

A Chrono Business Scheme.

With the object of helping along the prosperity which was promised as the result of higher tariff taxes the wholesale merchants in the cities are using extraordinary means to induce country dealers to buy goods.

New York has led off in this chrono plan of stimulating trade. Its merchants find their shelves loaded with goods which they have not been able to dispose of for want of buyers.

Philadelphia is imitating the example of New York in this free-ride enterprise, with the privilege of a deadhead trip to Atlantic City included in the excursion.

The fact is that the people who compose the purchasing class are short of money. This shortage has become more embarrassing each year since the demonetization of silver, and it is not going to be relieved by a tariff that will increase the cost of necessities without enlarging the means of living.

Why Now So Silent?

The atrocious treatment of SIGNORA CISNEROS by the Spanish authorities is the latest conspicuous case of brutality of which the conduct of Spain's hirelings in Cuba has furnished so many revolting examples.

We refer to this case as showing that the atrocities are continued in Cuba the same as during the CLEVELAND administration. The conduct of the Spanish authorities is characterized by the same ferocity. There is no abatement of the brutal methods by which the war for the suppression of the rebellion is conducted.

We do not assume to say that the present administration is pursuing the wrong course in regard to Cuba, but as it is just the same as that pursued by CLEVELAND, why are those who were so noisy in denouncing CLEVELAND now so profoundly silent?

Fire insurance is being run hard in western States where two of the strongest companies doing business have been cutting rates. The Western Union company, having ordered a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent, on preferred risks the North-western National has ordered its agents to meet the cut.

The Republican state convention was held in Harrisburg, yesterday, and QUAY'S ticket went through without difficulty. Maj. LEVI G. McCRAWLEY was nominated for auditor general and JAMES S. BEACON for state-treasurer.

Plans for the new State capital building have not been adopted and the commission has adjourned until next Monday.

JAMES CORNELLY ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

The Greatest Interest Manifested.—Crowds of Ladies at the Trial.—The Evidence Almost Entirely Circumstantial.—Cornelly Tells a Straightforward Story on the Stand and Makes a Good Impression.—Detective and Defendant Swearing Contest. But the Latter Produced Corroborative Evidence to Substantiate His Assertions.

Not since the January term of 1890, when Alfred Andrews was found guilty of having fiendishly murdered Clara Price, on the lonely mountain road near Karthause, on Wednesday morning, November 25th, 1889, has there been so much interest over the trial of a criminal case in this county as has been aroused by that of James Cornelly for arson.

Cornelly is the step-son of James Caldwell, of this place, and is as well known to Bellefonters as any other resident of the town. He is about 38 years old and his life has been an exceedingly checkered one. For a number of years past he has led an isolated, lonely life. During these years a number of unfortunate circumstances have occurred, not directly incriminating him, yet furnishing just enough food for gossip's terrible tongue to roll off its accusations of almost every crime committed about the town.

On the evening of June 3rd he was arrested and placed in jail upon the information of Col. W. F. Reynolds, charging him with an attempt to fire the armory of Co. B, corner of Lamb and Spring streets. Detectives from the Perkins agency, in Pittsburg, had been here working on the case since early in April and they have tried desperately hard to weave a chain of circumstantial evidence about him with which to fasten the burning of the electric light station, on the morning of April 7th, and the attempted burning of the armory, on the morning of May 21st, on him.

The indictments are for misdemeanor. Inasmuch as none of the buildings fired were used as living quarters he could not be charged with felonious arson. There are three counts on the electric light building; 1st, attempting to fire; 2nd, firing; 3rd, burning. On the other two indictments there is one count each. Associated with district attorney Singer is Wilbur F. Reeder for the prosecution and former judge A. O. Furst and H. S. Taylor have charge of the defense.

The jurors are: B. D. Brislin, huckster, Centre Hall; J. A. Confer, farmer, Boggs Twp.; Daniel Dreilbels, farmer, Ferguson Twp.; Alfred Jones, merchant, Phillipsburg; Thomas Moore, jeweler, Bellefonte; A. C. Musser, marble cutter, Millheim; William Robb, merchant, Curtin Twp.; G. F. Smull, agent, Miles Twp.; P. D. Womelsdorf, civil engineer, Phillipsburg; William C. Wantz, farmer, Haines Twp.; James Weiser, farmer, Worth Twp.; A. P. Zerby, farmer, Penn Twp.

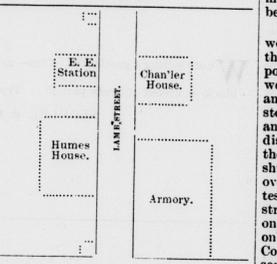


Chart showing relative positions of buildings along Lamb and Spring streets, so closely connected with the testimony in this case. As seen from a position on Lamb street in front of gas house.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AS EXAMINED. Frank C. Williams was the first witness called. The main points of his testimony were as follows: Live in Bellefonte. Superintendent of the Electric Light company more than two years, and was in charge of the plant the night of the fire, April 7th. (Witness then gave a description of the building.) Left the plant at 6 o'clock the evening before, when everything was all right, and the office locked. The engineer and fireman were in charge, but they had no key to either office or stock room. Faxon was engineer and Deendorf fireman. I got to the fire possibly three minutes after the alarm sounded, and saw the stock room all ablaze, and could not get in. Lots of people were there at that time. The plant was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the boilers. The stock room contained general supplies and fixtures and a barrel of tissue paper; it was lighted by electricity. Our clean waste was kept in the engine room and the used waste in a tight tin can in the pump room. (Witness here gave a description of the location of the building and surroundings.) On cross-examination by Judge Furst the above story in detail was adhered to.

S. D. Ray sworn. Am surveyor and made a map of the electric light plant and the armory and surroundings. The map was produced and fully explained to the jury by Mr. Ray. Joseph Lose sworn. Live on Spring street, and am an electrician in the employ of the electric light company. It is my duty to keep the lights in order and do repair work. Have access to all parts of the plant. The office and stock rooms are usually closed at 6 o'clock. Both rooms had wood floors and were lighted by electricity. Was at home in bed the night of the fire. Heard the alarm and went right down to the station. Saw fire in the stock room, and also noticed a small hole broken in the lower part of the window. The firemen were not yet there. Tried to get into the room but could not for the smoke. Did not notice Mr. Williams for perhaps half an hour, as I was working to save the boiler room. Was also at the armory fire. It was at the first basement door next to Spring street. Fire was started by oily waste dropped inside. I got there very soon and saw only William Waddell, who went with me, and James Cornelly, the latter standing right out in the street. Witness closely adhered to the above story on cross-examination.

Thomas Faxon sworn. Am an engineer at the electric light plant. At the time of the fire was on duty at three p. m. and had access to all of building but office and stock room, but spent most of the time in the engine room. Was in the pump room the night of the fire when I first smelled smoke. Thought there was a hot journal and ran to my engine but found everything all right. The indicator was all right showing nothing wrong on the lines. Ran back into the pump room and saw smoke coming from the stock room through the partition. Went front and saw the bright illumination, though did not go out, but at once ran back and blew the whistle, then shut down my engine. At that time smoke was so dense had to leave the building. After that was in boiler room most of time. (Nothing new developed on cross-examination.)

Mrs. Alfred Chandler sworn. Live on Lamb street almost opposite electric light station; lived there at time of fire. Was first attracted to it by the lights going out. Looked across to station and saw smoke coming out of lower part of window. The whistle blew and I dressed and ran out on side porch. When first saw fire it was down near the floor. (Cross-examination substantially the same.)

Emmanuel Shope sworn. Live with Mrs. Chandler. Had been up and was not asleep when the alarm sounded. Went right out on porch, saw fire in lower part of window in stock room. Saw James Cornelly there, running down to corner of building, then turn and go back up street. He had on sack coat and cap, and was on boardwalk. On cross-examination witness adheres to above story, but admits having been closeted with detective Vernes in a room at the Brandt house about two weeks ago.

Miss Mary Butts sworn. On the night of the fire was at party at Mrs. Harper's on Linn street. It was about midnight when the alarm sounded and immediately Miss Harper and myself ran out on the second story balcony. We first saw smoke coming out of lower part of window in the stock room on porch, saw fire in building. We remained on the porch and it was but a few minutes until flames broke out. After the alarm saw one man right in front of station; appeared to be in middle of street. He seemed to be standing still, but in a moment ran up the street. Think he was carrying a sack, but I do not know man wore a sack coat and cap. He believed it to be James Cornelly. Two others saw him. On cross-examination Judge Furst asked the question point-blank: "Will you swear that the person you saw was James Cornelly?" "We thought it was not too great to recognize one."

Further direct testimony not taken. Miss Jennie Harper and Miss Lottie Spigley corroborated the above testimony of Miss Butts in detail, they having been with her on the balcony.

Daniel Cowher sworn. A fireman at gas works. The night of the fire Cornelly was there from before 11 o'clock until within possibly nine minutes of the fire, when he went out. When alarm sounded I ran out and down the street to electric light plant and saw a few seconds, then turned and started back but had gone but a little distance when I met Cornelly and we both then went back to the fire. I was in my shirt sleeves and had on a cap and blue overalls. On cross-examination witness testified that after running back up street the second time that he heard ladies on Linn street crying the alarm. It was only about nine minutes from the time Cornelly left gas works until the alarm sounded, and in a few minutes after the building was all ablaze.

William Clark sworn. Also employed at gas works. Was there night of the fire. Saw Cornelly there at night, he came there nearly eleven o'clock, and left there quite a while before the fire. I was also at work the night of armory fire. Heard the alarm and ran out on Spring street but saw no fire, when some one on the street said, "It's right behind you in the armory." Did not see person nor know who it was. Ran to armory and saw fire inside the first door. The glass in door was broken and oily waste was burning. Several persons were there by that time. I ran back to gas works and got a bucket of water and with that put out the fire. Cross-examination developed the additional fact that witness was not too great to recognize one of the few who had gathered there quickly.

William Barnes sworn. Was at home on Spring street night of fire. When alarm sounded hastily dressed and ran for the house. Brother Homer came out at same time but went right down to the electric light plant. Building was all ablaze when I got there; do not remember seeing Cornelly. The bulk of fire was in stock room. Did not notice any window. Was on duty there all night. On cross-examination above story adhered to in detail.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning. Miss Lottie Spigley recalled and testified that the man she saw on Lamb street was running east and had on boots. This fact was noticed particularly. Homer Barnes sworn. The night of fire ran direct down to Get Cornelly's about one hundred feet east of works. He was running toward gas works. Did not see any others, did not speak to Cornelly and did not notice how he was dressed.

Col. W. F. Reynolds testified to the attempt to burn the Armory and gave description of building. Chas. F. Cook testified to the value of the Electric Light plant destroyed, placing same at fifty thousand dollars. William Deendorf testified to Armory fire, which he helped to put out. Also, that on that night he saw Gillespie (Stewart) three times. First in the boiler room at 12 o'clock; again near about 1, and at time of fire, when he came to the works to give alarm.

William Waddell testified that on night of Armory fire he was first person there and after he saw where fire was, turned around and saw Cornelly standing behind him.

Detective A. W. Gillespie (the man known as Stewart) called and Vernes took a seat at the side of the electric light station. The evidence was substantially the same given at the habeas corpus. That he had been shadowing Cornelly's house and on the night of the armory fire saw him come out of the alley way with a gas work in the shadow of an electric light pole, sit down on the pavement a few moments, then disappear in the seclusion of the buttresses of the armory. Shortly after there was a crash of breaking glass, then a glare of light, and then Cornelly came from the armory up the street and disappeared in the alley. On going down the electric light found the fire and ran to the electric light plant and gave the alarm. Also testified that on several occasions he had conversed with Cornelly and that he (Cornelly) had said that the "electric light plant would hardly be built up until it was burned down again." That "the more fires there were the better it was for us poor fellows; and that if "stayed in town long enough I would see a big fire." On cross-examination Judge Furst made a strenuous effort to break the direct testimony of witness regarding how often he had either intoxicated, and received the admission that in doing so it was for the purpose of "pumping" him. Witness was subjected to a most minute and tedious cross-examination of a couple of hours' duration, but at the completion of which his direct testimony was unshaken.

Henry Yeager, proprietor of the Brandt house, was called and testified to Gillespie having brought Rodgers there for a conference with Vernes.

THE DEFENSE OPENS. With this the prosecution rested and H. S. Taylor, Esq., opened the case for the defense. The first witness called was Ray Strunk, a boy who lives below McCalmont & Co's lime kiln. He testified to the fact that on the night of the fire, as he was coming up to same, and just after crossing the foot-bridge over Spring creek, by the P. R. R. road house, he met a man, tall in stature, running down the tracks of the Central R. R. of Pa. The man appeared excited, but the boy could give no description of his appearance or how dressed. Testimony not shaken on cross-examination. (Adjourned.)

James Cornelly sworn. The defendant's story in detail follows. Am 38 years old, single. Live in Bellefonte on Lamb street, in McKnight's house. Mother lives on Ridge street. Am a steam fitter, and lately with the steam heat and gas company. Pat Toner and two boys lived in same house. I am not guilty as indicted. I did not burn the electric light plant nor set fire to the armory. I did not aid anyone to do it, nor do I know who did it. I know Gillespie simply from brief acquaintance and then as Frank Stewart. I knew he was a detective, and judged he was after me. First met Gillespie on April 18th. Did not meet him on Monday, the 19th. I was out cutting sod that day down at Morris quarry. In the afternoon I was sick and in my room all that time. Did not see Gillespie at all that day. I cut sod on Tuesday until 2 p. m. and laid sod the balance of time. Did not see Gillespie that day. On the 21st was at work at the house all day. Gillespie came there and offered me a drink, but I refused. He went down street and I followed. Did not see him on the 22nd. I was working at Mr. Meek's, laying sod. On the 23rd of April I was at the house of Mr. Schofield, also the next day. On Sunday I was home WATCHMAN'S office most of the time. On Tuesday I was at work at Mr. Meek's, laying on the plaster. On Wednesday, the 28th, I worked at John Bower's. Did not see Gillespie at all that day. (This is the day on which Gillespie alleges Cornelly set fire to the armory, and also the day on which I had a conversation with Gillespie about any fire, but I was afraid of the man and always avoided him. Was at Bower's all day until late in the evening. James McCullough was with me. On the 29th I finished at Bower's then went for sod, and was there until late. On the 30th I was at work all day. From the time Gillespie came to Bellefonte and until he left, I saw him several times. I did not see him until the 18th and 21st of April. First day he asked me for a match and the second he offered me a drink, which I refused. I never had any other conversation with the man. I was arrested on June 3rd. Gillespie occupied a cell directly opposite mine, but I endeavored to enter into conversation with me, but I declined.

On the day prior to the electric light house fire I was at home all the time only when I went for papers morning, noon and night. I was not feeling well, went to bed at 7 o'clock. Slept until Central R. R. train came in at 10:15. Then got up and went into the gas works with William Clark. It was then just 12 o'clock, as I looked at the clock. I then went back to my house and went to bed on my cot. I was reading a book when the fire alarm was sounded. Ran to window and looked west. At once put on my boots and cap. Ran down stairs and started down street. Saw Cowher then down by electric light house. Ran past him and on down to railroad where I asked Dailey if the hose were there. Went back to light works and stood there with Cowher until Faxon came up, when the roof of plant had fallen in. Met Cowher coming back as I went down first. I rapped on Mrs. Nolan's door to alarm them, then went back to the gas works. Cowher and Toner were the first to meet Homer Barnes, but after I had knuckled at Mrs. Nolan's door. Heard the ladies on Harper's porch scream. The arc light went out as I first came out of my house. I had on gum boots and cap.

On the day preceding armory fire I was up at Taylor's on Howard street, in the morning. Later went to the WATCHMAN office, then down to the Doll building on the time until 1 o'clock. Was around town at various places until eleven o'clock when I went home. Got there I was very sick and fell into the vestibule, where I lay until the fire alarm sounded. I ran out and saw Pat Toner standing on the street. Ran to the armory and saw there William Clark, who threw water on the fire, did not see Gillespie at the fire. After the fire was out I went back to the house and up to my room. Did not lose my cap, but wore it next day. Had it for sometime after, or until I was arrested. I am entirely innocent of all charges made against me in these indictments.

Cross-examination. On May 26th, I was up in Vernes' room. He asked me to come up and make a statement. He took it down in writing and I signed it. Witness asked where he was on May 10th, but could not tell. Other dates were asked and in nearly every instance could correct answers were given. I get drunk sometimes, but was not drunk during the two weeks Gillespie was here. I declared above. Witness admitted having on cap, boots, and possibly his coat. Regarding the electric light fire, the fire was pouring out of window when I first went out on the street, and it was not over two minutes until the roof of the building fell in.

Never told anyone I was going up street as Cowher came out. Did not make any written statement to the effect. Stated mentioned shown witness, who maintains that it corroborates with present testimony. The cross-examination regarding armory fire brought out no new facts. Re-direct examination. I was in jail for stealing whiskey. Had no enmity against any one of the electric light company—either owners or employees. Statement again shown witness, who identifies it as one written by detective Vernes. Made the statement at solicitation of Vernes. Had more than one conversation with him.

George Cunningham sworn. Am first assistant of Logan Hose Co. Was in the house when alarm sounded. With others I started out with the cart. The lights went out as we went out of hose house. Passed two persons at corner of Lamb and Spring streets. As we passed electric light works Mr. Faxon was coming out of door and the building was all aflame. Cross-examination. Know nothing as to what took place in that locality previous to our arrival.

Wm. Daley called. Am night watchman at Central R. R. station. Remember Cornelly coming to me and asking for hose. Cross-examination. Was in station when alarm sounded. The lights were out when I got to the crossing. Pat Toner called. Live in McKnight's house. Was in bed when alarm sounded. I ran to the window and as I opened it Cornelly threw up his window and said "it's your office." Did not see Cornelly as I went down street, saw only Cowher. Don't remember seeing Cornelly until after the fire and I had gone back to the house. Cross-examination. Cowher was just at the east end of electric light building as I went down. Did not see any others.

Anthony Toner sworn. On the night of fire did not hear Pat and Cornelly talking. I went down and met Cornelly east of electric light plant. He asked me to help take out Mrs. Nolan and I helped. On cross-examination nothing new. Chas. R. Kurtz sworn. Mr. Faxon told me it was from five to ten minute duration from the time he first smelled smoke until he blew the whistle. William Rodgers sworn. The engineer at the electric light station the time of fire. Was also there on the 20th of May. Gillespie came into the station about 12.15. He was back again about 1.15, and again about 2 o'clock. He then remained until 2.25. He came again at 2.40 and told me there was a fire out there. Do not know where he went from there. Gillespie appeared very much excited. After Gillespie was released from jail, the next day, he came to see me, and escorted me around to the Brandt house, where he met Mr. Vernes in room No. 4. The purpose seemed to be of comparison of evidence, and they said my story would not correspond with some others and it ought to be fixed up. During my employment with the electric light company the oily waste was set on fire twice, by friction from the belt. Cross-examination, the waste was not in the stock room, but on the engine bed.

John Bauer called. Witness corroborated Cornelly's testimony as to his being at work there on April 28th, and also the forenoon of the 29th. On cross-examination, however, witness admitted Cornelly might have been down town some of the time. James McCullough testified that he was with Cornelly at Bauer's on April 29th. Samuel Solt. Work for Mr. Meek. James Connely worked there at various times, but I don't remember any dates. John Trafford testified that on the night of Armory fire he walked out the street with Cornelly and separated at Hastings' corner. John Caldwell testified that, as near as he can tell, it was April 19th and 20th, he assisted Cornelly in sodding at M. B. Gorman's. On cross-examination witness was not positive as to dates, nor whether Cornelly saw Gillespie during that time. Geo. R. Meek testified that Cornelly came there often, and at his invitation, he frequently ate his meals at their house, but could not be positive as to his having eaten there on April 24th. Was positive, however, that he worked there April 24th. Miss Winifred Meek testified that Cornelly frequently ate his meals there, especially for three weeks in the latter part of April and beginning of May, though no positive dates could be named. Walter Hampton testified to having hauled sod for Cornelly to Gorman's, four loads in all, but does not know the date. Calvin Dout sworn. Live in Rochester. Am chief of police. Know Gillespie. His reputation for truth and veracity is very poor. On cross-examination witness became more or less confused. Joseph Welsh, also of Rochester, sworn. The reputation for truth and veracity is not very good. Witness also became more or less rattled on cross-examination. R. M. Cable was another man called. Mr. Cable presented the most respectable appearance of any so far heard from that town. He also declared Gillespie's reputation not good, but spoiled his story by saying that he had heard the matter discussed by such men as Dout, Welsh and himself.

THE DEFENSE RESTS. In rebuttal the commonwealth recalled Thomas Faxon, who testified that Cornelly said as soon as the whistle blew he knew that the electric light station. This was also corroborated by John Kniesley. C. W. Cook sworn. Live in Pittsburg. Am intimately acquainted with Gillespie (as witness was not a resident of Rochester, testimony excluded.) Robert Carr, of Rochester, testified that he has known Gillespie from boyhood and that his reputation for truth and veracity is good. Samuel Blach, also of Rochester, testified that Gillespie's reputation for truth and veracity is good, and he has known him all his life. Cross-examination. On May 26th, I was up in Vernes' room. He asked me to

that he had never heard Gillespie's truth and veracity questioned. Amos Mullen sworn. On the night of armory fire witness saw Cornelly at a distance of 100 feet, and in his judgement, defendant was sober. Commonwealth rests and the court declares the evidence on both sides closed. Court then adjourned and will reconvene at 8.30 this morning when argument will be begun. A more capable jury could not have charge of the case.

AN OLD HORSE STUCK IN A RAILROAD BRIDGE.—On Tuesday morning a seedy looking, woe-begone individual passed through this place. He was leading an old mouse colored horse that was so bony that even a Bald Eagle crow would have turned up its nose at the sight of such picking. Both man and horse might have done service as models for the artists who are just now illustrating stories of the famine in India. Indeed they were "a heart rendering sight," as a young lady expressed it. They wended their weary way through the streets and on towards Milesburg. At the latter place they attracted considerable attention, but neither horse nor man paid attention to the idle jests of those who saw them.

When near Wallace's abandoned brick works, west of Milesburg, the old horse could go no further and the man deserted it. Then the animal laid down to rest, after awhile it staggered to its feet and started back over the road. When it reached the crossing of the branch from Milesburg to this place, instead of continuing on the road it turned to the right and started across the trestle over the Bald Eagle creek. Scarcely had it gotten the length of itself when it fell between the ties and was fastened. Too weak to struggle it might have laid there, unnoticed, until the night passenger train would have run onto it and possibly been derailed on the trestle. Such an outcome would have cost many lives, for the train would have been thrown onto the rocks in the stream below.

Fortunately some one saw the old horse just in time and, procuring a lamp, the train was flagged. Every means was taken to extricate it, but the animal was too far gone to help itself at all so a terribly cruel, though probably only method to remove it was employed. The heavy engine rope was taken off and looped around the horse's neck, the other end was fastened to the engine and then the train was backed. The horse's head was pulled straight back over its body, breaking its neck, and then the carcass was dragged off and tumbled down over the embankment into the creek.

The whole occurrence delayed the train only 20 minutes, but in that time the passengers aboard had witnessed an extremely gruesome sight and more than one of them thought of the narrow escape from death they had had. Boy's suits for school or dress wear. New goods just opened at Faubles'. It will pay you to see them.

THE LARGE COLLEGE BARN BURNED AGAIN.—Probably the largest and most conveniently constructed barn in Centre county was destroyed, early last Friday evening, when the large "farm" barn on the west end of the Pennsylvania State College campus, only a short distance from the University Inn, was burned. The fire was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock and seemed to be on the outside of the hay that almost protruded from the mow at the barn doors. It is said that the men who were there shortly after the alarm was given could have put the fire out had they had some water, but before these connections could be made the flames had swept through the great structure, making it utterly impossible to save it. The College band, composed largely of men employed about the farm, was on its way to a festival and when the alarm was given they broke ranks and ran to the scene. Being well acquainted with the building they were able to get all of the stock out, but most of the implements were lost.

When the large barn doors were pushed open, creating a draft, the flames fairly leaped up over the dry hay to the roof, then the opening of the other end of the barn to rescue the stock drew the fire down in that direction and swept it from one end to the other. There were about 125 tons of hay, enough wheat to thresh 1,500 bushels and enough oats to thresh 1,400 bushels in all. The adjoining corn sheds were saved by the constant playing of two streams of water on them. Though there was quite a large insurance on the building, Supt. Patterson is of the opinion that it will not be sufficient to cover the loss to the College. While the fire might have been caused by spontaneous combustion it is thought that it was either accidental or of incendiary origin.

The barn had been in use only about six years. The original structure having burned on the evening of Nov. 4th, 1891, about 5 o'clock. It was what was known as the old "College barn" that had stood on the campus, within a stone's throw of the west end of the Main building. It had been moved and rebuilt during the summer of 1890 at a cost of \$17,000. A boy named Sortman was in the barn at the time and he gave the alarm, though nothing was ever found out about the origin of the fire. It was at that fire that Mrs. W. J. Gandy, wife of the dairyman at the College, heroically rushed into the burning stables and unfettered the entire herd of valuable cows that were helpless in the flames and would certainly have been burned had it not been for her bravery. The trustees of the College afterward voted her a reward of \$30.

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