

The Centre Reporter.



VOLUME (OLD SERIES, XL, NEW SERIES, XVI.)

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883

NO. 7.

THE CENTRE REPORTER. By FRED KURTZ.

The republican party of our county has been ruptured again. County Auditor Hewes stands on side and the Bellefonte Republican on the other. Whether it will extend into national politics time will tell.

The Meadville Republican says that "Democracy and dirt both begin with 'd'" to which the Democrat of that place replies: "Republican begins with 'r' so does rascality and roguery, and we find it all through the Star Route roguery and the river and harbor roguery."

There has been severe cold in Wyoming territory. A coach which left Pacific Springs, on the Sweetwater stage line last week, was caught in a storm. The coach was abandoned, and the party started back on foot to the station. The driver, S. W. Stewart, was found frozen to death standing in the snow, and Thos. Scott, superintendent of the stage line, was found standing straight up in the snow, froze so that he could not move. He will lose his hands and feet. W. V. Stark, a passenger, has not yet been found. They were out three days and nights. Another driver was badly frozen.

The Centre Democrat and the Bellefonte Republican seem to be getting into a quill fight. What's getting over some of our Centre county papers? Even the intellectual organ down the valley wants to make somebody mad by making ugly mouths. Do like the Reporter, keep a cool, sweet, peaceable temper.

Nihilists seem to have plots against the Czar to prevent his approaching coronation. A dispatch from Philadelphia received in Boston says that Leo Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, arrived there from Washington on the night of 8th, and had an all night conference with Herr Most and three members of the International Society of New York. The conference had relation to the coronation of the Czar. Bachmann, another nihilist, arrived next day and another conference took place. Herr Most sent a cipher cable dispatch to Berlin socialists, and arranged for another conference. Hartmann has declared to German socialists there that the coronation will not be allowed to take place.

The star-route trial is still going on. It is reported now from Washington that one of the principal conspirators, finding himself in a tight place, intends to turn state evidence. A witness the other day, Alexander Millia, a sub-contractor, testified in the Star route trial that on the route from Sioux Falls to Vermilion, Dakota, the mail sometimes consisted of a postal card and sometimes of two or three letters. His horses grew very thin, although the labor of carrying the postal card did not run them down. He grew thin himself, but he never had a better appetite in his life.

France is still uneasy. Business is still stagnant in Paris, and the public is yearning for a strong government.

Berlin advises say Germany continues excited over the elevation of General Heabudin to the Ministry. The Post says the incident may possibly prove a source of fresh calamities for France and Germany, and misfortune of other countries.

The Czar thinks it safe to have the coronation go on now. In his manifesto he says: "We determined in our hearts not to perform this sacred rite until the feelings excited by the crime to which the benefactor of the people fell a victim had time to calm."

Decatur, Illinois, has had a religious revival on a large scale in the Methodist church, the meeting, under Rev. Mr. Harrison, having been in progress some ten weeks. A report of the meeting says: To-day, 8th, the Methodist church was filled four times with 1,000 to 1,200 persons attending the all-day jubilee services. Over one thousand persons have been converted at the Rev. Mr. Harrison's meetings, which were begun ten weeks ago. The first meeting to-day was at 6 a. m., when 600 to 800 persons attended, and many converts gave their experience. The resident and two visiting clergymen spoke at the 10 o'clock meeting, and this afternoon the boy preacher told his personal experience, which was supplementary to his talk on the baptism of fire. The eleventh week of the revival closed to-night with a monstrous congregation. Nightly there have been from forty to sixty seekers at the altar and thirty to thirty-five conversions. The total number of converts to date is 1,020, with 1,000 more on the anxious seat. Harrison said to-day that he would not leave Decatur until his work was finished, which means he will stay

there as long as the crowds come, and there is no abatement whatever in the interest of this revival, which all visiting ministers declare to be the most wonderful in its result they ever attended. Persons seeking religion have come here a distance of one hundred miles. Parents from neighboring towns come here with their children and stay until they are converted.

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

The temporary constitutional amendment advocates have not yet rallied from the shock they received by their failure to carry their point in the Committee on Constitutional Reform. It is conceded on all sides that the amendment proposition is killed. The indemnification clause, even if it should pass the Legislature, will never be adopted by the people. They will never consent to saddle damages upon themselves or the State Treasury that will reach between fifty and one hundred million dollars. There is one brewery, as an instance, in Philadelphia that represents a capital in real estate and appliances of one million dollars. There is a large class of temperance people, too, who will not under any circumstances bind themselves to contribute a dollar to the liquor interest. They will therefore, be bitterly opposed to the idea of indemnification. The amendment agitators are in a very unhappy condition, and have fairly been caught between "the devil and the deep sea." Before they will permit the amendment to pass the House in the present shape they will sacrifice the bill itself. Mr. Emery, the leader of the temperance forces, freely admits that the fight is lost, but says he will go down with his colors flying and with his "boots on."

The Greensburg Democrat says Congress spends its time now mainly discussing the tax on whiskey during the day and consuming the article itself during the night.

In the House there has been a cutting down of the tariff, in a reduction of the duty on iron and steel—a victory for the anti-tariff men. Who would have looked for such action in a republican house?

The duty on steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel was reduced to \$15 per ton. This is a reduction of 13 dollars a ton from the present rates and about 3 dollars per ton from the rate reported by the Tariff Commission and committee on ways and means.

Still in another important campaign republican orators and organs will attempt to humbug people in the manufacturing districts with the cry of tariff and protection to home industry.

The West Virginia Senate has defeated a proposition to submit a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. The prohibition cause has been suffering serious defeats all around. State legislatures are not taking kindly to prohibition and Supreme Courts have been deciding the prohibition legislation unconstitutional in a number of states.

Pattison has gained his first point. The Senate has confirmed Page as Controller of Philadelphia, which the stalwarts had hoped to head off through an appointment by the radical city council. Only 4 Republican senators stuck and voted "no."

The Cincinnati Commercial says: Sentries with guns patrol the tomb of General Garfield, day and night, relieved at intervals with all the military forms and under the command of officers of the guard. Their orders are to guard the body, and there must be an official verification that they done their duty and that each officer of the guard has received that which he is to guard. To verify this, whenever the officers are changed they open the coffin, identify the corpse and exchange receipts for it. Thus we have put the body of the slain President into a daily morgue and a continuous post-mortem examination, violating all the sanctity of the grave and forcing the soldiers into this repulsive duty in the name of honoring and guarding the remains. The tomb is violated to protect it from violation.

Wiggins, the Canadian prophet, several weeks ago prophesied a great storm and flood for Friday last, 9, that would wash out everything clean and without soap. He has missed it badly as there was scarce a ripple and Friday didn't have a storm nor flood worth a cent. Wiggins is a big blow himself, but he can't sniff a storm further off than the greenest devil in the Reporter office.

A call, signed by all leading anti-monopolists in all parts of the country, has been issued at Chicago for a delegate conference for the formation of a new party. The conference will be held at

Chicago, July 4. The principles enunciated in the call are—opposition to confederate monopoly, public lands for actual settlers, suppression of "corners" in the necessities of life, opposition to protective tariff, and the election of the president and vice president of the United States and senators by direct votes.

In the State Senate after discussion the bill was passed finally to permit purchasers of lands at treasurers' sales for taxes to issue writs of estoppel against owners to prevent work pending the right of redemption.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Times Harrisburg special, of 9th, says: The report whitewashing the management of the State Agricultural College was presented in the Senate today by Chairman Mylin, of the sub-committee. Before the clerk had read half a dozen words of it Mylin suggested that the reading be dispensed with. As nobody manifested the slightest desire to hear it Mylin met with no opposition. Then he offered a resolution, which was passed, that if the House concur 3,000 copies of the report be printed, 1,000 for the Senate and 2,000 for the House. He wanted them bound in cloth, but Mr. Cox opposed this as extravagant and a motion by him to strike out the cloth provision was carried. Laird tried to reduce the number to 1,500, but his motion was lost. The report comprises 1-120 foolscap pages of close type-writing. The cost of printing, it is said, will run up into the thousands.

Mylin introduced a bill to establish at the college a distinct corporation to conduct scientific agricultural experiments in connection with the experimental farm. For the maintenance of the concern it is proposed to appropriate ten thousand dollars a year for four years. The managers are to be the Governor, the president of the State Agricultural Society, the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the president and professor of agriculture of the State College and three others, to be appointed by the Governor—eight in all. Agricultural bulletins will be sent regularly to legislators, Judges of the Courts and members of agricultural societies.

Jumbo, of the pon-hoss organ, is unfortunate because he's in a business he don't understand—he trips himself up every time, leaving nothing for us but to pull him in. Last week Solomon confirms what we said three weeks before: that the fellow is still a republican. He goes back to the time when the Reporter and all democratic papers fought, pulpit politicians who preached abolition hate and strife instead of the Gospel. The people of Haines and Penn, especially, remember those days when Democrats were mobbed and hung, and that this chap, Deininger, was over among the crowd that preached and practiced these outrages. His last paper tells that he still takes the side he did then, and stands with the Abolitionists and pulpit politicians. Bah! What do Democrats of Haines and Penn think of this double renegade now? Read his last paper and see the cloven foot—he there renews his old fight in favor of the Abolition gang and mob-law. Yet he wants to be a Democrat! Democrats will spit on such a profession. Ministers now are of a better stamp—the only occasional unpleasantness arises when there is a parishioner like Jumbo over us, and troublesome unless allowed to have his nose foremost in every thing.

Further, Solomon can find no backing but a letter from an Ohio Abolitionist, who was known down in that section as a bigoted sneak, one whose only delight it was to insult Democrats. He dare not publish this Abolitionist's name, because the people down there at once would recognize in him the one we describe—it would disgust every Democrat in Penn and Haines; this fellow's nuptials were in shame and the scandal for months in that section—afterwards he moved to Ohio, and him Jumbo has to endorse him last week!

Jumbo took us again last week and flings Henry VIII a us-too bad—almost as bad as when 5 or 6 weeks ago he wrote Rowell in New York that he knew all about our business. Get another endorsement of your Abolitionist sneak H., in Ohio—you need it. Well was known as a temperance babler on the street, and a whiskey guzzler when others would treat.

The marriage of J. G. Blaine's daughter Alice, who is but about twenty years of age, to Colonel Coppinger, who is turned fifty, was the sensation of the day, at Washington, on the 7th. When Beine heard of the proposed match he kicked like a steer, because Coppinger was old, poor and a Catholic, but Alice would have her way, and he could not break it up. The ceremony took place at high noon at the Blaine mansion, and was performed by Rev. Father Cappel of St. Matthew's Catholic Church. The assemblage was a distinguished and brilliant one, consisting of the president, members of the cabinet, several senators and representatives, the general of the army, the chief justice and the justices of the supreme court, the foreign ministers, General G. B. McNeillan, George Bancroft, Speaker Keifer, Bob Ingersoll and their wives and daughters.

It is evident that another storm is brewing in France, the issue of which is contemplated with fear and doubt by all the sincere friends of the French people.

THE FLOODS. POMEROY, OHIO, COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.

The Refugees Suffering Intensely From the Cold—Three Hundred Made Homeless at Parkersburg—Immense Devastation Wrought by the Floods in Other Localities.

Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—At 10 o'clock tonight the river is steadily receding, with twenty-four feet of water in the Monongahela and about the same in the Allegheny. The bottom lands are still submerged, but at the rate the waters are falling the rivers will be within their banks by morning. The damage by the inundation in this vicinity will reach \$100,000, while a like amount will be required to cover the loss up Monongahela.

Port Deposit, Md., Feb. 8.—There were several movements of ice gorges last night and this morning, each accompanied by a rise and subsequent fall of the water. The water is about one foot higher than yesterday and the gorge is stationary. The old ice below Mount Ararat remains unbroken and ice is still coming down from above and lodging at the head of the gorge or passing under it. No damage has yet occurred, but the waters now cover J. A. Davis & Son's wharf, and a very slight further rise will put it among the lumber piles. A very heavy gorge has formed at McCall's ferry, twenty miles above, and extends back several miles. It is feared this will break and flood this town out. At Columbia it is on a stand. At Safe Harbor and at McCall's ferry it is rising, owing to the gorges below. Between McCall's ferry and this place the river is full of running ice from shore to shore.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 8.—The water is gradually falling, and travel has been resumed between here and Kingston. The ice is firm from here to Nanticoke.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special from Pomeroy, Ohio, says: Our city is completely under water, and the entire population has been compelled to seek safety on the hill tops.

The waters of the Ohio have reached a point higher than has been known before, and are still rising. The people are filled with apprehension, and the most serious results are anticipated. The weather is cold, and there is much suffering, especially among the poorer classes. So suddenly did the waters come upon the town that business men had no time to move goods to a place of safety. Twenty-eight salt works are under water, entailing a loss of 100,000 barrels of salt. The rolling mills are closed, and all other business is entirely suspended. Similar reports come from all along the river. The Journal and other newspaper buildings have been washed out. No mails have been received.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Houses on the Ohio river side to Ann street are inundated; also on the Kanawha side to Court street. Three hundred persons are homeless. Every mill in the city is under water. The loss is fully \$100,000. The Kanawha river is rushing out at a tremendous rate and an iron bridge is in danger. The water is encroaching on the postoffice.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Residents on the low grounds are moving out of the river. The bridge connecting the city with the Crescent mills over Wheel creek parted in the night. Several small houses on the banks of the creek have been washed away, but no person was hurt. The railroad bridges are weighted down with heavy trains at Bellaire, and trains cannot reach the city by two miles. The water has invaded the cellars of business houses, several squares from the river, and the streets are full of merchandise. The Sister Island, six miles up the river are submerged. Many residents are shut in by the water freezing, thus preventing egress in skiffs. The water works at Bellaire have stopped and the works are being threatened.

Marietta, O., Feb. 8.—The loss by the flood here is very great. Mrs. Graver was found down in her house this morning. All railroad connection is cut off. The loss to farm property in this township reached \$50,000.

Ironto, O., Feb. 8.—The lower part of the city is flooded. All the factories and water works have stopped. One hundred families have been driven from their houses.

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—A creek in Shelby county overflowed the pastures four feet deep, and the water froze, killing the packing mare Red Hot, her colt by Smuggler, and ruining Lucy Price and Jack Price, all well-known horses in this circuit.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.—The Ohio river is rising along its whole length, a case almost unprecedented. At Wheeling it stands at a height of thirty-six feet and is still rising. Marietta is flooded more than ever. The railroad between Marietta and Belvoir is submerged in six feet of water. Catlettsburg is flooded and more damage is expected on account of the great rise in the Sandy river. At Portsmouth the river has risen fifty-five feet, and is still rising. A considerable portion of the city is flooded and the Scioto river is also rising above the railroad track. North Portsmouth is flooded. Here the river continues to rise, being fifty-two feet at one o'clock this afternoon. At Newport, Ky., many houses have been invaded by the water, and people are moving out. The iron and steel works have been compelled to suspend. Merchants here are removing their goods from cellars and first floors.

Four hundred troops escorting two murderers to trial.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1883.—The second trial of the dastardly murderers of Emma Thomas, Fannie Gibbons, and her brother Robert, at Ashland, Ky., in December, 1881, were attended by all the pomp and circumstance of mimic and possibly bloody war.

The men, Neal and Craft, were found guilty and sentenced to death in January, 1882, but obtained the grant of a new trial in November last with a change of venue to Carter county. Their transfer was accompanied by an attack on the militia, who returned the fire, killing six persons in the crowd.

Fearing that attempts would be made to lynch the second trial before the ends of justice could be reached in their case Governor Blaine ordered 400 of the Kentucky National Guard to escort them from the jail in Lexington to the Court House at Grayson.

THE CIRCUS FIRE DETAIL OF THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT BERDISHSHEP.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle gives the following account of the circus fire at Berdishshep: "The performance had reached its fifth item in the program, some clowns being in the ring, when another clown to acting costume rushed in 'Fire!' At first the people thought it was part of the performance and laughed; but immediately afterwards the ringmaster rushed in and gave the alarm. The scene of horror that ensued was indescribable. The audience were so closely packed that motion was almost impossible. Some in despair lunged themselves from the galleries, and parents unable to save themselves made a desperate attempt to save their children by throwing them down into the ring. Some of the men wearing the long coats of the Russian Jews, were entangled on spikes and remained hanging in the air, while the whole building resounded with heartrending cries. In the ring, where the clowns had been performing, there was a carpet, and for a little while the children were safe in the centre of this; but when the grown-up people in their despair began jumping from the dress circle and galleries the whole ring became one gigantic mass, in which the children were trampled to death or suffocated before the flames reached them. But even this was not the worst. The horses soon became unmanageable and about a dozen of them, driven mad with pain and terror, broke into the ring, trampling to death the people huddled together there. All this occurred in less than it takes to describe, and in twenty minutes all was over—at least half the people who had been in the building being burned to death or suffocated. At the windows and various exits scenes of the most horrible description were enacted, some of the strongest, in their efforts to extricate themselves from the struggling mass, forcing others weaker than themselves into the flames. The fire brigade was summoned, but the engine was delayed by falling through the ice, and when it arrived the water in the tanks was frozen. The doors of the circus opened inward, and the side entrances were nailed up. Efforts were begun on Sunday to recover the bodies. At the main entrance to the circus lay the burned and blackened bodies of a heap of victims, their heads hairy and swollen, while their bodies were held as though in a vice by those who had crushed upon them from behind further inside the rump many of the bodies were burned to a cinder. The total loss of life has been ascertained to be 258."

RAGING WATERS COVER THE STREETS OF CINCINNATI.

The Ohio River Reaches a Flood Tide of Sixty-one Feet.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11.—Prominent business men here, who are not sensational as to-night that the damage from the overflow of the Ohio in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington, will amount to millions of dollars. The stage at 7 o'clock to-night was sixty-one feet eight inches high and rising nearly two inches hourly. Thousands of people crowd all the bridges watching the floods. A rise of three feet more is expected. All the transportation wagons in the city are employed in removing goods from danger. The water through which they pass in going to the suspension bridge is over their axles. Passengers between Covington and Cincinnati are compelled to cross the water at the Cincinnati approach to the suspension bridge in boats or vehicles. At the present rate of the rise the passage to the bridge in vehicles will soon be impossible. The steam ferry and street railroad connection between here and the Kentucky side, is cut off entirely. The Cincinnati approach to the Newport bridge was free at 8 o'clock but in danger. In Newport the military barracks are flooded, and nearly two square miles of the city is under water. People have been asking coal and provisions in boats nearly all day to the inhabitants, delivering through the second and third story windows. All houses and factories on the river front in Covington are flooded, and water is in the second stories of them, nearly ten miles of the river front at Cincinnati is under water. The flood extends up Vine to Second and on Pearl streets. Cellars are filling along the landing. The flood is up to the second and third stories of many buildings. The roof of a big wharf looks viewed from the suspension bridge nearly as high as the roofs of five story houses. On the public landing all railway freight business and nearly all express business west and north has been stopped.

SEVEN LASHES FOR WIFE BEATING.

Baltimore, Md., January 28.—Charles Foote, a negro, was recently convicted in the Criminal Court of beating his wife which by an act of the last Legislature was made a misdemeanor punishable with not exceeding forty lashes. Foote was sentenced to be imprisoned for sixty days and to be whipped with seven lashes. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals of this State to test the constitutionality of the act, and that tribunal declared it constitutional.

A MAN KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

OKEMOS, Mich., January 29.—In Bath Township, Clinton County, on Friday night last, David Clark, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by his wife. The parties have lived unhappily for some years. The quarrel of Friday arose from the wife's determination to administer medicine other than that prescribed by the attending physician to one of their children. The child's illness continued and grew worse until it was supposed to be dying. While Clark was endeavoring to restore the child to consciousness his wife got a revolver from an adjoining room and deliberately shot her husband through the back. The woman was arrested.

A HUSBAND'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

St. Louis, February 8th.—Last night Henry Drees cut his wife's throat and then his own. Five little children slept in the room, one in the bed with the couple. One of the children got up and took the baby out of the bloody bed in which its mother lay. She changed its dress and then went to sleep. The cause of the tragedy is supposed to have been jealousy.

A POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

Lewisburg, Feb. 9.—This morning at ten o'clock, a powder magazine located in a deep cut on the Slifer farm, just outside of town, blew up, killing one man and seriously injuring another. It is feared that the latter cannot live.

The Berlin "National Zeitung" published a letter from a political prisoner in Siberia detailing the sufferings of prisoners in a province beyond Lake Baikal, who are robbed, beaten and badly fed. The director of the prison on being reasoned with exclaimed that it did not matter if the prisoners died of starvation.

Wm. M. Morrison, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters to be a great appetizer and health restoring medicine."

La Salle, Ill., February 7.—Last night, while officiating at a marriage service, Rev. George F. Bronson, pastor of a Congregational church in this city, fell dead at the feet of the couple whom he was marrying just as he pronounced them husband and wife.

A PITTSBURGH MERCHANT DRUGGED.

Pittsburg, February 7.—J. W. Palmer, a well-known business man of this city, disappeared some two weeks ago. He has returned and tells the following story. "On Monday night I started to pay some rent. I went down Vine street. I do not know whether I fell or whether my feet were knocked from under me, but I have a faint suspicion that I was knocked down, as I now have a sore leg, which I did not have when I left home. I was rendered unconscious by the shock and remember nothing until I found myself on Clark street in Chicago on Friday morning. A Mr. Lockhart, who is book-keeper for R. P. Wallace & Co., said he met me on Liberty street about 11 o'clock and that I appeared all right except that I was in a great hurry and said I was going to the depot to meet my brother. I was by myself. The doctors say, from the sensations I had when I awoke, it appeared as though I was drugged. When I came to my senses in Chicago the first thing I did was to look for my money and other things. Then I obtained a daily paper and found that I was in Chicago and without a cent. All the money I had was taken from me, and as the papers I had, which would have identified me, and a revolver which I had when I left home, I went to a telegraph office and tried to get them to send a despatch to Pittsburg; they refused to do it, as they did not know me. I spent the rest of the day trying to find some person from Pittsburg who knew me. After wandering around till Saturday I wrote home for money. When I left home I had a full beard and long hair, and when I looked into the mirror I found that a mustache only and short hair. My brother came after me and brought me home."

A HORRIBLE STORY.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 7, 1883. The reports are confirmed concerning the Hungarian gypsies feeding their trampled bears with the body of a babe. The mother of the babe is named Maria Morgolanc. King Max, the leader of the band, owned the bears, and the woman gave her child up to him after its death or a red shawl. The bones have been found. The gypsies have struck camp, and officers are in pursuit of them.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

London, Feb. 7, 1883.—The Castle line steamer Kenmore Castle, of 2,000 tons, from London bound to Shanghai, by way of the Suez Canal, has been lost. Her passengers were saved, but many of the crew were drowned. The steamer foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 2d inst. in a few minutes, and was only able to launch one boat containing all the passengers, numbering eight, and eight of the crew. The crew numbered forty persons. The survivors when rescued by a French steamer only wore their night-dresses. They were all very weak. The captain and first mate and thirty of the crew, Asiatics, were drowned.

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