RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS

Later Reports Give Five as the Number Killed.

SEVEN OTHERS WERE WOUNDED.

Two Negroes, Who Jumped Into the River, Believed to Have Been Drowned. White Strikers Fired on the Negroes While They Were at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The thick fog in the early morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered and which they penetrated with Winchester rifle balls aimed at the colored non-union men at work at the ships.

The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men. The police saw the attack, but no arrests followed, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the mayor said all was quiet and the governor saw no grounds for interference, but now the business men are denouncing both. The militia is in readiness to move. An appeal to the federal government has virtually been made and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The cause which led to the troubles have been of long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work, and gradually crowd the white men out. The white associations then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them, or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this.

Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro labor, from necessity. The whites finally determined to retaliate on the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but the screwmen again declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The dead are: William Campbell, colored screwman, shot on Phillip street; Jules Calice Carrabe, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyon's clothing store, unknown, shot in vicinity of Cromwell Line; unknown negro, in same vicinity, not yet identified; Leonard Mallard, colored, scaleman, shot over the right eye.

The injured are: James A. Bane, white, purser, steamship engineer, shot in the head twice, arm once, dangerous; Henry Brown, colored, screwman, shot five times, both arms and both legs, will recover; Tim Per-ten, colored coal wheeler, shot seven times, both legs and thigh and may recover; Louis Cast, colored, employer sugar refinery, shot in hip, will recover; Billy Williams, colored, screwman, shot in leg, will recover; Frank Lighthall, colored, driver for cement firm, shot in leg, dangerous; Robert Brooks, white longshoreman, shot with Winchester in right leg below the knee.

Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and it is believed were drowned.

U. S. TROOPS REFUSED.

New Orleans Authorities Must First Act International Complications.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The intimation that troops were needed at New Orleans came from the United States district attorney there, and Attorney General Olney has replied that the state must first exhaust its resources or deny protection before troops can be used.

The British officials here regard the present trouble as part of the racial agitation which has been going on for some time and which first broke out in connection with cotton ships. The white labor of that section object to the employment of negro labor on the ships and to this is attributed many of the incendiary fires which have occurred. The progress of the trouble is being closely observed by the British officials although they feel confident that the local authorities in Louisiana are doing everything possible to suppress the disorder, and if the trouble passes beyond local control, the federal authorities will take such steps as are necessary to protect foreigners and Americans alike.

It is said that the complaint of the Englishman, Bain, injured in the riot, would first be submitted to the British consul at New Orleans, who would communicate with the foreign office at London or direct to the embassy here, according to the emergency. If the offense was shown to be against Bain because he was an Englishman, it is said Sir Julian Pauncefote would demand an explanation. If, however, Bain's nationality had no part in the affray and he was hit because he was in the mob, then no attention would be given to the incident.

The action of the Italian government at the time of the New Orleans lynching is cited as showing the diplomatic aspect of the trouble. The lynchings were against Italians, as such, and not against a miscellaneous mob including Italians. For that reason Italy protested and then summarily broke off diplomatic relations with the United States by having Baron Fava demand his passports. The United States ultimately paid an indemnity to the families of those lynched. It is said the same rule would now apply to affray against Englishmen, as such, but not to miscellaneous mobs including some Englishmen.

A Deputy Postmaster In Trouble.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Jason B. Elliott, deputy postmaster at Monticello, O., has been bound over to await the action of the United States federal grand jury, charged with violating the postal laws relative to mailing improper pictures and literature. He is accused of being in partnership with Oscar Saemann of Osceola, Ia., who was fined $8,000 and sentenced to eight years imprisonment last December. The violation of the law was traced by an agent of the National Humane society.

Wants to Be Honestly Elected.

ATLANTA, March 13.—The resignation of J. C. Black as congressman from the Tenth district has been accepted. This is the district represented in the Fifty-second congress by Tom Watson, and in 1892 Black defeated Watson and in the last election again contested the seat. Black was elected on the face of the returns, but frauds being charged on both sides, he has resigned and the race will be run over again.

The Situation In Cuba.

MADRID, March 13.—A dispatch from Cuba states that the five western provinces of the island are now tranquil. The dispatch adds that the rebel chief, Tanayo, and other insurgent leaders who are at Manzanillo confirms the statements that there are dissensions in the ranks of the rebels.

NUNS' GARB BARRED IN SCHOOL.

A Bill Goes Through the Pennsylvania Legislature—Spangler's Speech.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The house has passed finally, by a vote of 151 to 26, the bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious insignia or garb by teachers in the public schools. The big guns of the patriotic orders were conspicuous on the floor, while the galleries were filled with interested spectators.

Before the bill came up the Republican leaders of the house and some of the officials of the patriotic orders held a conference. Some of the former feared that the measure would prove to the party a gun that kicks, and favored its withdrawal. They were overruled, however, and the bill was kept on the track.

In defending the bill, Mr. Spangler (Cumberland) made a speech denouncing the Roman Catholic church and its head, to whom he referred as "that man, Pope Leo, the twelfth." He said of Democratic Chairman Harrity: "Follow this man up along the Allegheny mountains, and we hear that he was in consultation with three Roman Catholic priests, who said to these men: 'Denounce the orders and we will give you the votes of our church.'"

In closing his speech, Mr. Spangler took from his desk a small American flag, which he waved triumphantly until called down by Speaker Walton.

Mr. West put in a bill in the house protecting employes from being compelled to take out accident policies of insurance. Mr. West says the bill is directed against the voluntary relief associations of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad companies.

Mr. Cotton presented a bill to license game dealers. It provides that wholesale dealers shall pay a license of $300, retailers, hucksters and peddlers, $200, and those who make it a business to hunt or employ others to hunt, $100. No game, dead or alive, shall be offered for sale outside of October, November and December.

A general local option law was presented by Mr Pennewell.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Bolard, making it unlawful to kill or destroy raccoons, skunk, opossum, mink or muskrat between April 1 and Dec. 31.

Mr Pomeroy put in a bill paying a bounty of 50 cents for each weasel killed.

A bill introenced by Mr. Cotton prohibits the wanton and willful destruction of game.

In the senate the bills to repeal street improvement laws in Allegheny were reported favorably. These bills were introduced Hardenbergh (Wayne), to authorize under the corporation act of 1874 the incorporation of a society for the improvement of the streets and public places in any city, borough, township, their income from real estate not to exceed $20,000; Meredith (Armstrong), authorizing the construction of military highways in the state. The bill to establish a superior court at an annual salary of $7,500 each, was discussed at length and passed finally.

Mr. Burrell (Mercer), requiring the publication of sheriffs' proclamations in three newspapers in each county, two of which shall represent the majority party, similar to the bill defeated recently.

Mr Pennewill (Philadelphia), prohibiting the issuing of liquor license in cases where a majority of the voters of a district have signed a remonstrance.

In the senate the new bill relating to the bonded indebtedness of Pittsburg and Allegheny was passed to third reading.

These bills passed finally: The Crawford county fence bill, extending the provisions of the act relative to the pay of burgess f boroughs, whether incorporated under general or special laws, extending the county bridge act relating to bridges adjoining cities and boroughs to townships.

These bills also passed finally in the house. Authorizing notaries public, prothonotaries and clerks of court to administer oaths and take affidavits in divorce proceedings; to provide for more effectual manner of collecting board and poor taxes in boroughs and townships; amending act of 1893, prohibiting chief burgess from holding any other borough office during his term; requiring plans of all sub-divisions of any lot or piece of land into building lots not exceeding 15 acres in area; providing for election of two assistant assessors to assist in making the triennial assessment.

A local paper prints a poll of the legislature on the presidential question. Many senators and members declined to be quoted. The poll shows Governor Hastings to be first choice. Democrats seemed at a loss to suggest any Democrat of national prominence. There were votes for Vice President Stevenson, Postmaster General Wilson and ex-Governor Pattison.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Japan to Have Formosa, Big Money and Great Privileges.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Minister Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in high official circles, they are as follows:

First—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of war, but on the renewal of peace the new treaty will grant Japan extra territorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Second—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the main land of Asia, but the Island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Third—The Japanese will by treaty be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

Fourth—The claims of China that Korea is a dependency of her's shall be forever relinquished and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

Fifth—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed $250,000,000 in gold.

Harry Lane In Manitoba.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 13.—The Lane murder mystery, so-called, has been cleared up. Lane's brother now says that Harry went to Zedikers station the night he disappeared, where he took the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Wheeling. Staying there for some days, he went to Chicago, where he remained three months and then went to Dakota. From there he went to Manitoba, where he is now hauling lumber.

National Fraternal Legion Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The biennial convention of the National Fraternal legion is in session in this city. The order was organized in Baltimore 13 years ago, and the present officers include: Supreme Commander Henry Allers of Newark, N. J., Supreme Treasurer C. H. Thomas and Supreme Medical Director J. W. P. Bates of Baltimore. The convention will adjourn on Friday morning.

A Prominent Business Man Suicides.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 13.—Henry Troutman, aged 45 years, a prominent business man of this place, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Troutman was reported to be wealthy and no cause is known for the suicide.

Assaulted by a Convict.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Warden Wright of the Riverside penitentiary had his nose broken and both eyes blacked last Sunday by a blow from the fist of one of the convicts, John A. Dugan.

Bohl's Formal Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Henry Bohl, United States marshal for the Southern district of Ohio, has resigned.

SPANIARDS' BAD BREAK

Gresham Informed of the Firing on the Alliance.

CAPTAIN CROSSMAN'S LETTER.

The Spanish Gunboat Had No Right to Fire on the American Vessel, According to His Explanation—Such Action Justifiable Only During War.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A report has reached the state department of the pursuit of and firing at the American ship Alliance, off the Cuban coast, by a Spanish warvessel. The officials positively decline to pass judgment in the matter. The questions involved are those touching the right of search of merchant vessels upon the high seas and on this subject there is and always has been a great difference of opinion and practice among nations.

In the first place, the right of search is a strictly belligerent right, which means that it cannot usually be used in times of peace. In the present case, there has been no declaration of war by Spain, no recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and no notice to our government of the existence of a blockade of the Cuban ports by the Spanish naval vessels. Consequently our merchant ships are bound to assume that there is no state of war and that there are no belligerents.

The impression here is that the Spaniards had heard of the fitting out of filibustering expeditions in Central America with arms supplied from the United States, and that in this case they had reason to suspect that the filibusterers of supplies would be landed by the American steamship at some point on the Cuban coast. It is admitted here that the Spanish cruiser had the right to satisfy herself as to the nationality of the steamship, and according to the principles of international law, she might have signalled and even have safely gone so far as to have fired a shot across the bows of the steamship but further than this, the cruiser, it is said, was not justified in doing.

Secretary Gresham has received the letter of Captain J. A. Crossman, captain of the Alliance, explaining the incident. The letter in substance says:

"The American mailsteamer Alliance, under my command, while on her homeward-bound voyage from Colon, R. C., to New York, was on the morning of March 8, off the coast of Cuba. At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steaming directly for us. At 7:15 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Alliance and saluted the Spaniards, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more and supposed the matter was at an end.

"But, about five minutes later the Spaniards fired a blank cartridge and a few minutes later another one, followed shortly afterd by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. It being fully six miles off shore and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniards, but kept my course. The Spaniards kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, for fully 25 miles.

"I desire to know if the Spaniard has any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or to compel me to heave to as he probably intended. I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige the Spanish gunboats, or any other, except in case of distress."

A Controversy Over Communion Cups.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—A resolution offered at the Methodist conference characterizing as unchristian-like the use of individual cups at the Lord's supper, brought to their feet a large portion of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of Grace church, Baltimore, which recently adopted individual cups had a tilt with Bishop Andrews. The former intimated that the use of one cup was filthy. The resolution was laid on the table. The conference rejected a proposition to admit women.

The Men Ordered Released.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Judge Simonton in the United States circuit court delivered a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by J. E. V. Jervey, master of the schooner Carolina and others of the crew, arrested for transporting whisky from Savannah to Charleston in violation of the dispensary law. The petitioners alleged they were held in custody in violation of the United States constitution. The men are ordered released.

An Old War Veteran Dead.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 13.—Joseph Pierre Drouillard, a veteran of the war of 1812, has died at his home here, his demise leaving but four surviving veterans of that war. Mr. Drouillard fought in 18 pitched battles in the war of 1812, and had he lived until next September would have been 99 years old. He was a descendant of Napoleon I and had held numerous government positions, having been postmaster at Gallipolis for many years.

Ohio People Are Heirs.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A telegram received from Springfield, O., says that a letter has just come from the lawyer sent to Brazil by the Buffenbarger heirs of Springfield, O., in which he estimates that estate at $16,000,000, and says that the heirs will get their money in a few months if nothing unforeseen occurs. The share of Mrs. John Crawford of this city it put at $1,000,000.

Cleveland on His Way Home.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 13.—The lighthouse steamer Violet, on which the president and party of friends have been for several days, anchored in Pamlico Sound, duckshooting, has started on her return trip. All the party are well, nothwithstanding there were spells of bad weather during the stay here. Mr. Cleveland did a great deal of successful hunting.

Can Go Back and Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has decided to permit Takasaki, the Japanese cadet, now at the naval academy, to suspend his duties, at his own request, and go home to participate in the war. He may resume his place in the academy if his term of absence is not too long and his standing in studies is satisfactory.

A Big Building Burned.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—The 4-story brick building occupying a space of 100 feet square on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, owned and occupied by Charles Feltman and known as Tivoli hall, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

Will Open Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When President Cleveland returns it is expected that he will immediately issue a proclamation opening up to settlement the lands ceded by the Yankton Sioux Indians in South Dakota.

Governor Marvel Very Ill.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—Governor Joshua H. Marvel is seriously ill at his home in Laurel, although word comes from there that he is in no immediate danger and that his condition is slightly improved.

OLNEY BEFORE THE COURT.

He Argues In Behalf of the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Olney, in his argument in support of the income tax before the supreme court, said that the constitutional contention of the plaintiffs simmers down to two points. One is that the income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the constitution with regard to uniformity.

He declared that whether an income tax is what the constitution describes as a "direct" tax is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

Mr. Olney devoted considerable time to the meaning of the word "uniform" as applied to the collection of impost, excises, etc., declaring that the word had a territorial application and no other. The power to tax, he said, is for practical use and is necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These are never the same for any two persons and as applied to any community, however small, are infinitely diversified. Nothing has been oftener declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation is impossible.

QUEEN LIL SENTENCED.

She May Leave the Country, Probably to Go to England.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Hawaiian advices received here state that the ex-queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. She is still confined in a room in the executive building, where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under military guard. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered. Certain it is that she will not be kept in the executive building for five years or placed in the Oahu prison.

Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence on one of the other islands, or leave the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of about ten thousand a year, which will not be interfered with.

A RIOT DURING MASS.

Polish Factions Fight In a Church at Omaha.

OMAHA, March 13.—During early morning mass at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church a party of Poles who were formerly members of the congregation, but who were ousted by Bishop Scannell, entered the church and attempted to take possession. Father Karminski, who was saying mass, resisted the attempt to capture the church and one of the invading party opened fire. Father Karminski at once drew a revolver and fired into the attacking party. After a long fusillade the invaders withdrew, leaving their wounded in the church.

Those wounded were: F. Dargazzewski shot through both legs; John Kozicka, shot through the knee; Joseph Inda, one of the priest's supporters, stabbed and beaten over the head.

The police were at once summoned and after a hard fight they took possession of the church. Several people were arrested, among them Father Karminski, and they are now in jail.

Four Bank Officials Indicted.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Four of the officers of the Evanston National bank have been indicted for the alleged embezzlement of funds of the institution by the grand jury of the United States district court. The aggregate of the reputed shortage is placed by Receiver William C. Wood at $44,500. The indicted officers are: President Henry Wells, charged with the embezzlement of $30,000; Vice President N. E. Hill, charged with the embezzlement of $7,500; Cashier John C. Austin, charged with the embezzlement of $3,500; Director, E. T. Paul, charged with the embezzlement of $3,500.

Excited Over Our Claims.

COLON, March 13.—The claims of the United States against this government for having stopped telegrams sent by that government to its representatives on the isthmus is creating the greatest excitement here. The Liberals say they will see that no property of foreigners is destroyed or touched by the soldiers and will defend the same if possible against deserters and refugees.

To Import American Negroes.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 13.—The government has arranged with an American syndicate for the introduction of 2,500 able bodied negroes and their families from the United States to be employed most of them, in agriculture in the coast country.

Preparing For a Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The committee of arrangements is in the city preparing for the convention here of the Society of American Florists, Aug. 20, 21, 22 and 24. The committee is composed as follows: Edwin Lonsdale of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, president of the Florists' society; William J. Stewart, secretary, of Boston; T. B. Beatty, treasurer, of Oil City, Pa.; P. O'Mara of Jersey City, W. N. Rudd of Chicago, J. C. Rennison of Sinx City, Elijah A. Wood of Denver, Jackson Dawson of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Grove P. Rawson of Elmira, N. Y.; H. Rattles, Hon. John Burton and George C. Watson of Philadelphia. One thousand delegates are expected at the convention in August.

The Populist Demands Blood.

LITTLE ROCK, March 13.—In a speech in the house J. C. South (Dem.) severely denounced the Populist party. Dr. Crosby (Pop.) took umbrage at his remarks and when he had finished handed Mr. South a note asking him to select his weapons and name a place of meeting. South tore the note into bits and threw the paper into Crosby's face. The Populist flushed with anger, but did not resent the insult. Returning to his desk, he wrote another note to South demanding satisfaction, but South ignored the second note. Crosby has been looking for South.

Accused of Embezzlement.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—An examination of the books of the Kansas City Electric Light company has developed the fact that the company has been systematically robbed of about $6,000 during the past few years. A. J. Coulter, who has been bookkeeper for the company since 1889, is accused of being the embezzler.

A Desperado Shoots an Officer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 13.—William Ketchum, an officer of Logan county, has been shot on Big Ugly creek by Milton Gross, whom he was attempting to arrest. Ketchum was mortally wounded. Gross is a desperate character and has figured prominently in shooting affrays. He is still at large.

Bank Officials Arrested.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., March 13.—The officers of the Bank of Brookfield which closed its doors early in January are under arrest on a state warrant sworn out by six depositors of the defunct bank. They are charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank was in a failing condition.

Shot Over a Dog.

ATLANTA, March 13.—Near Hawkinsville, Murdock Pipkin, a white farmer, was shot and killed by John Walker, a neighbor. Pipkin had killed Walker's dog. The murderer is at large, and if captured a lynching is likely.

Ebensburg School Report.

Report of Ebensburg Schools for month ending March 5th, 1895:

TEACHERS.	Room.	Whole No. in attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Visitors.
Alice Lloyd	1	29	26	46	18	24	39	4
Annie Reynon	2	24	34	52	19	29	48	4
Myra Richardson	3	25	20	45	23	18	41	4
Maggie Shenkle	4	25	22	47	23	21	44	5
Annie Jones	5	24	29	50	24	27	47	4
I. L. Gibson	6	23	22	45	22	20	42	4

Following is a list of the pupils who were present every day during the month:

ROOM NO. 1:—Alberta Luther, Aline O'Hara, Ethel Weakland, Gertrude Isenberg, Gisele Owens, Pauline Blair, Florence Apel, Katie Apel, Edwin Edglehart, Roy Fredricks, John Luther, Philip Bender.

ROOM NO. 2:—Annie Hunt, Vera Williams, Emma Tibbott, Bertha Makin, Edna Barker, Louise Blair, Maggie Evans, Lizzie Glasser, Oline Denny, Grace Denny, Ada Lloyd, Bennie Luttringer, Ira Byrne, Oscar Weaklen, Byron Davis, Arthur Cresswell, Alfred Isenberg, Bennie Davis, Albert Meisel, Philip Meisel, Butler Williams.

Class Leaders:—A class, Butler Williams; B class, Arthur Cresswell.

ROOM NO. 3:—Mildred Eberly, Eva Garman, Ella Tibbott, Mabel Gant, Mildred Owens, Rose Cronse, Ruth Squiers, Annie Tibbott, Ethel Davis, Katie Grey, Lizzie Hunt, Allan Barker, Clifford Ludwig, Dannie James, Hugh Evans, Fearon Ludwig, Elmer Davis, Edwin Reese, Willie Craver, Harvey Rodgers, Ralph Davis, Richie Owens, Alonzo Cresswell, Waldo Squiers, John Ferguson.

Class Leaders:—A class, Eva Garman, Alonzo Cresswell; B class, Clifford Ludwig, Ethel Davis.

ROOM NO. 4:—Anna Duncan, Flora Williams, Flora Weaklen, Carrie Mobley, Lida Davison, Annie Huber, Maud Folsom, Minerva Empfield, Fannie Lloyd, Nettie Meisel, Emma Evans, Mary Murray, Emmett Weaklen, Carl Englehart, Jesse Evans, Ivan McKenrick, Jesse Davis, Joseph Davis, Eddie Shoemaker, Dannie Thomas, Bertie Connell, Walter Apel, Chas. O'Hara, Walter O'Hara, Frank Gates.

Class Leaders:—A class, Frank Gates; B class, Flora Weaklen.

ROOM NO. 5:—Harry Connell, Clifford Jones, Arthur Evans, Walter Jones, Harry Huber, Carl Dick, Willie Leighty, Rhoda Ritter, Alvie Evans, Frank White, Minerva Huber, Mary Connell, Nellie Lloyd, Lizzie Ludwig, Ethel Shields, Edith Barker, Lida Ludwig, Mamie Thompson, Blanche Gant, June Davis, Dora Williams, Gertie Ferguson, Marie Myers, Sibbie Shields, Mary Englehart, Bessie James.

Class Leaders:—A class, Edith Barker, Lizzie Ludwig; B class, Dora Williams, Mary Englehart.

ROOM NO. 6:—Minnie Kirschner, Chas. Hasson, Carl McKenrick, Walter Perry, Eddie Jones, Harry Wilber, Annie McBreen, Peter Ludwig, Nellie Davis, Chas. Evans, Ollie Davis, Edwin Craver, Annie Tibbott, Emily Davis, John Ritter, Floy Styles, Annie Owens, Jesse Ferguson, Elmer Davis, Jennie Empfield, Bessie Evans, Herbie Evans, Ollie Connell.

Class Leaders:—A class, Walter Perry; B class, Nellie Davis, Annie Tibbott, Emily Davis; C class, Floy Styles.

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