citizens seized twenty tug boats and the gunboats Chacabuco, Moscu, Cannon and River. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

The whole navy has declared in favor of the provisional government. The batteries of the government house, and the Arsenal's batteries, President Colman's residence. Gun boats command the railway from the north.

The war ships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the provisional up to the present have got the best of the fighting. The armistice negotiations continue at the government house. The insurgents are positive that 2,000 troops and 400 pieces of artillery are ready, and the armistice is to be attacked the city.

Monday, 9 A. M.—President Colman's troops have occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayor, and have placed their artillery in the place.

The demands of the citizens union have been restricted to a request that Colman resign. The rest lies a good way out, with steam up. The armistice has been extended until two o'clock.

At 11 A. M.—An official asserts that the vessels in the harbor for a surrender, but this is disheveled. Forty-six cars have arrived for Colman's forces, and 20 troops. The foreign officers have instructed the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gun boats, if the fleet resumes bombarding to protest jointly that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. Colman has just arrived at the government house. He will confer with the ministers and generals.

The population has almost entirely held up from the fighting. Only a few Italians have joined the city.

At 3 P. M.—The government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayor are blocked with piles of hay. Colman offered terms to the city, promising not to proceed against civilians surrendering and a couple of hours to permit the city to resign. The troops of the city show no signs of yielding. Colman's troops tried to carry the few positions of the city, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

At 10 P. M.—The chiefs of the union have rejected Colman's terms. The troops laid the decision with vigor. Firing has been resumed.

At 10 P. M.—The winners at the running race today were Extravagance, Rosberry, Lizzie, Krasa, Tarquin.

CONGRESSMAN BAKER TO RETIRE.

He Withdraws from the Contest for Re-election. Either the Abandoner of Washington to Labor for a Re-nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In a letter dated Washington, July 26, 1890, addressed to the republicans of the thirtieth congressional district, Congressman C. S. Baker announces his withdrawal from the contest for a third re-nomination. He says: "In a recent interview your present representative in congress gave expression to a desire for the endorsement of a re-nomination by his party convention and a re-election to the city second congress. This desire and my ambition at the same time, it is, however, made manifest to me that to realize the same would necessitate the neglect and abandonment by me of my important public duties here which, under my oath of office, forbid my being absent from the halls of congress, particularly during the coming month. I am keenly appreciative of the fact that in the matter of dispensing federal patronage my recommendations have incurred the criticism of some who have in the past been my political supporters, but who are now in sympathy and co-operating with those who desire my retirement in favor of another candidate. While regretting the disposition of some former friends to withhold favor now, I can not seek to force public sentiment in favor of my continuance in congress at the expense of neglect of duties requiring my presence here moreover, I am reluctant to ask party friends in my district to bear alone during my absence at my post of duty, the burden of a struggle in my behalf under existing conditions. It is my judgment that duty to myself and family demands my retirement from public life, and I am disposed to retire in the momentous therefore I hope that the good of the party may be thus subserved and the best interests of the public promoted."

At Tacoma, Washington, yesterday, C. M. Johnson's sash and door factory was burned. Loss \$75,000.

At Omaha yesterday, fire destroyed E. D. Meadimber's carriage factory and several frame structures. Loss \$50,000.

FIRES.

A Heavy Loss at Wallace, Idaho, and the Entire Business Paralyzed in Ashes—Other Businesses Suffer.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 28.—The town of Wallace, Idaho, the great mining camp of the Comd'Aleone district, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, with the exception of the railroad depot and a few dwellings. A special from Tokio says: Three the operator at Wardner it has been ascertained that the fire started in the Central hotel, and burned north and east over the entire business part of the town. The following leading business houses have been burned: Holly, Mason, Marks & Co., the post-office building, the Heller house, White & Bender's general store, McElroy & Vender, McNamee & Liver, the telephone exchange, Joseph Carlson, J. C. McCurdy, the Central house, Club theatre, and a score of saloons, restaurants and offices.

A private dispatch says that 1,500 people are homeless. The town of Wallace is situated 150 miles southeast of Spokane Falls, and is probably the most flourishing mining town in the northwest.

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St. Paul, Minn., July 28.—Ex Congressman Guy R. Pelton of New York, while touring with a party of eight in the Yellowstone National park, died suddenly in an attempt to climb Mt. Mary's mountain, a high elevation. The heat, ruggedness of the climb and unusual exertion put forth were too much for Pelton's strength. An examination showed he had ruptured several blood vessels near the heart. The body was conveyed to Livingston, where it was coffined and shipped to New York for burial. Mr. Pelton was elected to congress from New York in 1864 and served one term, when he resumed the practice of law. He was born in Massachusetts.

REV. DR. CULLER DEAD. SALISBURY, N. Y., July 28.—Rev. Robert Laird Collier, one of the most widely known Unitarian divines in this country, died yesterday at his country seat at Forgefield, Md. He was stricken with paralysis on Friday night, and did not regain consciousness. Doctor Collier was fifty years of age, and had occupied pulpits in Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn, Washington, and Kansas City, and in Leicester, England. He was at one time a Methodist Episcopal minister.

The Heat Knows the Lesser Out. NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Arthur Upham of New London, Ct., and Bar Fitzsimmons, the New Zealander, fought before the Athletic athletic association to-night for a \$1,200 purse. The Australian was not fooling well, but Uphan was soon at his mercy. The fight could have been finished in the second round, but Fitzsimmons' tactics were easily in the second round Fitzsimmons played with great boldness and was successful in his first round. Uphan tried to fight back, but Fitzsimmons' clipped his leads and got in some hard returns. At the end of the third round Uphan was bugged Fitzsimmons. The fourth was much the same, and ended with a right hand on the jaw, which knocked Uphan flat, but too call of time saved him.

Before and crowd now advised Uphan to quit. He refused, and Fitzsimmons continued himself with hitting his staggering adversary. After two more knockouts Fitzsimmons got in a right hand on the chin, caught Uphan hard and felled him to the ground. He did not rise to the watch, and the money was given to Fitzsimmons.

A Fever in New York. NEW YORK, July 28.—There is a genuine case of leprosy in this city. The victim is a prominent family in Mexico, who has been attending an academy at Chester, Pa. For a week he has been stopping at a Spanish-American boarding house here, many boarders being there exposed to contagion. The host, before for several days had taken of the case, but only became aware of its true character when the truth was known there was intense excitement at the boarding house. A man who occupies the room adjoining that occupied by Gerardo's, and it is believed he too has the leprosy.

The President Will in Race. BOSTON, July 28.—The president has written a letter to Governor Brackett, in which he says he hopes to be in Boston, Tuesday, August 13, the day of the grand army parade, and in reply to the governor's inquiry, states that he will accept such hospitalities on the part of the state as his brief stay and the exercises of the occasion will permit.

Republishers of a Letter. NEW YORK, June 28.—The executive committee of the republican league of the state of New York will meet at noon to-morrow at the Fifth Avenue hotel, for the purpose of issuing a call for the annual state convention.

FROM ABROAD.

A Mob Attacks the Armenian Archbishop.

The Helligoland Bill Passes the Commons.

Bismarck Defers His Visit to England.

Many Girls Rescued From the British Post-Office.

London, July 28.—In the house of commons to-day Sir James Fergusson said that the legality of the actions of the British naval officers in Newfoundland would be tried by a court of law. It was not desirable to state under what law of prerogative the crown officers' instructions had been framed. All the women clerks at the London station post-office were discharged to-day and men put in their places. Londoners hope the same reform will be carried out in other postal branches on account of the insolence of the women employed.

The Helligoland bill passed the third reading in the house of commons to-day. The West Scotland steel manufactory publish their intention of reducing wages 10 per cent. The workmen threaten to strike.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September. BISMARCK'S VISIT POSTPONED. BERLIN, July 28.—Prince Bismarck's proposed visit to England has been postponed. He will go to Kissingen in the middle of August.

MUNICH, July 28.—The Munichener Zeitung says the Bavarian count's carriage will meet Prince Bismarck at Kissingen, and will be placed at his disposal as in previous years.

A MOB IN THE CATHEDRAL. CONNANTON, July 28.—A mob of Armenians attacked the Armenian patriarch in the cathedral here yesterday and demanded his resignation for his weak action concerning the late Turkish outbreak at Erzerum. After being very roughly treated the patriarch finally succeeded in breaking loose from his assistants and made his escape from the cathedral. Military assistance was asked for to quell the disturbance. A body of Turkish troops was sent to restore order, but when they entered the cathedral and tried to clear the building, they met with desperate resistance. The mob was armed with revolvers and spiked staves, and a bloody conflict ensued between them and the troops. Four of the soldiers and three of the rioters were killed and others injured before the mob was driven from the building. The cathedral is now closed. It is reported the Armenians were acting under secret orders.

Marital law has been proclaimed in the Kroom quarter, which is patrolled by cavalry. Several arrests have been made. London, July 28.—A correspondent of the Daily News, who is making a tour of Macedonia and the provinces, says that the officials he says are leagued with brigands and the lives of Christians are held as nothing. The owner of a farm at Pristina, and his three sons, were murdered by Albanian raiders and on another farm at Pristina the occupants were cut to pieces. The correspondent declares that there are a hundred cases similar to those recited.

SEVERAL SURPRISED BRIGANDS. CANEA, Crete, July 28.—A detachment of gendarmes surprised a number of brigands in a cave on the island, and killed and wounded four of them. One gendarme was killed.

HOW GEORGE RAN AWAY. He Wanted to Do as He Pleasod, Scheme Didn't Work. I am afraid George was bang all the time he kept thinking it would be to do just as he says a writer in Nursery. Fir said: "Mamma, I think I'll run awa. "I do not understand your aw, answered. "I don't like to be bothered," "and I want to be like Whittington." "Very well, you may go if you happy in your home," repli mother. "I will help you get You need not run away." "I tied some of his clothes in a b chief, and put the bundle on over his shoulder, like the pl Whittington. She kissed him g when she opened the strock hi. George looked pretty so. He went down the steps. In a h went back and rang the bell. let him in and he ran into hi m room. "May I sleep on the back p night?" he asked. His lips tre little. "No, dear. Your papa doesn't have tramps on the back porch," plied.

"Then I can stay in the stab John?" "Oh, no! You had better run s once, a long way off, where you as you please." Poor George was in tears no mamma, mamma!" throwing bir her arms. "I do love you so, and want to run away. I hate to please. May I come home ag live?" "Dear little boy! Mamma is gl have learned your lesson with h brachette," answered the mother took her sobbing boy in her George never wanted to run awa

A Northern Man Surprised. A Frederickburg (Va.) paper story at the expense of a Northe tician who was inspecting hors stable there with a view to pur He undertook to try one of them, he was not familiar with old horse or the mode of saddleb outfitting him was about to fore pleasure of a horseback ride, w of the local beauties came to the aid in a moment showed the No or what a true Southern girl was ble of doing. Entering the sta removed the halter, adjusted the led the animal out of the stable throwing the saddle on his back, b the girl and ordered the bl Noethermer to mount while she h strap for him. He was stunnec enjoyed the ride immensely, do surprised that a woman so fair co so handy.

Accidental and Fatal. Two Workmen's Trains Collided at Rochester and Ten Lives Were Lost—Their Serious Happenings. John B. Tyson, a lawyer, and William H. Mumford, a merchant, were drowned in Baltimore, Sunday. The iron mountain train at Texarkana was robbed of a mail pouch, while the mail agent was eating his lunch in the depot. About a dozen citizens of Tyler county, W. Va., have been arrested for a white cap assault on James Anderson and wife. John B. Carpenter dug himself at Springfield, Mo., because he was destitute and penniless. He was once a member of congress.

Charles Price, a St. Paul miner, gave himself up to the police for murdering John McCallister, another miner, with a coal pick, in a quarrel over some money. Frederick Hitzel, a German glass maker of New York, shot Kate Murphy, aged 10, in the foot, and on being threatened with vengeance, shot himself fatally in the head. John Murray was drowned while bathing at Rockaway yesterday. A Mr Dawns and Dr. J. Neville, both of New York, were carried out by the undertow and had a very narrow escape from drowning. A horse caught in the ties of a railroad bridge at Sulphur, Ky., threw a freight train from the track. The engineer and fireman jumped. The fireman was killed by the engine falling upon him and the engineer had both legs broken. While men were piling a trestle on a new bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, yesterday, the best broke, and the trestle struck a barge containing 25 men, throwing them into the river. Many of the men were killed, and those who survived were seriously injured by falling trestles.

A fearful accident happened yesterday afternoon in the New Mass. Boston ship canal, England, which will entail heavy loss of life. Two workmen's trains, thro' some unexplained stupidity of a switchman, collided. Ten workmen were instantly killed and sixty others injured, of whom at least thirty will die.

A Postmaster by the Edge. NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—A few days ago Postmaster General Wanamaker to add two letter carriers to the force in order, it is said, that some Philadelphia costumers might receive the Philadelphia papers earlier. Postmaster Brown had not been consulted and did not approve of the expense. He offered the order, and when Mr. Wanamaker told the change was unnecessary and would not be made, adding that if the purpose of issuing a call for the annual state convention.