

THE NEWS.

A revolution has broken out in Nicaragua and the insurgents have taken Granada. E. L. Blakelee, one of the ablest and most prominent criminal lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Montrose.

INDIANS GO TO WAR.

A Battle With Cowboys in Which Eight Are Killed.

250 Navajos Start on a Marauding Tour in Colorado.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says: The long-threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers of the country in the vicinity of their lands has come at last, and with it the death of eight settlers.

The startling news was received by Adjut. ant-General Kennedy in a telegram from Lieutenant Plummer, Indian agent of the Navajos. Eight white men had been murdered by the Indians, who are now at war with settlers, Lieutenant Plummer said.

The first battle five settlers were killed, while at another encounter three more men met their lives. The Adjutant-general forwarded the information to the War Department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued from that source putting in the field the troops now quartered at Fort Logan.

Adjutant-General Kennedy was inclined to regard the situation with a good deal of concern, although expressing the belief that the trouble would not extend very far North. There are 250 bucks who are raising the disturbance.

They are all mounted and equipped," said he, "with the best repeating rifles and have ample supplies for a long war. They are a bad lot and revel in plunder and murder. There has been ill-feeling among them for a long time and it has at last come to a head.

The present conflict was precipitated by the resistance of the whites to the depredations of a band of warriors who raided the stock of the cattlemen.

They drove off a large herd of cattle, which they took to the mountains. This so incensed the stockmen that they organized a large posse of cowboys and went to recover the cattle. The Indians fled on the approach of the cowboys at first, and the cattlemen, when they recovered their cattle, started to return to their ranches.

They had proceeded but a very short distance, however, when they were attacked from the flank as they were passing through a sort of shallow canyon by the entire band of 250. A desperate encounter followed, in which five cowboys were killed and, it is believed, a number of Indians. The red men, who had the advantage and the cattlemen, finally repulsed. The Indians then started on a marauding expedition across the country.

The reservation of the Navajos is a large one, covering some 12,000 square miles in the northwestern part of New Mexico and Northern Arizona and extends up to the southern line of Colorado. On this there are thousands of Indians, who are liable to go on the warpath.

The band of 250 started from the reservation in Arizona, crossed the line into New Mexico, going to the San Juan river. They captured Tom Whyte's trading post near the Hogback. The homes of other settlers are surrounded by Indians, who are threatening to kill and burn.

Governor Thornton, of New Mexico, telegraphed the War Department from Santa Fe and the "military aid be sent immediately to help suppress Navajos' outbreak in San Juan country. The lives of all our people are in immediate danger."

The War Department has telegraphed General Crook, Department of Arizona, to send troops immediately to the scene of trouble.

The Belgian Senate has approved the Nysen plan to establish universal suffrage. The bitter feeling between Irish nationalists and unionists is reported to be increasing in intensity.

THIRTEEN persons were crushed to death in a boiler explosion at Epinal, France, which was destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

The conference of unionist leaders decided that no attack should be made on the home-rule bill in committee.

Rioting was renewed in the streets of Belfast. Many arrests have been made. More troops have been ordered to the scene.

The annual exhibition of the British Royal Academy is characterized by an unusually large number of paintings of high merit.

OWING to the illness of Lord James Hannen, one of the British members of the hearing sea tribunal of arbitration, the tribunal has adjourned for one week.

Efforts were made to amend the home-rule bill by providing that the military should be withdrawn from Ireland before the Irish Parliament should be established.

The Norwegian Storting will postpone a vote on the civil list and adjourn as a mark of defiance to King Oscar for refusing separate consular representation to Norway.

The Reichstag committee on the budget has approved the credit for the purpose of elevating the German legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy, and an additional grant for the German representation at the Chicago World's Fair.

The Hon. J. C. New, the retiring American consul-general in London, will sail for the United States on the 24th of June. The United States consul in Great Britain will present to him an illuminated address and the association of foreign consuls will give him a banquet.

A sensation was caused in England by a report that an attempt had been made to murder Mr. Gladstone as he walked through St. James Park at midnight. A man who was acting strangely in front of Mr. Gladstone's house shot at the politician who arrested him. On the man's person was found a note-book containing ravings against Irish home rule and hinting at murdering the premier.

APPECIATES THE STAMPS. An Eccentric Farmer in Indiana Papers His Parlor With Them. Jonathan Staunhope is a wealthy farmer of the section known as the Blue Hill Hills, in Wayne county, Ind. He is 84 years old, a widower and very eccentric.

Recently he went to Richmond and presented his check for \$3,600 to Postmaster Jenkins, asking that the Columbian stamps be given in exchange. The Postmaster was unable to fill the order, but Staunhope insisted upon leaving the check, and the stamps have been ordered from Washington.

Mr. Staunhope reports that he has concluded to paper the parlor of his home with Columbian stamps of 1, 2 and 5-cent denominations, and he has estimated that it will cost him \$3,800 to carry out his project.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

COUNTY, city and borough school directors throughout the State met to elect school superintendents.

The place of the skilled workmen who struck in one of the Carnegie mills at Homestead were filled by the ex-union men who struck last summer.

The Delaware conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Chester, adjourned after appointments had been announced.

Two cases of spotted fever were discovered at Pottstown.

BRISTOL COUNCIL passed ordinances giving two trolley companies right of way through the borough.

JUDGE SIMONSON at Harrisburg gave a verdict of \$86,513.36 to the Commonwealth in the suit against the City of Philadelphia to recover the tax on loans for the year 1890.

SANTARIANS in session at Reading took steps toward the formation of the Schuylkill Valley Sanitary Association, to preserve the health of the Valley.

The statistics of cigar manufacture in the Ninth Revenue District for the year 1892 give that district rank as probably the first in the country.

POLICEMEN Loevel and Thomas, of Nantcoke, were arrested, charged with the murder of ex-Burgess James Vivian. The prosecutor is Harry Vivian, a brother of the dead man. The policeman a few days ago arrested Vivian, who was drunk, and in taking him to the station house used their clubs vigorously, cutting his head open and otherwise injuring him. It is claimed that the attack was malicious, the officers having had a grudge against Vivian. They were held in \$10,000 bail for trial.

A CHARTER has been received for a new electric railroad which will connect Chester and Media with Rockdale, Glen Riddle and the towns of the Chester Creek Valley. The route enters Chester by way of Edmont avenue and terminates at Sixth street.

WHILE a party of little girls were playing near a stream of water in Stroudsburg, a five-year-old daughter of Frank Lightner fell in and was swept by the rapid current down the stream. Her cries attracted James Pasten, an employee of the Wallace lumber yard, who rescued the child.

The large force of employees at the Pennsylvania Steel Works is being gradually reduced, wherever a man can be spared he is dropped from the roll. It is said at least 200 will be dropped.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the leading railroad labor organizations met in convention at Tanquary to discuss labor matters.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON approved the bill constituting Lawrence County a separate judicial district.

The result of the Republican primary elections in Chester County was in favor of ex-Senator Harlan's candidacy for State Treasurer.

REFORM churches at York, Bethlehem, and other towns celebrated the 100th anniversary of the organization of the first synod of the Church.

WHILE Nathan Herstein, of Pottstown, was leading a vicious horse by a halter strap the animal was frightened and attempted to run away. Herstein tried to hold on and the strap became looped on his left thumb, which member was wholly torn from the first joint of the hand.

DANIEL STODDARD, Charles Hubb, Harry Jenner and Samuel Given, boys aged about 15 years, and claiming Philadelphia as their home, were arrested at Catawissa and placed in jail. They broke into and destroyed machinery in Keiter's flour mill at Rupert.

RANDOLPH GETCHELL, a United States pension examiner, fell dead at his boarding house in Harrisburg. He was 52 years old and came from Boston. He leaves a wife, Getchell was reared by James G. Blaine. He had been in good health.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATION.

Commemorating the 104th Anniversary of the Inauguration.

The 104th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, was celebrated in New York in a more elaborate manner than similar celebrations have been in recent years. Under the command of Captain John G. Norde the following military and civic organizations assembled in front of the sub-treasury and formed in this order: Old Washington Continental Guards, representing American forces; Highland Guards, representing the Scotch troops; Guards de Lafayette, representing the French troops; Veteran Zouaves, representing the Hessians; dismounted cavalry, representing the Washington Light Infantry; four posts of the Grand Army; Camp A. S. Williams, Sons of Veterans; Jefferson Pioneer Corps, St. George's Battalion, Royal Block Receptory, L. O. O. of A., and Court Harrison, A. O. F. of A.

The procession formed and moved in the same order as did the organizations 104 years ago.

The military bodies appeared in uniform, and the members of the civil organizations wore white gloves and red, white and blue ribbons in the lapel of the coat. They marched up Broadway, thence to Vesey street and through the side entrance of St. Paul's into the church. The chair used by Washington had been loaned for the occasion by E. B. Southwick, and stood upon the altar decorated with the national flag.

Rev. W. N. Goer preached the sermon, and was assisted in the special service by Rev. Morgan Dix.

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

They Were Satisfactory, and the Explosive May Be Adopted.

General Flagler, chief of ordinance of the War Department, has been informed that the West Point foundry has completed five of the eleven 8-inch guns under contract and are now at work on the pivots of the remaining six, which are to be delivered commencing August 1, at the rate of one every three months.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

RICHARD YARBREY and Isaac Monroe, stillmen at a refinery at Lima, Ohio, were fatally burned by the blowing out of a still.

The recent frost in Mississippi has either killed or greatly injured the cotton. There is time to replant, but in many sections there is no seed.

By the capsizing of a small boat, Julius Falk and Martin Arok, young men of Cleveland, Ohio, were drowned. A companion was rescued.

The victims of the accident on the Bare Hills Railroad, near Somerset, Pa., numbered five. Three persons are thought to have been fatally injured.

A BOAT containing three boys, named Balbwin, was carried over a dam in the Baritan river, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, and two of the boys were drowned.

MARGARET TOMIAT, aged 71 years, was struck by a train and instantly killed, near Tyrone, Pa. Near the same place W. J. Burkbolder, aged 31 years, was caught between two railroad cars and squeezed to death.

MATTHEW HAMBELL and Joseph Opoliski, while at work on the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

By the premature explosion of dynamite in Tyler & MacPur's colliery, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, John Jones had an arm blown off, and, it is feared, sustained fatal injuries. William Frantz and Wesley Frantz were also dangerously injured.

The First Regiment Armory at Chicago was destroyed by fire and Harry Johnson and Walter Williams, colored janitors, were burned to death. H. W. Latham and Chris Wiggins, colored waiters, were probably fatally burned. The loss to property is \$245,000.

A PARTITION wall in a new electric light building, at Cincinnati, collapsed, carrying 14 workmen into the cellar, a distance of 40 feet. John Hill, was killed, and Frank Weisenuth, Ed. Weisenuth, A. Schumann and Edige Johnson were fatally injured. Three other men were seriously injured.

At Providence, Rhode Island, Edward McElroy, an insane man, entered a sleeping apartment of his home and, with a razor, cut the throats of his mother, his brother, aged 10 years, and Miss Healy, a cousin. The maniac was finally overpowered, after a hard struggle, by Policeman O'Rourke, who was badly cut in the neck with the razor. It is believed that Mrs. McElroy will die, but the others will recover.

IN THE STORM'S PATH.

Much Suffering Following on the Tornado at Cisco Texas.

The only residence out of 400 which escaped injury during the terrific tornado at Cisco was that of City Marshal Epplen. The houses destroyed caught fire and a score of people are believed to have been burned to death. This will increase the death list to about fifty.

The streets are so full of debris as to prevent the passage of even foot passengers. For miles around there are traces of the wreckage.

The stock of groceries available did not suffice to give even a scanty breakfast to the suffering people. Trains from Weatherford and other adjoining places, laden with supplies, arrived during the storm.

Many homeless and wounded ones are resting in improvised tents, but by far the greater portion are out in the open air with nothing to shelter them from the cutting wind that has followed the storm.

Individual estimates of losses are now impossible, except to say that in nearly every instance it is total, many not even saving enough clothing to protect themselves from the inclement weather.

Many of the 200 or more injured will die. A freight train waiting at the depot for orders was hurried completely from the tracks and totally wrecked. The engine, weighing over twenty tons, was completely turned over. The brakeman was instantly killed and the conductor died since from his injuries.

MURDERED 248 MEN.

An Awful Story of Crime Told by a Texas Woman-Butcher.

A despatch from Denison, Texas, says: An application for pardon has been made to Governor Hogg by Charles Luttrell, who is to hang May 17 for murder.

It is developed that Luttrell had made a startling statement in regard to the terrible butchery of women here last spring that will probably secure him a pardon or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

It is alleged that Luttrell confessed that since 1878 James Brown, John Carlisle and their friends had killed 248 men in order to destroy testimony against them in murder cases.

In 1878 Brown killed a stableman, John Carlisle was induced to kill another man, named Sparks, and Tom Shannon, their latest victim, was an eye-witness to both murders.

There were many other eye-witnesses, and Brown and Carlisle being wealthy, started in to kill evidence against them, and Luttrell's confession is but a glimpse of the awful reality of the unparalleled series of crimes that cost 248 men their lives and the perpetrators millions of dollars.

Luttrell would not give the names of the victims, but claims, if afforded protection, he will tell enough to satisfy the authorities that his story is true.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The British Steamship Khiva, Crowded with Pilgrims, Burned.

The destruction is reported of the British steamship Khiva off the Arabian coast, probably with an appalling loss of life. The Khiva sailed from Bombay on April 12, carrying a large number of Mohammedans, bound as pilgrims to Mecca. The pilgrims were so numerous that they crowded the vessel, taking up all available room.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Beat carpets on the wrong side first. Rub whitewash spots with strong vinegar.

Rub your hands with salt and lemon juice to remove stains. Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water.

The tiny red ant is one of the worst of all household pests, and its extermination is exceedingly difficult if not impossible. Pouring kerosene oil into the cracks which they infest will drive them away for awhile, but they will soon return. They may be kept out of sugar buckets by making a broad chalk mark around them about half way up. The insects cannot crawl over the chalk. It is a good thing to put a saucer of grease by the place where they seem to come from. They will swarm to it, and the grease will hold them. When the saucer is well covered scrape the contents into the fire. Those ants at least will not return and make every day. This operation, repeated every day, will lessen the amount of the plague, although even this will not exterminate them.

Will Good Roads Pay?

Mr. Stephen Favill, of Madison, Wis., in an article on highways, says: "But the question of whether or not it will pay to build and care for our country roads is fortunately not all theory. But the practical demonstration has been worked out. England, France, Germany, and many other of the European countries have solved this problem to their entire satisfaction, and some parts of our own country have tried this matter far enough to prove that as a business venture it is one of the very best for the farmer. There has been no general taking hold of this matter in this country as in European countries, but some of the States have laws allowing counties to bond and borrow money to build roads. My time will allow me to give only one or two of the many good results that have come from good roads. In Union County, N. J., the road improvement fever got hold of the people, and they expended \$350,000 in macadamizing their roads, and the testimony of those best qualified to know is that the increased valuation of their lands would more than six times pay the cost. Just one case of a man owning 123 acres that he valued at \$65 a acre and could not find a buyer at that, had, since the advent of good roads, refused \$200 an acre for the whole tract. I do not claim that all land would be advanced in price at that rate, but I am confident that the increase in the value of our farming lands that would follow the advent of good roads in our State would very much more than pay all the cost of building them, to say nothing of the convenience and luxury of having a road that could be used at any season of the year."

A Cuban Mattress.

A woman who has been traveling in the far South has a curious tale to tell of her experiences in Havana. "The best hotel there," she says, "is a very poor one to an American. When we arrived we found that the only room with a mattress on the bed was being reserved for some members of the Havermeyer family. As they had not arrived, however, the proprietor consented that I should occupy it. The much-vaunted mattress was a poor one of excelsior, and one that I would have scoffed at at home. In Havana one may not be too particular, as will be seen.

"My first night on the mattress was disturbed by an occasional movement beneath me which I could not understand, and which a cursory investigation did not reveal. In the morning, however, I searched more thoroughly and found a slit in the mattress, and on exploring a little deeper a lively rat mother with a rest of young ones.

"Horried, I called the maid, and pointing to the bed indicated my discovery.

"Yes," she said, unmoved, 'it is ze rat!'

"I should think so," said I, 'but what will you do?'

"Oh," answered the stolid Cuban, 'I will sew them in again!'"—[New York Times.]

Agrettes as Ornaments.

The agrette is a tuft of graceful thin feathers taken from a kind of heron called egret; and not only are these poor birds killed expressly to furnish ornaments for ladies' bonnets and hair, but they are killed at the time when they ought especially to be protected—namely, during the breeding season. They build their nests close together, and the feather-hunters look for these breeding places. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solicitude of the parent birds is greatest, and most readily made their own danger, they are most readily made victims. They hover in a crowd over the heads of their despoilers, their boldness making it as easy as possible to shoot them down; and when the slaughter is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers plucked out, the poor birds are left in a heap to fester in the sun in sight of their orphaned young, that cry for food and are not fed.—[Animal World.]

Patron Saint of Upholsterers.

It may not be generally known, even to biblical students, that St. Paul is accounted the patron saint of upholsterers. Such is the fact in England. His credentials are probably supplied by Acts 18: 3: "He came into Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, and because he was of the same craft, he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." The festival of the apostle of the Gentiles occurs on January 25, and it is professionally commemorated by the upholsterers of England, who hold a banquet in the evening, and after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts have been duly honored the craft drink to the memory of St. Paul.—[Chicago Herald.]

DEATH IN A STORM.

Four People Were Killed and Buildings Were Destroyed.

A destructive wind and rain storm passed through the Lowndes Counties, Ga., and four lives are reported as lost. A mother and two children are among the dead.

A house occupied by W. Lightsey and family was swept off the earth, and barns and buildings in the neighborhood were completely demolished. Lightsey was killed. A daughter of Alfred Treinar, of Naylor, had her leg broken by a tree falling on her.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Union Pacific Iron workers' strike was declared off.

The strike of the Santa Fe mechanics, at Topeka, was declared off.

One-half of the locked-out clothing cutters in New York city returned to work. The other half will be given employment in a few days.

Recent deposits of tin are reported to have been discovered in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, by a prospector for a Philadelphia syndicate.

It is believed that all the coal miners in Ohio will strike in May 1st for an increase of five cents per ton, which the operators have refused to give.

The machinists in the Cotton Belt Railroad shops at Tyler, Texas, struck because the company refused to discharge the general foreman.

The strike on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe road is causing something like a "tie up" at Kansas City. All cattle shipments have been refused. A similar state of affairs is reported at Wichita and other points on the line. Another gang of mechanics arrived in Topeka from Philadelphia, to take the places of the striking shopmen, and at Topeka the strike is practically broken.

The negotiations at Toledo for the settlement of the differences between the Ann Arbor Railroad and the locomotive engineers have fallen through, the men being unable to meet the company's terms, "that none of the present engineers should be discharged without cause, and that the old men must file applications and accept positions as they may become vacant.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

A Family Buried Under Tons of Earth in Pittsburgh.

A large quantity of earth and stone became loosened from the bluff known as Boyd's Hill, which towers one hundred and twenty-five feet above Second avenue, and crashed down and upon two tenement-houses in the rear of Nos. 251 and 253 Second avenue. Solomon Kelly, a coal hauler, his wife and four children, ranging in age from three months to fifteen years, had just finished their supper, and they were buried completely.

The firemen and a large detail of police were quickly at the scene. Mrs. Kelly, with her baby in her arms, was found standing upright and unconscious. The baby was but slightly injured. The mother was literally dug out of the debris and sent to the hospital in a critical condition. Saul Kelly and the two boys were next removed, and, although badly bruised, may possibly recover. Fanny, a four-year-old girl, was pinned to the floor by the hot stove and horribly crushed. She died soon after.

James Hodber's family of eight, residing in the adjoining building, were absent from home and escaped injury. Their house is also a complete wreck. The recent heavy rains had loosened the stone on the side of the bluff.

MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, corn, and other commodities, listing prices per bushel, barrel, or unit in different locations like Baltimore and New York.