

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

More than ten thousand women are candidates for employment at the World's fair. Mrs. Palmer herself has received nearly 7,500 applications from women for positions.

Nor content with prosecuting the publishers of Sunday papers, the so-called Law and Order society in Pittsburgh announces that the publishers of Monday papers are to be prosecuted if they have any work done on them before midnight.

In England they have an institution known as the Rural District Nursing association. The nurses are in training two years at a cost of \$250. Each nurse has a salary of \$125 to \$150, with board and lodging, and a donkey cart in which to go the rounds of a district of 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

A subscription has been started to bring the great Wisconsin monolith to Milwaukee and erect it in one of the city parks. The stone said to be the largest ever quarried was intended as part of the Wisconsin exhibit at the World's fair, but the legislature refused to defray the cost of its transportation.

The crusade against cholera is begun in earnest in Pittsburgh, and will be carried on in a business-like manner. A corps of sanitary inspectors has been started out to make a house to house canvass of the entire city. The city has been districted for the purpose and inspectors will thoroughly examine one district at a time.

The highest recorded speed ever achieved by a locomotive was recently made by a compound engine on a New York road, when it covered a mile in 37 seconds. This is at the terrific rate of 97 1/4 miles an hour, and almost reaches the theoretical 100 miles an hour, which some believe is to be the ordinary speed of the fast trains of the future.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, of New Brunswick, N. J., has issued an address to the electricians of the country, asking them to raise money to put the tombs of Benjamin Franklin and his wife in good order, erect a new fence and a bronze memorial tablet. At present the graves are sadly neglected, the tombstones going to decay because of the lack of cement, and the fence about them an ugly and tawdry iron one.

A WRITER who seems to understand his subject says that the English locomotive is the finest thing of its kind, but that it can not be sold in the markets of the world to compete with the American locomotive. The reason is that it is built to run on the finest road-bed that can be made and will not bear the conditions to which it is subject on the roads of this or most other countries.

AFTER resting many years without a monument to mark his grave and perpetuate his fame, America's greatest ornithologist, Audubon, is to have a fitting memorial. The unveiling will take place April 26. Audubon lies in Trinity cemetery in upper New York. The monument, costing \$10,000, has the form of a ruin and its shaft is ornamented with designs of animals and birds.

THE Kilauwea crater in the Sandwich Islands, is the largest active volcano in the world. Four thousand four hundred feet above the sea level there is an oval opening nine miles in circumference, with vertical sides 1,000 feet deep, and covered at the bottom with a lake of liquid lava. Around the edge and from the midst of this fiery lake fifty-one conical craters send forth jets of boiling lava.

At Johnstown, Pa., the Johnson Co. has made interesting tests with its new electric welding machine on the street car tracks. The machine was stopped over a joint and the current turned on. In less than a minute the rails at the ends began to change color, and inside of three minutes the iron was raised to a white heat. The ends of the rails were brought together under pressure and a perfect weld was made.

THE Australian tree ferns now on the World's fair grounds are the most unique that ever left that country. Some of the specimens are sixty feet high and weigh about two tons each. Larger ones could not be transported, and these were picked from whole forests which grow on the swamps of Australia. These ferns are not parasites, but epiphytes, and, although they do not live on the blood of the tree, they ultimately destroy its growth.

The adulteration of baking powder may be detected by a simple experiment. If alum is present in the powder, and this is usually the adulterant used in place of cream of tartar, which is more expensive, it may be detected by scattering a little of the powder in a glass of cold water. The alum, if present, will sink to the bottom of the glass, a heavy white sediment. The powder containing cream of tartar will produce more foam and not have much sediment.

It is said that the Chinese are disposed to follow the advice of the Six Companies, which have brought them to this country and which control them, and will refuse to register. If they do they will obey the companies rather than the law, which the opponents to the Chinese advance as best evidence of their unfitness to live in this country. By obeying the law they are protected, but if they get into the courts they will probably get the worst of it. The Chinese who are here can stay by complying with the law, which is designed to keep any others from coming over.

BLOODSHED IN BELGIUM.

The Universal Suffrage Riots Daily Growing Worse—A Pitched Battle at Mons in Which Four Strikers Are Killed—Troops Called Out.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The industrial revolution against the chamber of deputies is in full progress. The government has issued a decree calling out all the militia for the defense of the state. This means the mobilization of some 45,000 troops against the workingmen.

The feeling of unrest continues to spread. There is no denying the fact that the crisis is acute. Excited meetings in favor of universal suffrage are being held throughout the country. Everywhere impassioned appeals are made to those who live by toil to join the great demonstration now in progress.

The strikers at Mons have resorted to the use of dynamite to enforce their demands. A bomb exploded close to the Petit Wasines church with great violence, shattering the stained glass window of the church and doing other damage. There is no clew to the perpetrators, but the act is generally ascribed to the socialists.

The strikers indulged in all manner of threats against the government, and as the day wore on they became emboldened and determined to take possession of the town for a labor procession. When the mob attempted to march through the streets it was met by a strong detachment of the civil guard. No attention was paid to the order to disperse. Hooting and yelling they attempted to march on, and defied the guards to fire upon them. The guard fired upon the crowd, but this did not effect their dispersal. On the contrary it only infuriated them, and a charge en masse was made upon the guard. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The main body of the strikers was broken up, but groups of struggling men could be seen in the side streets leading from the main thoroughfare. The battle was long and bitterly contested, but finally the guards were victorious. It is known that four of the miners were killed. Many of the rioters were wounded and a number were taken to the hospital. The killing of the four strikers has added greatly to the excitement in the town and there is danger of a more serious outbreak.

Men and women from the adjacent mining villages are flocking into Mons and the authorities are anxiously awaiting the events of the night. Mons is the center of the great Borinage coal mining district. Three-fourths of all the miners in Belgium are employed in this district. In the fight between the workingmen and civil guard in the streets of Mons fourteen soldiers were wounded. Three will not recover. They were removed to the hospital, where their anti-morsem statements were taken for the public prosecutor.

Many of the men employed at Antwerp in loading and discharging vessels and other work about the wharves did not quit work in obedience to the order of the men engineering the strike. This inflamed the strikers, who made an attack on the workers. The gendarmes took a hand in the affray. The strikers were armed with revolvers and used them. The gendarmes were quick to respond, and it is thought that several of the strikers were wounded. A number of the ringleaders among the strikers were wounded.

Some of the more enthusiastic and hot-blooded strikers at Grammont held an impromptu meeting at which fiery speeches were made. The gendarmes attempted to break up the meeting, but met with stout resistance. The fight was transferred to the street, and though the gendarmes had the advantage of arms and discipline the strikers struggled desperately and were only dispersed after a long contest and after two of the gendarmes and a large number of the rioters were seriously wounded.

In the Charleroi district, where 30,000 miners are employed, work in the mines may be said to be at a standstill, for 20,000 of the miners have quit work and are riotous. Most of these miners are miserably poor and they and their families are bound to suffer.

WRECKS ON THE ANN ARBOR.

Two Killed and Several Hurt in a Collision—Fireman Scalded by a Boiler Explosion.

FARWELL, Mich., April 18.—A collision occurred on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad about 4 miles north of here between a work train and a north-bound passenger train. Two men were killed and several were badly injured. One is missing. The injured were brought here. It is said that none of the passengers were injured.

The killed are: J. M. Unger, married, of Owosso, and Isaac Ruschell, Owosso. The injured: Frank Thompson, of Elsie, thigh broken and otherwise injured; O. S. Crouthers, of Owosso; James Pickering, of Farwell, seriously bruised. Several other laborers were more or less bruised and cut. The work train had been picking up some wrecked cars, and was backing up when the passenger train struck it.

Another accident occurred on the Ann Arbor road a mile north of Emery early Monday morning. The boiler of engine No. 38 exploded and fireman T. C. Wilson, of Pontiac, was scalded to death.

MURDER IN PRISON.

John Johnson Kills Two Fellow-Convicts at Auburn, N. Y., and Wounds Two Others.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 18.—John Johnson, who is known as "the blue nigger from Clyde," ran amuck in the broom shop of Auburn prison Monday morning. He was armed with a sharp knife used in cutting broomcorn and first attacked Charles Peck, a fellow-convict from Westchester county. Leaving him dead in his tracks he next fatally stabbed Daniel Britton, a convict, and wounded two others before he was shot by a keeper and rendered powerless.

BRITONS ARRIVE.

Her Majesty's Great Warships in Rendezvous in Hampton Roads.

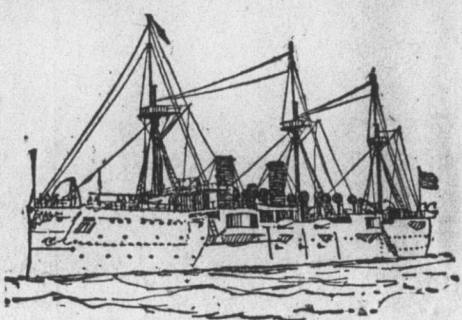
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 18.—The biggest naval show ever seen in American waters dawned over Chesapeake bay Monday morning. Over a restless sea, silvered by a bright sunshine, came Great Britain's big cruisers, jacks flying, guns booming and pennants whirling. From a dozen mastsheads, from forts and warships, all up and down the roads there began the rattle and roar of salutes, nation saluting nation, rear admirals saluting vice admirals and flagships saluting commanders. Within the space of twenty minutes around 9 o'clock the



ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

forts and double line of ships shattered the air with over 100 guns as the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy paid their noisy respects to each other.

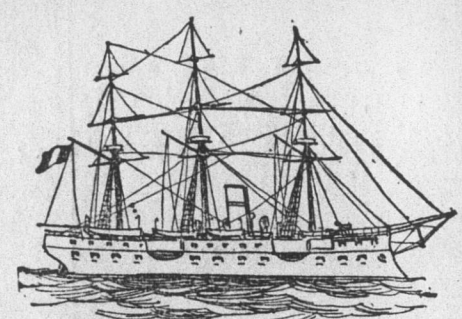
It was truly a grand spectacle as her majesty's five cruisers came sweeping in to join the mighty warships already clustered in Hampton roads. The mighty Blake led the way. She is the greatest ship that will be seen at the review. She is the heaviest, has the largest crew, and above all, she carries the British vice admiral, the ranking officer of the entire assemblage, a commander who takes precedence over the three American rear admirals and the only naval officer who is entitled to the glory of fifteen guns. Following the giant Blake came the Magicienne, the Tartar, the Australia and the Partridge, all with the British jack flowing boldly from the stems. All were trim and no description would tell how proud the Britishers looked as they came into the roads.



THE U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

Before the Blake was opposite the extreme east end of the American line the fort began to boom the national salute of twenty-one guns to the British flag. The Blake responded gun for gun. The other foreign vessels dropped anchor before answering, but the Blake bore down the line, firing as she went. As the fort finished the Philadelphia began its salute of fifteen to the vice admiral. The Blake gave fifteen guns to the American rear admiral; the Jean Bart, Giovanni Bausan and general admiral joined in with fifteen each for Vice Admiral John Hopkins, K. C. B., and the noise was as though a hundred thunderbolts were splintering themselves overhead. The British vessels came to a military halt in the places assigned to them.

Along toward 3:30 o'clock the people gathered along the water front saw a tall-masted ship bearing in toward the feet. She did not have the build of a war vessel, but those who had field glasses saw that she carried Holland's



THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP ARETHUSE.

flag. It was the Van Speyk. She left Bermuda only a few hours after the British squadron and came in on good time. When she was a mile away the guns at the fort began to belch the twenty-one salutes. The Van Speyk steamed slowly on her way and did not respond until she halted just south of the flagship, Philadelphia, where she began the return, after which she fired the rapid salutes to Admiral Gherardi and Admiral Hopkins until the air was murky with Dutch smoke.

Just as the nerves of the populace were beginning to quiet the French vessel Hussard came into the roads to join the Jean Bart, and all the riot was repeated. These two ships that came in are old-fashioned craft and might have gone by unnoticed if it had not been for their flags.

Decline in May Wheat.

CHICAGO, April 18.—May wheat declined three and one-half cents per bushel during the first hour's trading on change. July was also weak and declined one cent during the same period. As all the news was of a bullish character the decline is thought to be in a great measure due to further selling by the clique. Partridge both bought and sold July, but did nothing in May, and it was generally supposed that whatever had been his shortage in the latter delivery had been settled by him privately at seventy-nine cents on Saturday.

BELGIANS WIN THE DAY.

Manhood Suffrage Granted—The Chamber of Representatives Compelled to Grant the Demands of the Desperate and Down-trodden Workmen.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—The people have won their desperate fight for universal suffrage. Several lives have been sacrificed and the country is still in a condition of riot, but it is hoped further bloodshed will be avoided. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph which they had achieved. The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 119 to 12, adopted universal suffrage, with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property, according to the amount and situation of the property. Cheers within the chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that waited the result of the voting outside the chamber.

Disturbances occurred in several places during the night, but there was no concerted attempt to rebel against the king. The movement was directed entirely against the chamber of deputies and the ministers who opposed the workingmen's demands for the right to vote when they reach legal age, without any property qualification whatever. The king is in favor of a wide extension of the suffrage.

It is expected that the decision in favor of universal suffrage will have an allaying effect upon the popular excitement and agitation, which had been rapidly assuming the dimensions of a general insurrection. The dread of a terrible uprising of the people similar to that of the French revolution in its resistless rage against privilege and power had the effect of bringing the chamber of representatives around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that had the chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

In view of the action of the deputies, the labor leaders resolved at a meeting held Tuesday evening to advise the abandonment of the general strike. At the same time they decided to issue to the people a manifesto against the Nysen bill, which proposes the combination of plural voting and universal suffrage. The leaders will urge the people to follow up their victory by agitating unceasingly for universal suffrage pure and simple.

Police and workmen had several encounters yesterday and six rioters have been seriously injured. Nevertheless, the end of the riots is believed to be near. The decision of the labor leaders to abandon the strike has produced a general feeling of relief.

The most serious disturbance occurred at Bourghout, where the troops called upon a mob to disperse. Their demand was not obeyed and the soldiers charged upon the crowd with fixed bayonets. Four strikers were killed and fifteen others received more or less serious injuries by bayonet thrusts.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Several Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed—Seven Victims of an Arkansas Storm.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 19.—The Capital's Osage City, Kan., special says: About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the worst windstorm, accompanied by rain and hail, ever experienced in this country passed over Osage City and in the space of two or three minutes destroyed about forty buildings of an average value of \$500 each. Many others were more or less injured. Nearly all the buildings in the business part of town suffered in some way. Two persons are known to have died from injuries received—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Waggoner (colored)—and at least thirty are badly hurt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.—News was received here Tuesday of a cyclone in Foreche valley, Scott county. The town of Boles was almost entirely destroyed. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured. The path of the storm was a half a mile in width and everything was swept before it. The bodies of a number of the killed were carried over half a mile by the storm. It is impossible to get full particulars, but it is known that at least seven persons were killed and the number may be much larger.

SHORT OF CASH.

Financial Difficulties of Reputed Millionaires—A. G. Yates, of Rochester, N. Y., Assigns—Liabilities \$1,000,000—H. H. Warner Is Involved.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19.—The business community was surprised Monday to receive the news of the failure of H. H. Warner and A. G. Yates. Mr. Warner is the famous kidney cure man and Mr. Yates is a prominent coal man. He was one of the dealers recently tried for conspiracy. Two mortgages were filed in the county clerk's office; both are held by the Bank of Monroe. The first covers the house of H. H. Warner on East avenue to the amount of \$100,000. The second is a blanket mortgage on the estate of A. G. Yates to the same amount. Warner and Yates have endorsed each other's paper heavily. Mr. Yates withdrew from the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, of Buffalo, Saturday, and his failure does not involve that firm.

The amount of Mr. Yates' paper is nearly \$1,000,000, of which \$400,000 is due to Rochester banks. Saturday Yates retired from the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates.

FIVE MEN SLAIN.

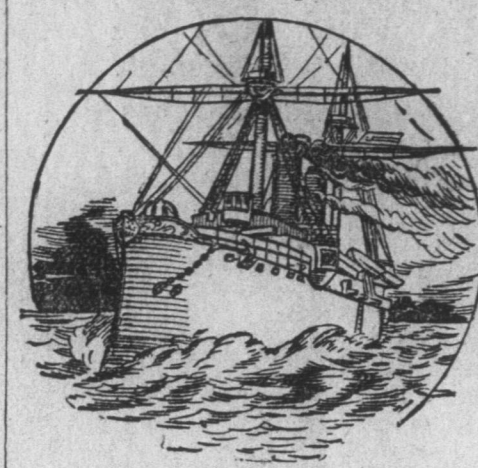
Blasting Powder in a Colorado Tunnel Ignited by a Current of Electricity with Shocking Results.

LEADVILLE, Col., April 19.—At the Buck-Invanhoe tunnel, the line of the Colorado Midland 18 miles west of here, a terrible explosion occurred at an early hour Tuesday morning. Five men were killed and eight seriously injured. The extent of the damage cannot be told now. An employee who came in from the tunnel says the explosion was a terrific one. The direct cause was the lighting of powder by the turning on of a current of electricity which communicated to the powder.

THE GERMANS GET THERE.

Arrival in Hampton Roads of the Fatherland's Crack Warships—Their Generous Welcome.

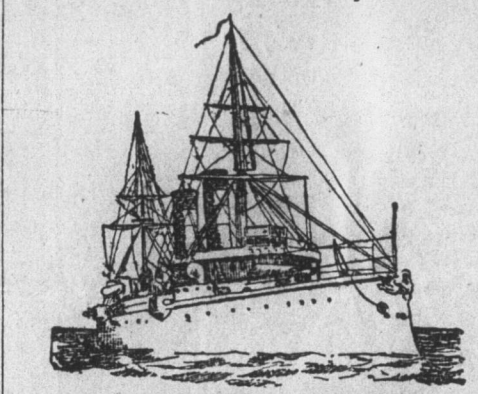
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 19.—Germany came in with smoke and glory. It was just dusk. The warships had remained quiet for several hours. The crowd on the wharf and floating around in the double-decked steamers were saying that the day would end without any more foreign arrivals. They did not see the great white ironclad bearing toward the Point, with another stanch warship following slowly in her wake. The big Kaiserin Augusta, with her two towering masts, three yellow smokestacks and long tapering ends, was not observed through the forest of masts and pennants until she



THE U. S. CRUISER ATLANTIC.

swung around the east end of the fleet and began blazing away while steaming down the lines. The Kaiserin Augusta has nothing but big guns, and her salute of twenty-one guns to the stars and stripes over the fort simply shook the Old Point and jolted the water into choppy waves.

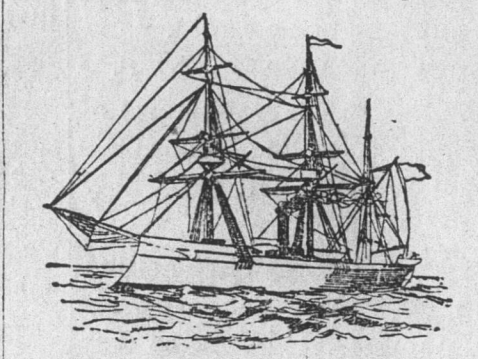
They boomed and roared until only the masts showed above the masses of smoke, and the Seadler coming behind was forgotten and lost to view. Then the fort began to answer with twenty-one guns to the German flag, and as it concluded the Kaiserin, which had come to a point opposite the Blake, turned loose fifteen thunderbolts for the English vice admiral, and the Blake returned seven to Capt. Buchel of the German cruiser, who was standing on the bridge in full uniform scanning the roads and directing the fire. The Kaiserin fired starboard and port, fore and aft. She turned loose all her guns, and in her tribute to the two admirals raised such a glorious rumpus that the disturbance made by the Blake



THE BRITISH CRUISER BLAKE.

Monday morning was as nothing in comparison. The Philadelphia popped away an answer of seven to the thirteen guns for Rear Admiral Gherardi, who was on shore in his civilian clothes, the two Germans kept up on their way east and the Kaiserin Augusta dropped anchor just west of the Van Speyk, and southwest of the Philadelphia, west of it 300 yards, the Seadler halted and almost immediately two barges manned by sturdy German sailors came ashore for mail.

Admiral Bancroft Gherardi stood on the quarter deck of the Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon taking a good look at the great show now being given in Hampton roads. Within a radius of 1 mile from the flagship where the admiral's pennant was dancing in a lazy northwest wind no less than 100 craft were either anchored or shifting about



THE FRENCH CRUISER HUSSARD.

over the blue waves. The flags of seven nations were flying. They were: The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland.

THREE KILLED.

Fatal Explosion in a Mine Blacksmith Shop at Tower, Minn.

TOWER, Minn., April 19.—A disastrous explosion occurred Tuesday in the blacksmith shop of the Minnesota mine here. Three men were killed outright, nine others suffered serious injuries, two of whom will probably die. Several others were slightly injured. The dead are Jacob Kolharer, limbs blown off; J. B. Nettle, jugular vein severed; Charles Tolson, gaspipe driven through chest. The explosion was no doubt due to the presence of a quantity of dynamite in the gaspipes, which had at some time been used as a "gun" in opening "raises" that had been clogged. The moment the steam hammer struck a blow in breaking the pipe the explosion followed.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Terrible Result of an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine Near Lima, O.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—A special to the Dispatch from Lima, O., says: A terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred about noon at the High Explosive company's magazine, 2 miles from this city. Clark Robinson's head was torn off, and Benjamin Dove, the man who had a huge gash blown in his side at a previous explosion three months ago, was blown 40 feet and so badly injured that he died before he was taken to the ambulance. The "force" of the explosion shook houses and broke windows 2 miles from the scene.

LANSING FIRMS FAIL.

A Lumber Company and an Iron and Engine Plant in the Michigan Capital Forced to Give Heavy Mortgages—A Savings Bank Suspends in Consequence—Fears of Run on Other Banks.

LANSING, Mich., April 19.—The Lansing Lumber company and the Lansing Iron & Engine works, the former with a capital of \$200,000 and the latter capitalized at \$100,000, and both under practically the same management, of which Orlando F. Barnes is president, executed mortgages covering all their real estate and chattels Tuesday to O. M. Barnes. The mortgagee is the father of the head of the companies and has endorsed their paper to the extent of \$565,000. In addition to this he is their creditor in the sum of \$138,000, and it is to secure this aggregate of \$703,000 that the mortgages are given.

About two-thirds of the paper is held by the local banks, the Central Michigan savings bank, of which O. F. Barnes is president, carrying the largest amount. About half is secured by gilt-edged collateral in addition to the senior Barnes' indorsement. Having thus assumed the practical control of both institutions, the mortgagee will continue the business of both concerns, which he will personally manage. The assets of the company, although not definitely ascertained, are estimated at \$800,000. To this Mr. Barnes will add his private fortune of \$1,000,000, and expresses entire confidence in his ability to meet the liabilities, which foot up \$900,000.

The news of the execution of the mortgages caused a run to be made on the Central Michigan savings bank. This was met until 3 o'clock, an hour before the regular time for suspending business, when, although a large amount of cash remained on hand, the doors were closed on the advice of State Bank Commissioner Sherwood, who took immediate possession of the institution and commenced an examination of its affairs. This examination cannot be completed for several days, but the commissioners think the bank officials justified in asserting the solvency of the bank, and its ability to pay all depositors in full. He anticipates a resumption of business when the examination is completed.

The other banks are fortifying themselves to meet the drafts which will doubtless be made upon them to-day. All are confident of their ability to meet the emergency, and this opinion is shared by the business men generally. The mortgages executed by the lumber company secure \$366,000, and those by the iron and engine works \$335,000. No paper has been secured by the mortgagee, who says that every dollar of it will be taken care of.

SPECIAL FETE DAYS.

Complete List of the Dates Allotted for State and Other Celebrations.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Applications for the setting apart of special days during the fair for this and that kind of celebration are continually being received by the exposition authorities, and all are given careful consideration. Fifty-two such celebrations have already been approved and days set apart for them. Of course the majority are state days, when various states and territories will make special efforts to entertain the crowds of visitors, and each in turn attract attention to its individual advantages and resources. The state days so far arranged for are as follows:

May 10, Vermont; May 17, Washington; May 23, Wisconsin; May 24, Maine; June 8, Nebraska; June 17, Massachusetts; June 20, North Dakota; June 21, New Hampshire; July 24, Utah; August 18, North Carolina; September 4, New York; September 9, California; September 12, Maryland; September 13 and 14, Michigan; September 15, Kansas; September 16, New Mexico; September 18, Nevada; September 19, Colorado; September 20, Montana; September 21, Iowa; October 5, Rhode Island; October 11, Connecticut; October 13, Minnesota.

Celebrations by the representatives of foreign countries are scheduled as follows:

May 17, Norway; June 5, Denmark; June 14, France; June 15, Germany; June 23, Sweden; July 20, Columbia; July 26, Liberia; August 1, New South Wales; August 15, Italy; August 18, Austria; August 31, the Netherlands; September 1, Nicaragua; September 7, Brazil; September 15, Costa Rica; September 18, Mexico; October 12, Spain.

Other celebrations, including those of national societies, will be held as follows:

May 9, Catholic Knights of America; June 10, Travelers' Protective association; June 23, Millers' day; July 23, College fraternities; July 25, Commercial Travelers' day; July 27, Turner bund; August 2, the National Union; August 9, Knights of Pythias; August 12, Independent Order of Foresters; August 25, colored people; September 2, Catholic Education day; September 30, Patriotic Order Sons of America; October 12, Italian societies.

Many other days during the summer have been applied for by organizations of one kind and another, but the above list comprises all that have been officially allotted up to date. Several other states are expected to hold separate celebrations.

SAWING WORKS IN RUINS.

Fire Wipes Out a Big Swedish Plant, the Loss Reaching \$600,000.

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—The immense Ijusna Voxna sawing works at Soderhamn, in the Laen of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, have been destroyed by fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, communicating to the wharves and a number of lighters, and these also were destroyed. The loss amounts to about \$600,000. All the Swedish and several foreign insurance companies are involved in the loss.

A Big Firm of New York Brokers Fail for \$300,000.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Thomas M. Barr & Co., of No. 107 Front street, wholesale dealers and brokers in coffee, announced suspension of payment Tuesday. There was much excitement on the coffee exchange when the notification was received and a panic market followed. The liabilities may aggregate \$300,000, but this amount will be considerably reduced if the principal foreign customers of the house make good their margins. The failure is the result of the attempt to corner coffee by a syndicate organized about a year ago.