

Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, New York, upheld the demurrer of John D. Rockefeller and other directors of the Standard Oil Trust, to the complaint of George Rice, a certificate-holder, in which he sought a judicial dissolution of the trust and an accounting. The trust is being dissolved voluntarily. — Wm. Mulloy committed suicide while aboard the steamer Fremont, when off Cape Porpoise, Me. He lived in Boston. — The drug house of Samuel I. Jones & Co., in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was closed by the sheriff. — L. A. Hilliard, who embezzled a large sum of money from the Chicago Tribune while acting as cashier for that paper, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. — The body of Wm. H. Farvin, aged fifty-five years, president of the Eastland National Bank, at Eastland, Texas, was found in a room at a hotel in Fort Worth, with a bullet hole in the right temple. He had been dead nearly twenty-four hours. — During a quarrel in a saloon in Chicago, John McKay was fatally stabbed by "Duke" Delaney. Delaney fled and so far has escaped capture. McKay died at the county hospital. — N. B. Haynes & Co., wholesale milliners in Chicago, have failed. It was one of the oldest houses in Chicago. A voluntary assignment was made to protect the interest of all creditors. — The Williams block in Muskegon, Mich., was destroyed by fire. — Jesse E. Smith, killed his divorced wife in Kankakee, Ill., and her companion, and then committed suicide. — Adolph Messer and Herman Bachel, while walking on the tracks of the West Penn Railroad, near Tarentum, were run down by a train and instantly killed. They were glass decorators. — A big fire in Richmond caused a loss of \$10,000 to Kratz & Co., \$15,000 to Putney & Watts, and \$5,000 to Taylor & Co. — The wrecked Commercial Bank of Brooklyn opened its doors to pay depositors. — The smallpox epidemic has become so alarming in Elizabeth, N. J., that extreme measures have been adopted by the health authorities. All Italians in this vicinity are being vaccinated. Children from the infected districts have been excluded from the public schools. — Welcome H. Hathaway, who took \$100,000 from the Fall River banks by forged warehouse receipts and other methods was arraigned in the Superior Court in Taunton. He pleaded guilty and sentence was deferred. — The trial of the ex-Governor Evans and other stockholders in the Consolidated Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad corporation against the Union Pacific, calling for an accounting under an existing agreement, the awarding of damages and the appointment of a receiver pending the suit was begun in Denver before Judge Hallett, of the United States Circuit Court. — Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, has quarreled with his lawyers, because they want to make him out insane. — Ex-Chief Justice Henry S. Cochrane, of the Philadelphia Mint, was found guilty in the United States Court of the larceny of \$130,000 worth of gold bars from the mint. — By an explosion of natural gas in the flatting department of the James glass factory near Greensburg, Pa., windows cracked and William Reeves were terribly burned. Their recovery is doubtful. The furnaces was considerably damaged by the force of the upheaval, and a quantity of stock was destroyed. — Three men were roasted to death at a fire in Newberne, Tenn., while trying to save property. — A collision on the Missouri Pacific Railway near Dixon, Mo., will probably result in the death of two men. — H. M. Eaton twenty-five years of age, night operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was shot and killed while on duty in his office, at Davisville, Cal. — Typhoid fever is epidemic in St. Louis. — A verdict of not guilty in the murder trial of E. W. Harris, editor of the Greenville (Tex.) Herald, was rendered after a long trial. Harris killed Dr. Yowell at Denison, Tex., for slandering his wife. — In South Louisville, Ky., Jefferson Gordon shot and fatally wounded William Shumate, his brother-in-law. Gordon had been arrested for abuse of his family, and was being taken to a justice's office, when Shumate opened fire on him. Gordon drew a revolver and returned the fire, one bullet going through Shumate's head and another taking effect in the left shoulder. — The tug Charles R. Stone sank at Pier 1, North River, New York. Two men on it were drowned. They were Harry R. Rogers, of the nineteen-year-old son of Robert Rogers, of 64 Barrow street, and the fireman, known only as "William." — W. A. Powell was arrested in Scranton, Pa., as a crank too dangerous to be at large. — A party of kidappers were fired upon by J. H. Kraft and his friends in New Albany, Ind., who lay in wait for them, and one of the number, Stephen Whitman, was killed. — Fire destroyed the carriage furnishing and hardware house of Paddock & Hawley, in St. Louis, involving a loss of \$200,000. Two firemen were hurt. — The officers of the State Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Minneapolis, were indicted for malfeasance. — A desperate and fatal cutting affray took place in front of the main entrance to the Grand Opera House, at Meridian, Miss., between Herbert A. Rhodes, a furniture dealer, and Wm. Wilson, an employee of the Queen and Crescent Railroad. Rhodes may recover, but Wilson's wound will prove fatal. — Chateau Larned accidentally killed C. Hardy Kittridge at Barnegat Cottage, N. J., and on the following day killed himself. — Scelmon S. Gutrie, a prominent business man of Buffalo, died there. — The National Grange, in session in Syracuse, N. Y., called upon President Cleveland to dismiss Secretary Morton. — The police of Providence, R. I., are looking for Dr. Charles Haileyek, recently practicing in that city. His wife and three children have just arrived from a German province. He had sent for them, and they expected to meet him, but he disappeared. — The minister of the United States at St. Petersburg reports that he has received from the nobility of that capital an address of thanks of the Russian people for the aid sent them from the United States during the famine periods of the last two years. — James R. Handall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," is now connected with the office of the Senate's sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Handall receives requests from all over the English-speaking world for autograph copies of his song. — Six hundred Italian laborers, employed by the Carnegie Gas Company in laying a main in Armstrong county, Pa., have gone on strike for an increase of wages of from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

# BLOUNT'S REPORT

## Regarding the Revolution in the Hawaiian Islands.

### LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The Commissioner Says that Mr. Stevens was Responsible for the Queen's Overthrow—Hauling Down the Flag—The Cause.

Secretary Gresham made public all the correspondence between the Secretary of State and James H. Blount, commissioner and later minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

The matter consists of three parts, the first beginning with a copy of the instructions given Mr. Blount on March 11, 1893, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolulu, and the last part ending with a brief letter under date of July 31, 1893, in which he takes his leave, as follows:

"The condition of parties in the islands is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is awaited by all as a matter of necessity. This condition, it can be assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. The present government can only rest on the use of the military force, possessed of most of the arms in the islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall without fail. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but not longer."

Then he adds that he has done his duty as well as he could, "considering I was surrounded by persons interested in misleading me." And his private affairs necessitated his return home.

Secretary Gresham's letter of instructions to Mr. Blount, dated March 11, define clearly how far, in the opinion of the President, the use of armed force is permissible by the United States to pull down or set up governments. Mr. Gresham says:

"In the judgment of the President, your authority, as well as that of the commander of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters, should be, and is, limited in the use of physical force to such measures as are necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens; and while abstaining from any manner of interference with the domestic concerns of the islands, you should indicate your willingness to intervene with your friendly offices in the interest of a peaceful settlement of troubles within the limits of sound discretion."

"Should it be necessary to land an armed force upon Hawaiian territory on occasions of popular disturbance, when the local authority may be unable to give adequate protection to the life and property of the citizens of the United States, the assent of such authority should first be obtained, if it can be done without prejudice to the interests involved."

"Your power in this regard should not, however, be claimed to the exclusion of similar methods by the representatives of other powers for the protection of the lives and property of their citizens or subjects residing in the islands."

"While the United States claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs, or in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian Islands, otherwise than as herein stated, or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess, this government will adhere to its consistent and established policy in relation to them, and it will not acquiesce in domestic interference by other powers."

In a letter dated April 6, Mr. Blount announces his arrival at Honolulu and tells of his refusal, against the strong urging of Minister Stevens, to accept a house and the use of servants, carriages, horses, &c., furnished by the provisional government, paying "whatever I wanted for it from nothing up." He also notes the refusal of tenders from the ex-Queen and others.

Appended to a letter of April 8, in which Mr. Blount deprecates the preverted influence of Minister Stevens and Consul-General Severance, to whom he ascribes the existence of the provisional government, is a stenographic report of an interview between Mr. Blount and Admiral Skerrett, in which the following occur:

Admiral Skerrett: "I called at the Navy Department on the 30th of December to see Mr. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, to ask him if he had any final instructions for me, as I was going to leave the next day for San Francisco to assume command of the Pacific squadron. He replied: 'Commodore, I have no instructions to give you. You will go there and perform your duty, as I know you will, and everything will be satisfactory.'"

"I remarked: 'Mr. Tracy, I want to ask you about these Hawaiian affairs. When I was out there 20 years ago I had frequent conversations with the then United States Minister, Mr. Pierce, on the subject of the islands. I was told then that the United States Government did not wish to annex the islands of Hawaii.'"

He replied: 'Commodore, the wishes of the government have changed. They will be very glad to annex Hawaii.' He said as a matter of course none but the ordinary legal means can be used to persuade these people to come into the United States."

On April 21 Mr. Blount says he was called on by Claus Spreckels, but says Mr. Blount: "how much or how little Mr. Spreckels knows about this matter I am unable to say, as I do not know."

On the same day Mr. Blount, for the second time disapproved of a request of the provisional government that the American forces be landed for drill. "The landing of the troops, pending negotiations between the Queen and President Dole," the commissioner says, "might be used to impress the former with fear that troops were landed to lend force to the provisional government in bringing her to an adjustment. I did not think proper to communicate the reason to Mr. Stevens or any other person save Admiral Skerrett."

Mr. Blount says he called on the Ex-Queen and informed her that no person was authorized by President Cleveland or himself to place the Government of the United States

in the attitude of desiring an adjustment between herself and the provisional government, and the Queen replied that she did not intend to enter into negotiations until the Washington Government had taken action on Mr. Blount's report.

On May 4 Mr. Blount wrote: "At this time the indications are unmistakable that a large majority of the people of the islands are utterly opposed to annexation. I do not look for any change from this situation through future information. There is a strong disposition on the part of the annexation element to suppress expressions against annexation by social and business hostility."

In the third part of the correspondence is printed a statement of Mr. Volney V. Ashford, dated March 8, 1893, in which he says he has put in writing certain information in regard to Hawaiian affairs at the Queen's request. This statement refers to Queen Liliuokalani as "a reigning sovereign who had at least twice striven to supplant her brother, even at the expense, if necessary, of walking over his strangled corpse to the throne; a woman notoriously loaded with the grossest social vices, such as had contributed so largely to the late King's downfall in 1857, but still strongly upheld by the majority of the native people, who believed her professions and promises to restore them to an equal franchise."

In another part of his extraordinary communication Mr. Ashford says: "Wilson's 'pull' on the Queen consisted in the fact that for many years he has been her favorite paramour (she has several). The Queen had a private gateway cut through the palace wall immediately contiguous to her apartments in the 'bungalow' that he might alone enter by a near and more convenient way—a scandal at which even the most obtuse of the native people drew the line. The pair openly lived together in the Queen's cottage at Waikiki (a suburb of Honolulu) during and succeeding the 'sandbar' episode at the palace, just preceding the descent upon the league. This place was formerly an assignment house, built by the Queen and openly used for that purpose, under the personal charge of her business manager, formerly her native coachman. All these and many other equally scandalous acts are matter of public notoriety at the capital and have been aired and commented upon in scathing terms by the native press of Honolulu; but the English press were either gagged by the palace party or kept silent to avoid the effects of the scandal abroad."

These statements against the deposed Queen are contradicted by Mr. Blount.

Mr. Blount's conclusions of fact are embodied in his report to Secretary Gresham dated July 17. It is a very long document, filling 37 large printed pages, and indicates very closely that he understood that he was to confine himself to a plain statement of facts, for nowhere does he make the slightest suggestion or recommendation. Refusing all proffers of hospitality on his arrival on the islands he says he took up his quarters at the Hawaiian Hotel, where he passed several days in receiving calls, and soon became aware that all minds were quietly and anxiously looking to the action of the United States Government.

The troops of the Boston were doing military duty for the provisional government with the American flag floating over the government building, and, says the Minister, "within it the provisional government conducted its business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American Minister, during negotiations with the United States for annexation."

This brings the story down to the incident which created such a stir, of hauling down the American flag, which Mr. Blount describes as follows:

"My instructions directed me to make inquiries which, in the interest of candor and truth, could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the American flag and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn before those inquiries could be prosecuted in a manner befitting the dignity and power of the United States."

"Inspired with such feelings and confident no disorder would ensue, I directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the government building and the return of the American troops to their vessels. This was accomplished without any demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace."

"The afternoon before in an interview with President Dole, in response to my inquiry, he said that the provisional government was now able to preserve order, although it could not have done so for several weeks after the proclamation establishing it."

Mr. Blount says that it seemed strange to suppose that there was any necessity for landing troops. "And," referring again to Minister Stevens, "to consent to an application for such a purpose without any suggestion dissuading the applicants from it on the part of the American Minister, with naval forces at his command could not otherwise be construed than as complicity with their plans."

This was the first time that American troops were ever landed on the islands at the instance of a committee of safety without notice to the existing government.

The report reviews in detail the subsequent events, making much of testimony to show that Minister Stevens recognized the provisional government before the Queen had been called upon to yield, and quoting Minister Stevens himself as saying that he knew the barracks and station-house had not been delivered up at the time; that he did not care for that twenty-five men well armed could run the whole crowd. Stevens' despatch to Secretary Foster is quoted where he says he recognized the government after it was in possession of all government buildings, and Mr. Blount says "the quickest recognition was the performance of his pledge to the committee of safety."

He criticises a similar statement made by the Hawaiian commissioners to Mr. Foster and says: "Did the spirit of annexation mislead these gentlemen? If not, what malign influence tempted President Dole to a contrary statement in his cited letter to the American Minister?"

Says Mr. Blount: "The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens' promise to protect them against any danger from the Government. But for this their mass-meeting would not have been held. But for this no

request to land the troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken."

"The American Minister said the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States, and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end."

In concluding this report, for this remainder is made up entirely of statistical matter and a disquisition upon the trade of the island and the character of the population, Mr. Blount says:

"That a deep wrong has been done the Queen and native race by American officials pervades the native mind and that of the Queen, as well as a hope for redress from the United States, there can be no doubt. It is connected it is important to note the inability of the Hawaiian people to cope with any great powers, and their recognition of it by never offering resistance to their encroachments."

"The suddenness of the landing of the United States troops, the reading of the proclamation of the provisional government almost in their presence and the quick recognition by Mr. Stevens easily prepared her for the suggestion that the President of the United States had no knowledge of these occurrences, and must know of and approve or disapprove of what had occurred at a future time. This, too, must have contributed to her disposition to accept the suggestions of Judge Wideman and Mr. Damon. Indeed, who could have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned by the President of the United States?"

"Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the President would restore her crown."

### COLUMBIA AT THE HEAD.

#### Demonstrated to Be the Swiftest Ship in the World.

The triple-screw United States cruiser Columbia, first called the Pirate, on her official run over the government's measured course, nearly forty-four knots long, averaged 22.81 knots an hour during a four hour's run under forced draught, thus exceeding all previous records on a similar run and fulfilling the reasonable expectations of the shipbuilders and well-wishers. The contract which the government has with the William Cramp's Ship and Engine Company calls for a speed of 21 knots an hour. As this is exceeded by one and one-quarter knots, the cruiser's builders earn a premium of \$350,000, at the rate of \$50,000 for each quarter knot of excess speed. The passage of water into the port engine along with the steam necessitated the slowing up of the engine on more than one occasion and undoubtedly prevented the ship from averaging over 23 knots an hour. On the trial trip up the course the Columbia, with all conditions favorable, was spurred between the seventh and eight buoys, a distance of 7.74 miles, and she achieved the extraordinary average of 23.31 knots an hour, eclipsing all previous records and placing her absolutely at the head of the world's fast craft.

The course over which the Columbia was speeded is 43.36 8-1000 knots long, just 182 feet less than 44 knots. It extends in a line as nearly straight as was possible to make it from Cape Ann, Mass., to Cape Porpoise, Maine.

All of the officers expressed their admiration of the behavior and performance of the ship. They all unite in the opinion that she is a "23-knotter," and Chief Engineer Andrade, who had charge of the cruiser's machinery, declares he will get that speed out of her.

Edwin S. Cramp, in an interview after the trial, said he is satisfied with the results. He declares she is ready for a trip around the world just as she floats now, without any change whatever in her.

### DEATH OF JUDGE JACOB.

#### He Was For Six Years Governor of West Virginia.

John I. Jacob, from 1871 to 1877 Governor of West Virginia, from 1888 to 1888 Judge of the Circuit Court for the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall, from 1869 to 1871 a member of the legislature from Hampshire county, and from 1879 to 1881 member of the legislature from Wheeling, fell dead from heart failure on Twelfth street a few minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon, while on his way to a consultation of the bar over a case. Judge Jacob was born near Romney, Hampshire county, December 9, 1829, graduating from Dickinson College, Pa., in 1848. He removed to Missouri. He returned to Virginia at about the outbreak of the rebellion, and practiced his profession, entering politics in 1869. He removed to Wheeling after his election as Governor, and has since resided in Wheeling, holding a high place in his profession at the time of his death. He was president of the Wheeling Railway Company. A wife and one daughter survive him.

### PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

J. C. HINRICH, of Charleston, S. C., wears the Iron Cross of Prussia for valorous service performed in the Franco-Prussian War.

Mr. GLADSTONE has conferred the professorship of Greek of Oxford upon Dr. Ingram Bywater, a scholar of great reputation in Europe.

MR. W. WALDOFF ASTOR has about \$9,000,000 invested in his two great hotels on Fifth avenue. His bill for furniture was something over \$1,000,000.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GREENHALGE, of Massachusetts, was born in England. The Old Bay State has never before elected a foreign-born citizen to her chief executive chair.

The railroad chapel car evangelist, the Rev. Boston Smith, is meeting with great success in the Northwest. Mr. Smith was the first missionary to utilize the railroad car as a chapel.

DR. WILLIAM TOWNSEND PORTER, professor of physiology at the St. Louis Medical College, is to succeed Dr. William H. Howells as associate professor of physiology in the medical department of Harvard.

DR. COOK, a former fellow-traveler with Lieutenant Perry, the Arctic explorer, who has recently returned from a short northward trip on his own account, is confident that the lieutenant will reach the North Pole this time and return safely.

### CABLE SPARKS.

SARAH BERNHARDT is playing to poor houses in Paris.

PARIS detectives have gone to Barcelona to assist in the hunt for anarchists.

The Belgians are preparing to oppose the French expedition to the Congo.

Rubinstein has declined to make an American tour of 50 concerts for \$125,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is entertaining the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia at Potsdam. The Right Rev. Ernest B. Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Newcastle, Eng., is seriously ill.

MORMON leaders from the United States have made arrangements for the purchase of 3,000,000 acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

PROF. GARNER has returned from Africa and declares that he has learned, beyond all doubt, that there is a monkey language and it can be learned by man.

REPORTS have been circulating in London affecting the Bank of England, and the Times says there has been irregularities in the management of the bank.

ENGLISH mine-owners and striking employees have accepted the mediation of Mr. Gladstone, and a conference will be held with Lord Rosebery as chairman.

The Gounod committee is arranging for a grand performance in Paris of the late master's works. It has been decided to erect a memorial of the great composer in Morceau Park.

A BOMB, to which a lighted fuse was attached, was found on a balcony of a Barcelona building, in front of which a large crowd was gathered. An explosion was averted.

The warfare against the Effilins is being waged with energy. Tribesmen attacked a caravan conveying treasure belonging to Sultan of Morocco and secured over \$50,000 in coin.

### SEVEN ON THE DEAD LIST.

#### Disastrous Fire in a Dry Goods Store in Detroit.

By the burning of the five-story iron-front brick building 195 to 202 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., occupied by Edison, Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods, seven employees lost their lives, a fireman was badly injured and the monetary loss will reach in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

The fire started between the fourth and fifth floors at the rear of the building and spread with frightful rapidity. The great majority of the employees were at lunch when the alarm was given, but there were eight or nine of them left on the upper floors. Bradley Dunning and James McKay dropped from the fifth-floor windows on a bale of jute. Both received fatal injuries and died after being taken to a hospital.

The awful spectacle of McKay's and Dunning's descent was hardly over before the spectators saw another man creeping toward the upper window nearest the corner. He was evidently on his hands and knees, blinded and suffocating in the dense smoke. He reached the sill, laid one arm upon it, and as he endeavored to shield his face from the fierce heat with his hand tried to drag himself to the open air just beyond. A sudden burst of flame closed around him and his body sank from view in the flames within.

Meanwhile a general alarm had been turned in, and nearly all the companies in the department responded.

The floors of the Edison-Moore building began falling in a short time after the fire started, and at 1.30 half of the Bates-street wall collapsed. A moment later there were two loud reports and the entire inner part of the building collapsed. This undoubtedly prevented the spread of the flames.

After the fire a register was opened at an adjacent store, and in this way the names of the missing were ascertained. Some of the employees had thrilling escapes. Several firemen were hurt.

The building occupied by Edison, Moore & Co. was owned by the estate of Francis Alms and was valued at \$112,000. There is \$30,000 insurance on it. Edison, Moore & Co. estimate their loss at \$5,000,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$425,000.

### DICASTERS AND CASUALTIES

By a boiler explosion in a saw mill at Hook's Switch, Texas, three men were killed and six were severely injured.

An examination of the Chicago Board of Trade building has shown that "unless immediate and extensive repairs are made the structure may collapse."

THERE were five new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia. Many of the refugees are returning in spite of the warnings given by the authorities.

A CORONER'S jury at Battle Creek, Michigan, returned a verdict in the Grand Trunk railroad disaster cases, finding Conductor Bertram N. Scott and Engineer Harry Wooley guilty of criminal negligence and disobedience of orders. Scott is to be tried for murder in the second degree.

NEWS reached Enid, Oklahoma Territory, that a whole family named Johnston, from Pike county, Missouri, who settled near the Glass Mountains, 30 miles west of Enid, perished in the storm that raged in that section Saturday night. They were living in a wagon, with no visible means of protection from the storm.

The coroner's jury at Chicago, which investigated the collision of the Rock Island Road at Eggleston, by which 12 people were killed and 30 injured, returned a verdict recommending that the conductor, flagman and collector of the suburban train be held for manslaughter, and censuring the Rock Island road for running trains so close together.

A passenger train on the Eastern Alabama Road was derailed and wrecked near Lafayette, Alabama. The coaches caught fire and Thomas driver, a passenger, was burned up in the smoking car. The other passengers were rescued, but several were badly injured. Judge J. H. Dowdell and E. J. Mitchell were probably fatally injured.

MISS HELEN GOULD is a slender brunette, with a face of strength and womanliness rather than mere beauty. She still wears mourning.

### PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

#### Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

At Williamsport fifteen Philadelphians were fined by Alderman Leonard for working on Sunday.

JOHN BENNER was benched by a train at Pottstown.

MARION CESSNA, son of Hon. John Cessna, committed suicide at Bedford.

HARRY BIRCHARDSON, a young farmer of near Fawn Grove, aged about 26, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in his barn.

THE SIRE of Douterich & Oldweller, in Elizabethtown, was broken into and clothing and general merchandise of the value of \$500 was taken.

A DISEASE which baffles the best veterinary skill has appeared along the horses of Southern Chester County. William Sharpless of New Garden Township, has just lost four fine farm horses from the disease.

WHILE fooling with a revolver she did not know was loaded Tillie Brown, a young girl of New Garden Township, was shot in the head and dangerously wounded.

WHILE the daughter of Jonathan Shalinie, of Fair View Farm, near Norristown, was entertaining a party of friends thieves drove up to the farmer's barnyard and hauled away nearly a hundred of his finest fowls.

At Harrisburg Judge Simonton gave a decision in the first of the "Besser" cases, reversing the valuation placed on capital stock by the Auditor General.

At a secret conference at Pittsburg between Amalgamated officials and iron and sheet steel manufacturers, a compromise was effected.

R. F. STEINER, 10 years old, has confessed to setting fire to Martin Musser's barn in Grafton Township.

GRAND destitution is reported in Scranton as a result of business depression.

THE Tamaqua School Board is negotiating for a plot of ground on which to build a new school house.

JOSEPH KEESLER, a miner employed at the York Farm Colliery at Pottsville, was fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

ELMER DELF, a brakeman employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, fell from a car and had an arm fractured and was otherwise seriously injured.

THE New Evangelical Church at Newmantown has just been completed and dedicated. A pleasing feature of the special services was a sermon by Rev. Isaac Hess, of Reading, an Evangelical pastor, who is more than four score years old.

At the last meeting of the Reading School Board it was decided to teach typewriting in the public schools. An additional amount of philosophical apparatus was also ordered for the natural science department, which it is the intention of the board to strengthen in every way.

Seven people were burned to death and several were badly injured by a disastrous fire at Beaver.

While using a butcher knife at Easton, Frank Kemmerer accidentally severed an artery and bled to death.

A passenger car on the New Holland Railroad caught fire near Greenland and the passengers barely escaped with their lives.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association met in Pittsburg.

William Barrett, of Erie, a cigarmaker and prominent leader in labor circles, committed suicide by taking poison.

John S. Irons, of Reading, a fireman on the Reading Railroad, was run over and fatally injured in Bridgeport.

Amos Hydecker, aged 57, a prominent Grand Army man of Mapleton, was struck by a Pennsylvania train and killed.

As Governor Pattison has signed the death warrant of murderer Charles Salyards and appointed January 23, 1894, as the date of his execution, the prisoner's counsel have decided to appeal the case to the Board of Pardons.

Representatives of the various newspapers of Lancaster organized a press club, electing the following officers: President, A. M. Slade; vice-president, Joseph H. Appel; secretary, C. A. Gast; treasurer, Edward M. Kauffman; Committee on Constitution and By-laws, Paul Ellis, H. W. Beckius, H. H. Hensel; George D. Brintnall, Charles M. Howell, Jr. A meeting will be held within two weeks to complete the preliminaries of organization.

Mary Burns, an 11-year-old girl, was fatally burned by an alleged witch doctor, in attempts to root an evil spirit at Malby.

Frank Clark, a 10-year-old boy, robbed a show window in Pittsburg while crowds were passing.

Frank Dougherty, a 13-year-old boy, was mysteriously shot by his mother at Pittsburg and refused medical aid until police interfered.

Mrs. Mary Williams was tortured into confessing the hiding place of money by robbers in Lawrence county.

An experiment is to be made at a Wyoming colliery with electricity as a labor-saver.

The wrecking car of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was brought into service to lift an entangled horse from a railroad bridge James Parker's big gray mare, which was pasturing in the meadows of Bridgeport, wandered from the field, and attempting to cross the trestle bridge over the canal. Falling between the trestles the animal arose and fell several times, tearing off three shoes and otherwise injuring itself. Finally it could not move and the wrecking car's big crane lifted it bodily and carried it suspended in the air fifty yards to a place of safety.

### 644 WERE DROWNED.

#### Latest Reports from the Food Districts of Japan.

Further particulars of the recent flood in Okayama have been received from Japan by the steamer Belgic.

They show 644 deaths from drowning, 444 injured, 3207 houses washed away, 6823 houses nearly or quite destroyed, 47,429 buildings partly wrecked and 7519 acres of land more or less damaged. The survivors are in great distress.

THE German Reichstag was opened by Emperor William in person; in his speech from the throne the Kaiser returned thanks for the passage of the Army bill, and spoke of the financial and other measures to be introduced.