BUSINESS CARDS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Burkam Village, Que. T. H. Pelkie, Prop'r. Recently and thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Excellent sample rooms and a good livery.

DR. J. A. JOHNSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AT Ladd's Hotel, Chateaugay, N. Y.

KELLAS & MUNSILL.

Attorneys and Counselors. Office first door east of Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y.
F. P. KELLAS. R. E. MUNSILL.

JOHN I. GILBERT.

Attorney and Counselor. Office over Hubbard & Mallon's store, Main St., Malone, N. Y.

H. F. GERRING,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHATEAUGAY Lake, N. Y. Office at residence formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson.

R. E. THURBER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BRAINARDville, N. Y. Office at residence formerly occupied by Dr. Gehring.

J. WESLEY CAMPBELL, D. D. S.

Dental rooms over Sheldon's Drug Store. New and improved appliances. All work entrusted to me will be satisfactorily executed.

McCLARY & PADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office over Hubbard & Mallon's store, Malone, N. Y. Loans and collections.
EDWIN H. McCLARY. FRED'K G. PADDOCK.

S. A. BEMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. OFFICE OVER Williamson's store, 98 Main street, Malone, N. Y. Admitted to practice in the United States circuit and district courts.

MRS. J. E. BARRY,

Teacher of Vocal Culture,

Receives pupils at her house on

BOSTON STREET, MALONE, N. Y

Bank of Chateaugay.

LEVI PEAKE, President,
D. S. COONLEY, Vice-President,
GEO. HAWKINS, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:

A. M. BENNETT,	GEO. HAWKINS,
LEVI PEAKE,	D. S. COONLEY,
B. C. BORT,	EDWIN SMITH,
C. L. BENTLEY.	

Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

This bank is now open and ready for business. It is organized under the laws of the State of New York with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Drafts and checks on all points cashed.

Accounts of dealers given accommodations and facilities according to their full value.

Loans made on security of two good names, or on of real estate.

Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold, and all the ordinary transactions of a bank of deposit and loan conducted fairly and promptly. We aim to be careful and conservative, so as to render the institution a depository for those who may trust us with their funds.

GEO. HAWKINS, Cashier

F. H. PERCY,

Agent, is prepared to furnish the people of

CHATEAUGAY LAKE
AND VICINITY
—WITH—

GROCERIES,
TINWARE,
YANKEE NOTIONS

and such other goods as are kept in a country store,

AND SOLICITS A SHARE OF PATRONAGE

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

[illegible]

HILL'S TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other

Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 48.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used Morphine, Opodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. W. L. LUTEGAY.

Address all Orders to
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.
(In writing please mention this paper.)

CLEVELAND'S POSITION

On the Financial Question Clearly Set Forth.

OPPOSED TO FREE COINAGE.

Is a Friend of Silver But a Re-adjustment of the Currency is Necessary—A Sound and Staple Dollar—Favors Immediate Repeal.

The Atlanta *Constitution* printed the following letter from President Cleveland, to Governor Northen, in which the President states his position on the financial question at some length.

The letter is in reply to one written by Governor Northen on the 15th instant.

The Governor refuses to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that he presented a graphic condition of the political situation in Georgia and the south, and urged upon the President the expediency of a public utterance from him, more comprehensive than his recent message, as to the proper policy to be pursued by Congress upon questions affecting the stringency of the times and the needs of the people.

It is understood in his letter Governor Northen pointed out inroads being made in the Democratic party by the Populists by reason of the neglect or delay on the part of the Democratic majority in Congress to meet legislation on the line of the party platform and pledges. He dwelt especially upon the financial condition and political unrest of the farmers of the South, who constitute so great a proportion of the Democracy.

The President's reply to that letter was as follows.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C.—Hon. J. W. Northen.—My Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of the product of his toil. I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing us upon a firm foundation and credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money. I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

Within the limit of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes.

In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon or patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation.

My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE American Wire Nail Mills, at Anderson, Indiana, resumed with 60 men on a non-union basis.

THE Whittenton Mills, at Taunton, Massachusetts, started all its departments on full time, giving employment to over 1000 persons.

THE Switchmen of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at Louisville, Ky., went on strike. It is feared the whole system may be tied up.

OFFICIALS of the Big Four Railroad, at St. Louis, said that they "had information that all unions had agreed to submit to the reduction in wages."

THE Diamond Plate Glass Works of Kokoma, In iana, resumes work in the polishing departments after a suspension of four weeks. The grinds will re ume this week.

THE trouble between the Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Association has been settled. There is a reduction of about 10 per cent. in wages, but it is not fixed, being on a sort of sliding scale.

THE Grievance Committee of the Big Four Railroad, met in Cincinnati to count the votes of the various orders of trainmen. It is understood that the conductors voted against, and the firemen and trainmen in favor of a strike. Under the rules of the federation of the five orders no strike can be declared, but it is possible the rule may be changed.

APPLICATION was made in the United States Circuit Court, at Mobile, Ala., for an injunction against Frank Scheuermann and other striking Louisville and Nashville employees, to restrain them from interfering with workmen sent to Mobile to fill their places. No new men have been secured by the railroad company on account of this interference, the men being sent out of town as soon as they arrive.

THE miners as well as the operators throughout the Centre and Clearfield districts in Pennsylvania, have been notified that Factory Inspector Watchorn will visit that region in reference to the demands of the miners, to take action against those operators who are breaking the semi-monthly pay law. The miners claim that they have not yet received pay for work done in July. The demands for prosecution are almost entirely from miners employed by the smaller operators.

A ROUGH DAY AT THE FAIR.

The Paid Admissions L st Week Over a Million.

Umbrellas, waterproofs and light overcoats were needed Sunday at the Exposition to keep dry and warm. There was no heavy or steady rain, but the day's enjoyment of the silent Exposition was marred by decidedly unpleasant autumn weather. The people passed through the pay gates just the same and to see the same parts of the Exposition that they have been coming to see every Sunday since the first of May—the fine art treasures, the Plaisance resorts and the architectural beauties of the Fair.

The only special event was a private display at night for the press, officials and electrical experts of the "cloudy projector," an invention of L. H. Rogers, of Cleveland, O. The exhibition was given on the east plaza of the Administration building. The projector is an electrical apparatus for throwing signs, pictures and characters of any description in legible outlines upon the clouds several thousand feet, so that they can be plainly seen and read from the earth.

The weekly attendance keeps on increasing, and it is predicted by many that 20,000,000 will be the paid record for the six months. The total attendance for last week was 1,133,482, making a grand total up to date of 13,504,778.

Two hundred men lost their lives by the sinking of the Russian cruiser Rossaika in the Gulf of Finland a few days ago.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nathaniel Catlin, aged ninety-seven years, father of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, of Brooklyn, and father-in-law of ex-Secretary Tracy, died near Oswego, N. Y.——George Walker, probably the biggest man in the United States, died in Rockland, R. I.——The steamer Vincenzo Fiori, from Genoa, was refused permission to land at various ports, and now lies off Santos with its many cholera-stricken patients.——A lumber trust has been formed in the West which takes in every lumber magnate doing business on the Mississippi and its tributaries.——Two Chinamen ran amuck in a crowd in Chicago, seriously stabbed two men and cut another in the arm.——A special car on the Chicago and Grand Trunk road was wrecked in a collision. Henry A. Newland and wife were instantly killed, the porter seriously hurt and others badly injured.——Mrs. Sarah Miller, of Dallastown, Pa., committed suicide.——A crazy man, who imagined that the souls of himself and children were being sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, caused a panic in the hall by firing at the operators on the floor and the visitors in the galleries. Three persons were wounded, and the lunatic was knocked down and overpowered by one of the officers of the building.

Lulu Beaudette, a girl of thirteen years, committed suicide in Minneapolis.——The Bucks county (Pa.) commissioners offered a reward of $5 0 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Highly. District Attorney Applebach is at work on several clues, but nothing has yet developed.——Fred Clark, of City Farm, Pa., was held up by four men at McKeesport. At first one of the men asked Clark for fifty cents. On being refused he attacked Clark. His accomplices also commenced to beat Clark. A crowd soon gathered but the robbers escaped. They were subsequently captured.——An attempt was made to wreck the Cincinnati express on the Vandalia line, near Staunton, in Clay county Ind. A rail had been removed and placed so as to throw the entire train down a ten-foot embankment.——Samuel G. Strothart killed his wife and himself in Pittsburg.——The Augustus Lutheran Church at Trappe, Pa., celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

The extensive stables of the Stark County Agricultural Association were destroyed by fire in Canton, Ohio, and with them perished thirty valuable head of cattle that were on exhibition at the fair.——The Supreme Court of Indiana decided that an act of the legislature legislating a court and attorney out of office is invalid.——William T. Trimmer, a baker, living in Lambertville, N. J., sprang off a moving train of the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Warren-street crossing in Trenton. One of his legs and both of his hands were cut off. He died within an hour.——It is officially denied that the Lackawanna has secured control of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan road. It is further stated that it is the policy of the management not to own property west of Buffalo.——The Consumer's Oil Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, has filed a certificate of incorporation in the Hudson county (N. J.) clerk's office. The company's main office will be in New York with branches in Ohio and New Jersey. The directors of the company are: H. G. Stewart, of New York; Albion L. Page, of Stanley, N. J., and Walstein F. Donithist, of Columbus, Ohio.

Milo Wilson shot his baby sweetheart, Ida Warman, a girl of eleven years, in Williamsport, O.——Edward Wheary killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holly Wheary, near Fredericktown, N. B.——Arthur W. Campbell was arrested in Boston on the charge of passing worthless checks on dry goods houses.——M. C. Percival, the defaulting cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank in Lewiston, Me., died in the state prison at Thomaston.——Five colored men, convicted of various murders, were hanged in Atlanta, Ga.——Adolphus Reynohl, one of the associate justices of Lebanon county, Pa., died of pneumonia, aged eighty-three years. At the time of his death Judge Reynohl was president of the Farmers' Bank, of Lebanon, and was interested in a number of enterprises.——Fire destroyed the cotton compress and railroad depot at Mundler, La.——The mattress factory of W. H. Foster in New Orleans was burned.——Two trainmen were killed and several injured by the collision of a passenger train and a freight on the Knoxville and Cumberland Gap branch of the Louisville and Nashville near Hazel Patch, Ky. Misunderstanding of an order by one of the train crew is given as the cause of the wreck.

Many Americans are gold prospecting in Mexico, and some rich finds are reported.——Thousands of Irishmen marched through a heavy rain in the parade in celebration of Irish Day at the World's Fair. Frank Millet, the director of decorations, tried to protect the hoisting of the Irish flag on the Electricity Building, but after it had been hauled down twice by his orders, the council of administration ordered him not to disturb it, and it remained up the remainder of the day.——At a funeral in Kingston, Wis., the floor of the house in which the services were held gave way, and twenty persons were badly injured.——Dull times have caused the Auburn Woolen Company of Auburn, N. Y., to go into voluntary liquidation, and 1450 operatives are thrown out of employment.——Robert T. Hunt shot and killed his wife in Indianapolis and then committed suicide.——Martin E. Boland, president of the Grand Rapids Typographical Union, committed suicide at his room taking morphine. At one time he owned and edited a newspaper in Kansas, and was once a member of the Kansas legislature.——Dr. M. H. Fogelsong was convicted in Hillsdale of having murdered his wife by poisoning her.

Nelson Kuney tried to kill his sweetheart in Adrian, Mich., and then killed himself. The young lady died from the fright.——Fire destroyed a number of business houses in Perry, Iowa.——William Morgan, a notorious West Virginia moonshiner, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Harman.——Frank S. McBeth, cashier of the Grand Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, who disappeared when the Grand Lodge met in Indianapolis, leaving a shortage of nearly $7,000, was located in Decatur, Ill. He is in a bad condition mentally. His son started to Decatur to bring him home.——Prof. Geo. M. Beard, county superintendent of instruction, was assassinated in bed in Franklin, Texas, by unknown parties. His brains were beaten out.——John Smith, Joseph Stober, and the latter's wife, Pauline Stober, were arrested in Hackensack, N. J., by State Detective Cornelius VanBlarcom, charged with atrocious assault and highway robbery. The victim was George Grady, superintendent of the brickyards at Little Ferry. His assailants felled him with a stone, and then relieved him of $600.——D. D. Merrill Company and D. D. Merrill, one of the largest book dealers and publishers in the Northwest, have made a voluntary assignment in St. Paul for the benefit of creditors. The Security Trust Company is named as the assignee in these cases.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

42ND DAY.—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate when, in what amounts and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has authorized the payment of interest on government bonds outstanding. Speeches against the Repeal bill were made by Mr. Cameron, (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bate (Dem.), of Tennessee. After these speeches Mr. Stewart occupied the remainder of the day's session.

43D DAY.—Senator Peffer met somewhat of a defeat in having a resolution of his laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. It was a call on the Treasury Department for information as to the anticipation of interest on United States bonds since 1861—information which Mr. Sherman said the senator could obtain for himself in any public library. A resolution intended to have an important bearing on the Repeal bill was offered by Mr. Dubois, proposing that no legislation relating to the federal election laws, the tariff or finance shall be considered until January, 1894, when the vacant seats from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming may be filled. The resolution went over, when Mr. Dubois is to speak upon it. After the Repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Perkins, made a speech against it, in which he declared himself a sincere believer in the use and coinage of both gold and silver. The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. Stewart.

44TH DAY.—In the Senate there was a lively debate between Senators Gorman and Wolcott following the Dubois resolution for the postponement of consideration of the Silver bill, the tariff and the Federal Election laws until January next, so that the vacant seats from Montana, Washington and Wyoming may be filled in the meantime. The day's debate closed by a speech from Mr. Teller, in which he defended Mr. Stewart against the animadversions to which he had been subjected on account of his discussing the President's course.

45TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar denounced the revived charge that Ernest Seyd the French writer, had much to do with the action of the House Committee on Banking many years ago, when Mr. Hoar's colleague, Mr. Hooper, was chairman of the committee. Mr. Peffer began another speech on the Silver Repeal bill.

46TH DAY.—Senators Harris of Tennessee, and Morgan, of Alabama made attacks in the Senate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. Senator Cameron, presented a petition bearing the signature of Mr. Wharton Barker, and probably more than a hundred business men and firms of Philadelphia asking the Senate to preserve the protective character of the tariff, and the integrity of silver as a money metal.

47TH DAY.—The only incident that marked the session of the Senate was the speech made by Mr. Chandler on his resolution calling for information on the subject of the Fairchild Commission that has been holding its session on the New York Custom House. The repeal was taken up, and a speech in favor of it was made by Mr. Camden (Dem.) of West Virginia. Then Mr. Peffer continued and finished the speech which he began on Thursday.

HOUSE.

42ND DAY.—The proceedings in the House were conducted without a quorum. The report of the Committee on Accounts was agreed to. The Printing bill was taken up but not disposed of. Mr. Morse attacked Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Cummings introduced a bill for an international agreement for reporting, marking and removing derelicts. Mr. Erdman introduced a bill to impose a tax on succession to real estate and legacies.

43D DAY.—The debate upon the Federal Election Repeal bill was begun in the House. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who, in Mr. Fitch's absence, is in charge of the measure, delivered a speech upon the question. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, replied, defending the election laws. Without transacting further business, the House adjourned.

44TH DAY.—In the House, Representative Morse became indignant because some clippings, pertaining to his speech, had been omitted from the Record, whereupon he declined to permit business to proceed in the absence of a quorum. Three hours of the session were occupied before Mr. Bland could get the resolution passed, which called on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reason why he had not bought 4,500,000 ounces of silver in each of July and August, as required by the Sherman law.

45TH DAY.—The debate in the House on the Federal Election Repeal bill was continued. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, became involved in a personal controversy, which, at one time, promised to become exciting, but finally lapsed into insignificance. Prior to this time there had been a colloquy between Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, wherein the epithet of "false-hood" was passed, but this also ended amicably.

46TH DAY.—In the House the debate on the Federal Election Laws Repeal Bill was resumed, the speakers being Messrs. Gillett, of Massachusetts; Lacey, of Iowa; Blair, of New Hampshire; De Armond, of Missouri, and Wheeler, of Alabama.

47TH DAY.—In the House the debate of the bill to repeal the federal election laws was continued. Speeches were made by Representative Patterson and Warner for the bill and Mccall against it.

A CRASH AT A FUNERAL

The Floor Gives Way, and Twen y Peasons Are Injured.

An accident occurred at Kingston, Wis., which resulted in the injury of a score of persons, and one, at least, will die. The funeral of Mrs. Bow, wife of Assemblyman Bow, was being held, and the house was crowded. The services had hardly begun when there was a crackling of timbers, followed by a crash, and the floor of the building collapsed. Under the main apartment in which nearly all the people had assembled was a cellar, and into this sixty persons were precipitated. They were entangled in the debris of broken timbers, flooring and furniture, and it was some time before they could be extracted; when the rescuers had assisted all from the cellar, it was found that one-third of the number, who went down with the floor, were hurt, fully twenty receiving severe bruises and cuts. Mrs. Vanberg, who was badly crushed and injured internally, will die.

MRS. BLAND, the wife of Silver Dollar Bland, is said to be as keen a free-silver advocate as her widely-known husband. She never misses a debate when this subject is on.

28 DROWNED.

Their Almost Instant Death in Michigan Mine.

FLOODED BY THE RIVER.

The Stream Rapidly Filled the Drifts But Eighteen of the Miners Managed to Escape—The Workings Believed to Have Been Practically Ruined.

A despatch from Crystal Falls, Mich., says: With a terrific rush the water of the Michigamme River broke through a bed weakened by mining into the Mansfield mine, between 9 and 10 at night, drowning twenty-eight men who were at work directly under the cave-in. There were forty-six men in the mine when the accident occurred, but eighteen of them who were working in the lower levels managed to escape.

None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured. The news was slow in reaching the outside world. The nearest telegraph office is at Crystal Falls, six miles away, and though a railroad track runs into the Mansfield mine camp it was only used to haul out ore and bring in supplies. A courier came out to Crystal Falls. It is believed to have been the worst disaster that ever occurred in the Lake Superior iron region.

When the night shift went on duty it was noticed that more water was coming into the mine than usual, but no alarm was felt by the men at the pumps, as they managed to keep the drifts free. The miners pursued their work as on every night when they started in to pass the twelve hours under the ground earning bread for their families. Suddenly, a few minutes after 9, there was a loud report and an overpowering rush of water, and the men felt themselves being overwhelmed by an avalanche of mud, ore, and water.

So fast came the flood that it is doubtful whether the men on the upper levels had time to drop their tools and run for their lives to the old shaft. Had any of them reached the perpendicular opening, however, it would have availed them nothing, for the shaft known as "Old No. 1," collapsed as soon as the water reached and undermined its base. This occurred precisely at 9:30 and it was then known to those in charge of the mine that the men in the upper level had been trapped and drowned like rats by an accident which had been long expected. Had there been time the men might have descended by some means to the lower levels and crossed over to shaft No. 2, but the inrushing flood came too fast and it is thought that most of them met death within five minutes after the break occurred.

The men at work in the lower levels were warned in time to escape. A few minutes after 9 they heard an ominous roar, and at once suspecting the cause dropped their picks and fled for their lives. The water, pursuing as it did the devious course necessary in running from one level to another, was already astride of the lower levels when the men reached the shaft, and were drawn up from what seemed certain death. The news of the disaster sped on swift wings throughout the little hamlet, and a wild cry of alarm was voiced by the inhabitants as they rushed from their homes and gathered about the shaft just the last one of the eighteen men was brought to the surface.

There was a call for volunteers, which was at once answered, to descend the only available shaft and succor, if possible, any miners who might possibly be found alive. But the courage and strong intent of the hardy miners was of no avail, and the waters had hardly reached the lower level shaft, and the angry roar which greeted the would-be rescuers as they peered over into the dark channel at once precluded all hope of rescue, and the twenty-eight men were given up.

The Mansfield mine is situated on the banks of the Michigamme River, about six miles east of Crystal Fall, the county seat of Iron county. It has been worked between three and four years, and has shipped about 500,000 tons of Bessemer ore.

ARMED WITH RIOT GUNS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Takes Precautions Against Robbers.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has equipped all its express trains throughout with "riot guns" for the reception of train robbers. Every employe has one of the guns on the trains. They will discharge six cartridges containing seventy-two buckshot in three seconds and tear an eight-inch hole through anything. They are considered the fastest rapid-firing gun extant, known as the 1893 Winchester model.

"The railroads have got to begin and arm their men," said Mr. Dutton. "We hope we will not have occasion to use the 'riot guns,' but if we do, our men will shoot to kill every one of them. The guns can be fired off as fast as you can turn your left hand. I think that if any train robbers give our men a half a chance there will be some without any heads at all. The pay car has been equipped with the guns, in addition to all the express trains of the system, and the pay car men are also fitted out with revolvers. There are six men on our pay train armed with 'riot guns' and revolvers, and every employe on our express trains has a 'riot gun.' We began to put the guns into service on the trains three days ago, as fast as the trains came in."

A riot occurred in Hamburg when the health officers attempted to enforce sanitary ordinances in a suburb peopled with the poorer classes. A policeman was killed in the fight.

THE East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company announces a cut of from five to ten per cent. in the wages of trainmen over the entire system. The men will submit to the reduction.

ARMED men will accompany every train hauling express or mail cars from Chicago to any point east, west or south in future.