

DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY.

Sharpers Engage Bank Officers in Conversation and "Snatch" \$4,000.

An Easton, Pa., despatch says: Four thousand dollars was stolen from the Easton National Bank on Tuesday. Three men were engaged in the robbery. First a nicely-dressed man entered, and going to the discount window, asked: "What is your name?" "Bixler," answered the clerk. "You are the man I want to see, then," said the stranger. "I represent the Bixler estate in Germany," and then he began to talk with Bixler relative to a fortune left in the Old Country for the Bixler heirs. After some conversation he left.

A few minutes afterward a man stepped to the teller's window and addressed Chief Book-keeper Frank Sletter, who was serving in the absence of Mr. Jacob Holt, the teller. He asked Mr. Sletter to accept \$800 which he proffered, and held it for a note which would soon fall due on the bank.

Sletter told him it was not the custom to do business in that way when the makers of notes kept no account at the bank. However, the stranger could open an account if he liked. While saying this Sletter was counting the package of money. He found it to contain \$78, and told the man to take it back to the place where he got it and have the mistake corrected. The stranger got Sletter to count it again, and then saying he was satisfied the package was short, left the bank. He had held Sletter's attention about three minutes. A few minutes later Sletter missed a package of \$1 bills which had been in a safe in the rear of the vault in the rear of the counting-room.

Wm. Hackett, the cashier, returned from dinner at 1 o'clock, and Sletter informed him of the loss. An investigation was made at once, and it was found that a package containing \$4,000, mostly in \$1 bills, was gone. The package was bulky, and how the thief got it out unobserved is a mystery. The thief is a man with a beard, well dressed, and wearing tennis shoes with rubber soles. Sletter saw him come in. While he was talking to stranger No. 2, stranger No. 3 went to a desk at the left and began to write. Sletter does not remember seeing him after that time.

The theory is that the man entered the cashier's room from the lobby; entered the counting room, crept under a table, and getting into the vault, grabbed the first package he could, making his exit from the bank softly. Just a foot away was a smaller package containing \$100,000, and within a space four feet square and twelve inches from his hand was \$10,000. The whole affair took place in less than five minutes.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Bitter Language Used by a Minister's Wife.

A London cable says: Among the closing incidents of the Congregational Council was the proposed union with the Baptists. The proposal excited discussion in both communities. Dr. Noble's suggestion that the union scheme be first tried in local councils finds general acceptance. The official organ of the Baptists says that a close federation of the Church upon a mutually acceptable basis will strengthen them for a common attack upon the enemy's forces. If the united local councils succeed, a longer conference is certain to follow. Dr. Goodwin's vindication of Congregational orthodoxy roused Dr. Parker's ire. When interviewed, Dr. Parker said he would rather not speak on the subject at large; that his wife had written a letter which fairly represented his own thoughts. The wife's letter excels in strong language. She compares Dr. Goodwin to a theologian corpse that had lain in the grave for 200 years, and had been dragged out stinking with the grave clothes not too gracefully draped round him. To much more of this style of criticism. Dr. Parker adds that he was on a bed of sickness ten days, yet the delegates preaching in the Temple failed to remember him in their prayers, thus exemplifying their unholiness, and that they were so much concerned about their own orthodoxy as to neglect the simplest decencies of civilization.

THE MINING RIOTS.

Efforts Being Made to Effect a Compromise and End the Trouble.

A Knoxville, Tenn., special says: The general impression is prevalent that the Governor will come here this evening, and that some compromise will either be effected between him and the committee of miners, or that the troops will be sent immediately to the scene of the trouble. The only way in which the matter can be compromised, it seems, is for the lessees to withdraw the convicts.

A Knoxville special, timed 11.30 a. m., says: Governor Buchanan and Attorney-General Pickle arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. They were at once waited on by a deputation of miners, who are trying to effect a compromise and avoid bloodshed. The Governor is determined to establish law and order, and the troops are anxious to be on the move, especially those who were driven off on Monday. All sorts of rumors regarding the resistance to be offered the troops are afloat, and the Knoxville people encourage the strikers.

A Young Girl Butchered.

A Hazelton, Pa., despatch says: Mrs. Garoyer went huckleberrying yesterday morning and left her 13-year-old daughter at home to mind the baby. When she returned in the afternoon she found her daughter dead upon the floor in a pool of blood, her throat cut and a large carving knife close beside her. Her clothing was torn in numerous places. The box containing the savings of the family had been rifled, and the theory is that the thief was detected, and to screen himself added murder to theft. There is no clue to the murderer.

A statute to the Pope will be unveiled in Baltimore in October, at which Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

Princess Christian has settled £1,000 yearly on her daughter, Princess Louise. Prince Anhalt's father gives £300 with a furnished house in Berlin. Queen Victoria gives £500, and Emperor William gives £500 and two carriages and four horses, and pays the salaries of a lady and a gentleman-in-waiting.

Bicycles no longer can be ridden in Danish cities faster than the speed of a cab, by a decree of the Government.

THE MUTINOUS GUARDS.

They Barricade Themselves and Make Terms for Their Leaders.

THE OFFICERS BLAMED.

A London cable gives the following additional particulars of the disaffection in the Coldstream Guards: The officers accordingly repaired to the company rooms and argued with the mutinous privates, setting forth to them the disgrace which had fallen upon the Grenadiers, and holding up to them the prospect of being exiled from England. Finally the rebellious privates consented to parade, and were conducted to St. James' park in full marching order for their usual drill.

But, arrived upon the parade ground, the behavior and bearing of the Coldstreams was so glaringly insubordinate that their officers conceded that it would be advisable to march them back to Wellington barracks. This was done, the men returning to the barracks with the consciousness that they had at least won a partial victory. The officers, however, issued orders confining their commands to the barracks for three days as a punishment. In addition the officers ordered that the ten senior privates of the mutinous companies should be placed under arrest, with the view of trying them by court-martial for insubordination.

No sooner did the main body of the excited Guardsmen hear of this last order than ninety of them barricaded themselves in a room in the barracks, and declined to emerge until promised that the ten senior privates should not fare any worse than their comrades. A considerable time was spent parleying with the mutineers, and they were finally persuaded, on the ground that they would make matters worse for all concerned, to open the door and listen to their officers in an orderly manner. The mutinous Coldstreams were then addressed by General Hardinge, who, by judiciously stroking the soldiers' backs, figuratively speaking, succeeded in quieting them down. The mutiny of the Coldstreams is another illustration of the feeling of discontent which has been growing in certain corps in the British army for some time. Excessive drills, excessive punishments, excessive severity on the part of the officers and non-coms, with small pay, are said to be the causes of this discontent.

The Times confirms the story of the mutiny of the Coldstream Guards. It states that the work of the young men now composing the battalions, which was exceptionally severe during the German Emperor's visit, caused ill-feeling when the parade was ordered on Monday, but the officials quelled the disaffection, and the battalion paraded as usual.

WILL UPHOLD LAW.

The Tennessee Authorities Will Not Compromise With Rioting Miners.

A Knoxville despatch says: A mass meeting is being held at Coal Creek to-day, the result of which will not be known for several hours. The miners are perfectly quiet, and there are no troops nearer Coal Creek than Knoxville, 35 miles distance. The solution of the trouble for the present depends on the result of the meeting now being held. The impression is that in view of the extra session of the Legislature called to meet in September the miners will acquiesce in the decision of Gov. Buchanan to send the convicts back to the mines until the Legislature takes action on the convict lease question. If they do not, troops will almost certainly take the convicts back to Briceville to-morrow.

At a mass meeting of miners at Coal Creek to-day the committee which conferred with the Governor here yesterday made its report, and said the committee had received concessions and the miners ought to grant some. This did not meet with universal approval, but by unanimous vote it was decided to accept the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The gist of the resolutions was that the convicts should be returned to the mines, the miners guaranteeing that they would not be molested. The militia will be ordered home. Sixty days will be allowed to convene the Legislature, during which time no convict shall be molested and no property destroyed. The Miners' Committee returned to Knoxville this evening, and is now in conference with the Governor.

The conference between Governor Buchanan and the Miners' Committee ended without result. The Governor declined to consider the proposition for an armistice on the ground that it would be an implied compromise with violators of the law.

ON A MURDERER'S TRAIL.

New Hampshire Detectives Seeking Out a Montreal Refugee.

A Montreal despatch says: Three detectives and a Boston newspaper man arrived here to-day in search of Frank Almy, who lately murdered a young lady named Christie Warden at Fall River Junction, N. H. Almy was a farm laborer at Fall River Junction, and paid attention to Miss Warden, which that young lady did not reciprocate. Then Almy shot her in the breast. The murderer is about 28 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and has a dark moustache. After the murder he fled to Canada, and was traced to Sherbrooke. He had only 35 cents in his pocket, and it is thought he proposed to beat his way to Montreal. There is a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension. It was rumored here to-night that Almy, the New Hampshire murderer, had sailed on board the Allan line Mongolian, but the truth of the statement has not been confirmed. Messages have been sent to the English authorities to keep a look-out for him.

The wide world and his terms and his cousins and his aunts will be at Dundurn Park this afternoon.

Illinois has a larger railroad mileage than any other State in the Union; or to be more exact, it has 10,163 miles of main lines and 2,928 miles of sidings.

Mrs. Alexander, the British novelist, is of Irish parentage. A pen picture represents her as tall, handsome, somewhat portly of late years, endowed with a freshness of complexion that has defied middle age, with fair hair and blue eyes; she is a striking figure anywhere, a charming companion and a admirable conversationalist.—Public Opinion.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

What Will Happen if the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Get Together.

A Montreal despatch says: The rumored big railway deal has caused considerable talk in business and other circles here to-day. It was alleged that besides the three roads mentioned yesterday, viz., the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and New York Central, that the Boston & Maine road was to be included in the deal, which, if consummated, will form the greatest railway combination on the continent. "Probably the idea," said a well-informed gentleman to-day "is to form a great transcontinental pool between the Vanderbilts, the G. T. R., the C. P. R. and the B. & M. to work against the Gould and other American Pacific roads with termini at New York, Boston, Portland and Halifax, a line of transatlantic steamers in connection therewith. If the arrangements are carried out these lines will control the traffic of half the continent." The G. T. R. people here still claim to be ignorant of the deal. A private cable from London says that the rumor published last night was based on London and affected both the stock of the C. P. R. and G. T. R., the latter advancing \$1 1/2. 6d. a share and second preference \$1 10s. Brokers seem to think that if the deal is carried out the stock of both roads will advance rapidly. The head of a large express concern says the story is current in Boston and is credited there. "What would be the effect of the deal?" was asked of a railway man to-day. "Simply this, that the G. T. R. and C. P. R. working in harmony with the Vanderbilts could carry freight from the great west cheaper and more expeditiously to the seaboard than any other roads on the continent."

The Globe has the following from London: The sudden arrival of President Van-Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, coupled with the fact that Messrs. Chauncey Depew and Hosmer are also here, attracts attention in city circles. The official statement made in reply to inquiries is that Mr. Van-Horne is only here for a few days on strictly private business; but the statement meets with little acceptance. The belief in many quarters is that the result of his visit will probably be seen in large financial operations.

Sir Henry Tyler, who sails next Wednesday, will spend two months in Canada visiting the chief points on the Grand Trunk system. The chief object of his visit, it is understood, will be to promote better rates.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Unveiling a Statue to an Early Pastor.

An Amsterdam cable says: At Leyden to-day a ceremony of great interest was witnessed in the unveiling in St. Peter's Church of the memorial erected there in honor of Rev. John Robinson, pastor in Holland of the Pilgrim Fathers, and one of the passengers on the Mayflower, who settled in Plymouth in 1620. It was a most impressive ceremony, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The exterior of the old church was prettily decorated with flags and flowers, and the town of Leyden was dressed as for its most festive occasion. Miss Edith Palmer removed the sheet which enveloped the memorial, a handsome tablet, suitably engraved, and as it was unveiled three flags were hoisted and saluted. The first flag was the Dutch ensign, then up went the Stars and Stripes, and finally the British Union Jack was run up to the truck. As these flags were hoisted the military band present played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," and the Dutch anthem in succession. The procession, on its way to the church, was headed by Dr. Palmer and Dr. Fairbairn. During the ceremonies in St. Peter's church that edifice was crowded to the doors. The responses were made in the Dutch language. The civil and military authorities and representatives of the University of Leyden were present at the unveiling in the church.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Great Damage by Hail in Dakota and Minnesota.

An Aberdeen, Da., despatch says: Reports are coming in of a destructive hail-storm twenty-five miles north of here on Tuesday. The track of the storm extended from Hosmer eastward for over 100 miles, and was from one to four miles wide. In some localities great damage was done. Hailstones of great size fell near Westport, some measuring fourteen inches in circumference. Marks can be seen to-day in the hard roads where the hail struck. Many farmers lost the entire wheat crop of from 30 to 100 acres each. The loss will foot up many thousands of dollars.

A Tell Tale Corner.

A bashful young man who has been calling on an up-town girl for quite a long time and could never summon up courage enough to pop the question was making his regular call one night last week, and, as usual, occupied the dark parlor with the object of his admiration. Not a sound was heard from the pair until ten o'clock, when a shriek like the whistle of a Delaware river ferryboat issued from the gloomy depths of the parlor. The father of the house rushed in and, turning up the light, found the young man with his arm around the girl's waist. Making the best of a bad situation, he immediately told his feelings to the old gentleman, and the engagement was closed. The young man was for a time at a loss to know whence the tell-tale shriek originated. He afterward learned, however, that his future wife wore a recently patented electric corset provided by her father, which when pressed, sounded the alarm.—Philadelphia Record.

An air ship is called a she probably because it refuses to be guided by any known contrivance.

"If that's my wife outside there," said the condemned murderer suspiciously to the prison chaplain, "I want to know what's in the package she's carrying before she comes too near." "It is a prayer book," said the chaplain. "I saw her wrapping it up just now." "Then I'll see her," replied the guilty wretch, a gleam of satisfaction lighting up his eye. "I thought perhaps she had bought me a new necktie."—Clothes and Furnisher.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wallace moved that the order of the House, that witnesses who appear before the Public Accounts Committee be examined under oath be rescinded.

Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Barron moved that all accounts from '89 to '91 for salaries and extra services or otherwise in connection with the Post Office Department paid to J. G. Poston, A. C. MacDonald, M. P. Wright, E. A. LeSueur, Miss Kate Falconer, Miss Jane Craig, A. E. Meighen and Alice Graham be laid before the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Bowell said that Mr. Barron should move that these papers be laid before the House and not before the committee. No notice of this motion had been given.

Mr. Dewdney, in answer to Mr. Bain, said that twenty-three applications had been received by the Government for working or purchasing an amber deposit in the neighborhood of Cedar Lake in the Northwest, but no privileges had been granted.

Mr. German moved for a report showing the lessees of the boxes in the Kingston post-office in 1889.

Mr. Wallace moved the third reading of the Bill to relieve Adam Rusemore. The House divided on the motion, which was carried on a vote of 89 yeas and 23 nays.

The following divorce bills were read a third time on the same division:

For the relief of Mahala Ellis.

For the relief of Thomas Bristow.

For the relief of Isabel Tapley.

Mr. Wallace in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to prevent combinations in restraint of trade, said it proposed to enact the provisions contained in the bill as introduced two years ago, but rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said that if protection were reduced the combination to the extent of the reduction of the protection would be done away with. Protection produced the combines, yet Mr. Wallace proposed to make combines criminal, when they were the outcome of the protective policy of the Government.

Mr. Barron said that the bill did not go far enough, inasmuch as it did not define what was an unlawful act under the measure. He was of opinion that Mr. Wallace was more desirous of appearing to be anxious to abolish combines than to abolish them.

Mr. Gillmer said that he believed Mr. Wallace was desirous of abolishing combines, but it was a very hard task in this protected country. Before free trade was adopted by England that country was full of combines.

Mr. Mulock said that the combine in sugar could not have existed had sugar been on the free list. Combines existed in free trade countries, it is true, but they were not so easily formed as in a protected country. He said that combines were the progeny of an institution of the Government, and now they were about to commit infanticide. They were the legitimate progeny of illegitimate conditions.

The House went into committee on the bill. The Chairman read the proposed amendments, which were to strike from the existing Act the qualifying words "unduly" and "unreasonably."

The bill was reported and stands for third reading. Mr. Lister presented a petition signed by 15,000 members of the Order of Patrons of Industry, praying for the removal of the import duty on binder twine, salt and sugar and the placing of these articles on the free list.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill providing for the inspection of ships. He explained that under the law as it exists at present the Government inspection of ships is practically confined to hulls. For the greater security of sailors and workmen employed when the ships are loading and unloading, this bill makes provision for the inspection of tanks.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill amending the Act respecting the harbor of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and defining the powers of the four Harbor Commissioners.

Before the orders of the day were called, Mr. Davin asked the Minister of Justice when the report of the investigation by Mr. Frederick White, Comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police, into the conduct of Commissioner Lawrence W. Herchmer would be laid on the table.

Sir John Thompson replied that the report had been prepared, and would be brought down in a few days.

The Experienced Editor.

The general reader can easily distinguish by reading a newspaper whether the editor is of the green and callow class, or whether he has been through the mill, so to speak. If he is one of the former, his paper will bristle with attacks on this shortcoming or that neglect; on the idiosyncrasy of this one or the eccentricity of that one, and the word "gore" seems to be water-marked on every page. With the experienced editor it is different. He has rid himself of the idea that the reformation of the world is his special work, and sufficient unto the day are the scars he now bears. He has learned that no man is without faults, and he believes that one line of praise is worth more than a column of blame in securing needed reforms. He vents no personal spite, nor engages in petty quarrels, and if he does strike at an abuse it is because it is flagrant and its correction demanded by the best interests of the public. There is yet another kind of editor—the one who realizes his inability to interest his readers by legitimate news, and so strives to create sensation by attacking prominent men in their weak points, but this sort of tactics never succeeds outside of the largest cities. In the smaller places, this editor is soon short on cadaverous and character, and is forced to shut up shop.—Nees, Colorado Springs.

Misunderstood.

Jester: Johnnie's pastor—Why, John, where are you going?

Johnnie—I'm a-goin' skatin'.

Johnnie's pastor—But you told me last night you wouldn't miss Sunday school on any account.

Johnnie—No, I didn't. I said it would be a cold day when I stayed away.

At the famous fancy dress ball given by the Princess de Leon, in Paris, the Princess de Sagan appeared as the Empress of Japan. She was attired in robes of white satin, embroidered with large butterflies in colored silks and beads.

THE BANANA TRADE.

The Magnitude and Rapid Increase of the Business.

Among the numerous branches of commerce in which New York claims supremacy as being the centre is the banana trade, the Empire City claiming to be the largest market in the world for this luscious product of the tropics. It is the great receiving and distributing depot, so to speak, for the great bulk of the bananas grown in Jamaica, Belize, Port Limon, Baracoa, the West India Islands and other semi-tropical countries, for from this port the trade branches out to every part of the United States and the British-American Provinces.

It is interesting in view of the growth of the trade to revert to the early importations of this new favorite fruit. The first shipments were made to this country some years ago in a schooner, but as may be imagined from experience, but few bunches reached New York in a saleable condition. These sufficed, however, for an introduction, and just as soon as the people had a chance to judge of the fruit the strong demand created for it suggested more rapid means of transit, and more suitable vessels, so as to bring it without loss to the importer within the reach of the great mass of the people. Well-directed enterprise on the part of some of the leading fruit merchants supplied the means of gratifying the popular and growing demand, and steamships suited for the trade were built and equipped, by which the voyage being shortened the process of decay was very much lessened in operation and the enterprise became a paying one.

The first steamship intended for this particular trade was built at Paisley on the Clyde. It was called the "Pomona" and was assigned to the transporting of fruit from Jamaica and other of the West India Islands to New York. The venture was successful and soon another vessel was constructed, and so the trade grew until now the fleet of fruit carrying vessels is growing in number every month. The improved methods of caring for the fruit are by this time so well understood that much of the risk attending the earlier shipment is removed and the trade is placed on a sound business basis.

The caring of the fruit after it reaches New York calls for considerable judgment. The banana is of two varieties—the red and yellow—and both are packed and shipped long before they are ripe. The yellow banana is known to the trade as "green," because that is the color when it reaches port, the green gradually giving place to the rich yellow tint according as the ripening process progresses. This can now be retarded or progressed according to circumstances, and the fruit be so kept that it can be produced every day in the year. Those who are competent to form an opinion on the subject say that the artificially ripened banana is superior in delicacy of flavor to that which ripens on the tree, a fact for which the lovers of the luscious fruit should be thankful. Another equally interesting fact is stated, viz., that more of the human species subsist upon bananas than any food with the single exception of rice, over which the banana has the advantage that it can be eaten raw, while rice needs very careful cooking. And still another fact remains to be told and which the makers of the modern cook books should not overlook, and that is that the banana may be baked, roasted, fried, made into pies or puddings, or made to yield a very choice flavoring for other dishes. As Captain Cattle would say they should "make a note on't."

The increased demand for this delicious fruit has so grown as to tax to the fullest the capacity of the steamers engaged in its transportation and the cold storage facilities, but ample provision has been made and this season will offer no greater drawbacks to the reception and ample storage than previous seasons.

Reason Knocked Endways.

Mr. Borem (buying a railway ticket)—What became of the ticket seller who used to be at this window?

Ticket agent.—He's in a lunatic asylum.

"You don't say so. What drove him crazy?"

"A shock."

"Shock, eh?"

"Yes. One day a man came to his window, bought a ticket, paid for it, and walked off without stopping to ask a string of foolish questions.—Good News.

—The Russian Grand Duke Sergius is very religious.

—Ex-King Milan has got leave from the Church to marry again.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N. J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M. E. Conference, April 25, '90.

A Safe

Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N. J.