

PARIS IS APPALLED.

A Bomb Exploded in the Chamber of Deputies.

MANY MEMBERS WOUNDED.

Magnificent Self-Control of President of the Chamber Dupuy-Twenty-Persons Under Arrest—An American Woman Among Those Hurt.

J. K. Armstrong, the embezzling treasurer of Tipton county, Ind., was convicted and sent up for one year.—A Chinese warehouse in San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Of the dozen inmates in the place at the time four were burned to death and one fatally burned.—Sergeant F. Harris, Battery A. Fifth Artillery, stationed at Alcatraz, Cal., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a rifle. He had been in the army twenty-four years, and came from the East three years ago.—Le Blanc, who was condemned to die for the murder of John Wilson, will not be hanged. An order was received at Winnepeg from Ottawa, committing the death sentence of fifteen years imprisonment.—Mr. Cowin, of Boston, a contractor, was robbed of \$5,000.—Richard Robinson was hanged in Sedalia, Mo., for the murder of Johanna Schollman.—James D. Hallen, a New York lawyer, is accused of swindling Mrs. Florence Caldwell, of New York, out of \$23,300 by various means. She has brought suit against him in the Supreme Court, to recover that amount, and has obtained an attachment against his property. The sheriff has seized his horses, carriages, etc.—David Lenor was convicted in the Union County Court, in Elizabeth, N. J., of having set fire to his store on the night of November 5, when a dozen families barely escaped with their lives. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.—Laura Ann Higgins, the convicted pension fraud, was sentenced in Norfolk to five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

A bomb was thrown in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, and, though no one was killed, forty-eight persons were injured, including about twenty deputies and three ladies, one of them an American. Before 7 o'clock in the evening twenty-three persons had been arrested.

The usual number of members present when no matter of great importance is to be considered were in their seats, and the business of the House was proceeding slowly. The galleries contained a number of visitors, including some ladies, who watched the proceedings with little interest. In the gallery above the benches occupied by the members of the right were a number of strangers, none of whom had attracted any attention when they entered the gallery and had seats assigned to them.

In the course of the business of the House, the election of M. Mierman came up for discussion. M. Mierman had been speaking from the tribune and had just descended to resume his seat when a man in the gallery threw a bomb toward the floor of the House. The bomb must have had a time fuse attached to it, for it passed the head of Prof. Lemay, deputy for Hazebruck, it exploded with a terrific report. A dense cloud of smoke and dust ascended, shutting out from view for a time those sitting in the body of the House. For a single instant the House was perfectly quiet, and then, the members and others realizing what had occurred, there was the wildest excitement. The officers detailed to guard the chamber were the first to regain their senses. They at once shut the great door leading to the chambers to prevent the escape of the bomb-thrower. The people in the galleries fled in disorder, fearing that other bombs would be thrown. They were in a state bordering on frenzy and almost fell over each other in their wild but futile haste to get out of the building. The American lady had been hit on the forehead by a piece of the casing of the bomb, and she fled with blood streaming over her face. Two other ladies sitting beside her were also injured.

Opposite the gallery from which the bomb was thrown is the gallery devoted to the use of the foreign press representatives. A number of them who were in the gallery said they first thought when they heard the explosion that some one had discharged a revolver on the floor of the chamber. The report was so loud and the flash of light so brilliant, however, that they were quickly convinced of their mistake. The dust raised by the explosion was so thick that the clothing of everybody in the chamber presented an ashy appearance.

On the floor of the House the excitement was fully as great as that in the galleries. Many of the members rushed for the exits, fearing every moment to hear another explosion. M. Dupuy, the President of the chamber, was apparently the coolest man in the chamber, trembling with emotion, he said: "Such outrages cannot disturb the Chamber. We shall continue our labors, and after we exhaust the order of the day the Chamber's officials will do their duty in regard to the outrage."

The excitement among the members, wild though it was, did not last long. The wounded were taken to committee-rooms, and medical assistance was in a timely manner attended to. While this was being done some of the reporters picked from the floor of the House bits of metal and a number of horseshoe nails that had evidently furnished part of the contents of the bomb.

An enormous crowd gathered outside the Palais Bourbon before nightfall, and increased steadily as the evening advanced. They clamored loudly for vengeance upon the anarchists. The whole neighborhood was invested with military and police. The chamber this evening looks as if it had been swept by a riot. Many desks and chairs lie where they fell after having been wrenched from the floor. In several places the floor and furniture are spattered with blood. The mattresses in the committee rooms are spotted red and the door hinges are smeared with blood. M. Lefort looked as if brought from a battle-field when he was carried from the chamber. His face was blackened and streaked with red, and the blood flowed in streams from his left hand. Two of his fingers had been blown off and his arm had been badly torn.

Auguste Vaillant, alias Marchal, a resident of the suburb Choley-le-Roi, is the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies. He made a confession. As the French police say, they "salted" him. Nothing was learned, however, until well in the morning. At 9 o'clock the procurer of the republic and M. Lepine, prefect of police, arrived at the Hotel Dieu. After conferring with the detectives, they went to Vaillant's bedside. The procurer said positively: "You are not Marchal; you are Auguste Vaillant."

Vaillant started, hesitated a moment, then blurted out pettishly: "So I am, yes, I am Auguste Vaillant, and I threw the bomb because I have had enough of this blood-sucking bourgeois society." He then told his story with an air of bravado.

He attended the chamber, he said, for the purpose of throwing the bomb at M. Dupuy, president of the house. A woman who sat next to him, seeing him prepare to throw the bomb, tried to seize his arm. She failed in the attempt, but spotted his aim. The bomb struck the cornice of the public gallery and exploded. Vaillant's injuries were so severe that he fell to the floor. When the panic started in the chamber he tried, as did many others to escape, but was prevented by the janitors. In concluding his confession Vaillant said:

"I am sorry I failed. I hope others who follow me will be more fortunate. Long live Anarchy."

A CHICAGO OUTRAGE.

The Postoffice Cashier Assaulted and the Office Robbed.

The Chicago Postoffice, located in the heart of the city, was the scene of a bold robbery, the perpetrator of which has not been apprehended.

Andrew J. Robertson, cashier of the Postoffice, was found by R. Zimmerman and Miss Marie Jones, two clerks, lying on the floor of his office in a pool of blood, about 10 o'clock P. M.

Medical aid was at once summoned, and when Robertson had sufficiently recovered to make a statement, he said that about 7.30 while he was engaged in balancing up his accounts, someone appeared at his window and asked him how he was coming out.

Robertson replied that he thought he was all right. The stranger replied that he had sent his boy for stamps during the day, and that Robertson had given him too many, and that he would return them if Robertson would open the door. When the man gave a private rap used by the clerks in the building the door was opened.

As soon as the robber was inside the office he attacked Robertson and a terrible conflict ensued. Money was scattered all over the office, one package of \$300, one of \$500 and one of \$800 being found on the floor.

Robertson was finally reduced to unconsciousness and the thief decamped, taking what money was in sight. The exact amount taken is not known, but is said by government employes that the sum will reach \$7,000. Robertson's wounds are dangerous.

FARMER'S CONGRESS.

The National Body's Annual Session in Savannah.

The National Farmers' Congress held its thirteenth annual meeting in Savannah, Ga. The address of welcome in behalf of the State Agricultural Society was made by J. T. Wade, of Georgia, in the absence of President Waddell.

Col. Daniel Needham, president of the New England Agricultural Society, responded to the welcome by the agriculturists. In his address Colonel Needham touched upon various matters, one of which was the educational question. The great underlying principle of agriculture is knowledge—the public schools. The great underlying principle of civilization is universal education. It is the individuality of our people that maintains the civilization of the American government. They talk about restless people. We are restless and through that spirit we have been able to populate and dominate this country. It is the restlessness of the people that has given us all our enterprise. It is this that has given them better than their fathers had.

Colonel Needham spoke of the fact that the agriculturist was one person who never accepted a free pass on a railroad. He said all they wanted from a railroad was the lowest rates they could give consistent with a fair profit for the owner, and a chance to call on them for damage in cases of necessity.

The mayor of Savannah welcomed the delegates to the city. Hon. R. P. Clayton, secretary of the congress, his response outlined the work before it.

The following States have delegates in attendance: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

A FAST-MADE PROPHECY.

Mrs. Williams Says the World Will End This Year.

Mrs. George H. Williams, of Portland, Ore., has just finished her forty-days' fast for the purification of the body, and says she is now in condition to receive revelations from the Holy Spirit, enabling her to predict just when the world will end.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of President Grant's Attorney General, and the leader of a band of religious fanatics, who profess to believe that the world is about to end. She preaches that to secure a purification of the body it is necessary for all to go "through the wilderness," which consists of an almost absolute fast for forty days and forty nights.

This was Mrs. Williams' second trip "through the wilderness," and before she began it she said the end of the world was at hand. She said that this winter there would be a contest between labor and capital and that the authorities would be powerless to quell the uprising of the suffering poor. Calamity after calamity would befall us.

MANY FOREIGN AWARDS.

They Got the Largest Per Cent of World's Fair Prizes.

The World's Fair Board of Awards has struck a balance on the awards they have made, disclosing for the first time that the foreign exhibitors will receive 63 per cent of the prizes, while the American exhibitors will receive only 37 per cent. Chairman Thatcher, of the board, says that this showing will put an end to the criticisms that the foreign exhibitors were not receiving full consideration.

He anticipates that the American exhibitors will now be heard from, and that they will feel that the board has not been sufficiently patriotic to home exhibitors. But Mr. Thatcher says that he and his associates have been governed by the findings of the judges, and that the latter are responsible for giving the foreigners the bulk of the prizes.

Mr. Thatcher said the result was no reflection on American enterprise and ingenuity, as the foreigners had unusual facilities for making superior exhibits. Most of the foreign countries had commissions which selected the best out of numerous exhibits. As a result, the foreigners exhibited the pick of their goods, while the Americans not having to go so far or to pass preliminary instructions, exhibited their average commodities.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

6TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar offered a resolution to ask the President if any person had been appointed, without the advice and consent of the Senate to investigate Hawaiian affairs and with authority to act. The resolution was ordered. The bill on the Federal Election Laws was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced a bill that will operate as a bar against strikers interfering with mail trains, but with a provision that prohibits railroads from taking advantage of the act by endeavoring to carry on passenger traffic by attaching special cars to regular mail trains. Mr. Vest made the 7th day.—In the Senate a bill providing for the establishment of a national park in the state of Washington was referred. Mr. Cullom made an address in opposition to the bill. The Federal Election Laws, Senator Stewart declared himself in favor of repeal.

8TH DAY.—A very spirited debate was carried on in the United States Senate, based on Mr. Hoar's resolution, requesting the President to inquire into the appointment of the Hawaiian revolutionists. At the close of the debate the Hoar resolution was carried to the committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate on the subject of the tariff.

9TH DAY.—In the Senate, the bill to repeal the Federal Election Laws was reported and placed upon the calendar. Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced a bill for the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of small denominations of gold and paper money. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the government's liability in the Ford's Theatre disaster, and the proper compensation to be paid to the sufferers.

10TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

6TH DAY.—In the House the Utah Statehood bill was made the special order for Tuesday and Wednesday. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill with reference to the regulation of steam vessels. The joint commission appointed to investigate the government departments, submitted a report. A number of District of Columbia bills were passed.

7TH DAY.—In the House, a bill creating a retired list for enlisted men in the navy was referred. The joint commission to investigate the departments submitted a report. Mr. Bailey's Bankruptcy bill was submitted. The House went into committee of the whole on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider the personnel of the navy. The bill for the erection of Utah into a state was discussed.

8TH DAY.—The main interest in the House centered in the Hill resolution, reported by Chairman McCreary from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for a copy of the instructions issued to Minister Willis, of Hawaii. The resolution asked particularly in regard to Minister Willis' instructions as to landing United States troops and as to any contemplated change in the form of government in the islands. It was passed promptly, and without division. Another important event was the passage of the bill for the admission of Utah. The concurrent resolution to investigate the personnel of the navy was passed.

9TH DAY.—In the House, the committee appointed to investigate the executive departments submitted a report recommending among other things, the abolition of postal notes and reduction in the charges for money orders. The bill was adopted. Several public land bills were passed. The McGarrhan Claim bill was called up, but the morning hour expired before a quorum could be secured.

10TH DAY.—A communication was laid before the House from the sergeant-at-arms complaining of the filthy condition of the House kitchen, and an investigation was asked. Mr. Pendleton called up the McGarrhan claim bill and the House went into the committee of the whole to consider it, but the morning hour having expired before a vote could be reached, the bill went over. The bill admitting Arizona to statehood was passed. The bill to admit New Mexico into the union was discussed, but the committee of whole arose before any conclusion was reached.

CABLE SPARKS.

King Humbert gave a private audience to Hon. Wm. Potter, American minister. Their conversation was of the most cordial character.

Increasing agitation in Germany against the commercial treaties and against Chancellor Caprivi has incensed Emperor William.

The Chinese officials who were sent to India to discuss the Brannan-Chinese frontier question have returned home after a fruitless mission.

Two arrests have been made in Dublin of men supposed to have been concerned in the recent dynamite outrage at the Aldborough Barracks.

Marguis de Rays, the man whose disastrous attempt to found a Catholic loyalist colony at Port Breton suggested Daudet's "Fort Tarascon," is dead at Paris.

Welsh miners object to the compulsory feature of the employers' liability bill, and have asked Lord Salisbury to bring about the rejection of this clause in the House of Lords.

Influenza is increasing in London. Seventy-four deaths during the past week have been attributed to that disease. The deaths from all causes have been 333 above the weekly average.

It is stated in London that Professor Tyndall's death was caused by an overdose of chloral, which he had been accustomed to taking to alleviate his sufferings from indigestion, rheumatism and isosmia.

The second anniversary of the death of Don Pedro, the disposed Emperor of Brazil, was observed in Paris by memorial services held in St. Augustine's Church. Two hundred persons attended, including the Count and Countess d'Eu.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

A Frightful Explosion in a Tunnel—Half a Dozen Victims.

By an explosion of dynamite in the new tunnel now building at Armonak, N. Y., to divert the water of Brian Lake into the Kensico reservoir, one man was blown into fragments and another also killed. At least five more received serious, and two perhaps fatal injuries.

John McQuade is the contractor, and has for several months had over two hundred men employed upon the works. The scene of the accident is seven miles from a telegraph office, and no particulars are obtainable.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

The State Grange in session at Harrisburg adopted resolutions denouncing Secretary Morton for his Chicago speech and demanding a retraction.

R. PATRICK & Co., one of the oldest private banking houses in Pittsburg, closed its doors with liabilities of \$55,000 and assets of \$700,000.

ANGELO ZAPPA, who murdered Frank Helmester, over a year ago, was hanged at Pittsburg.

By a clerical omission in transcribing the general appropriation bill the State Library loses \$7,000.

RALPH CROSSMIRE, who murdered his mother in Farmers' Valley, was hanged at Smithport.

Governor Pattison issued a proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and discharge of \$166,401 of the principal of the public debt of the Commonwealth during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, as follows: Relief note, act of May 4, 1841, redeemed, \$1,400; loan act of April 1, 1879, due August 1, 1894, purchased \$70,000; 5 per cent. loan, act of March 20, 1877, reimbursable February 1, 1892, redeemed, \$27,300.

Two of the boroughs in Chester county have reached the limit of their legal borrowing capacity and are in need of more funds to make improvements. South Chester, which has already increased its debt by popular vote, expects to have an election for the voters to decide whether or not the municipality can negotiate \$40,000 of additional bonds.

Smidley, the accused Media frog, was indicted on nine separate counts of inebriation.

James Carpenter, of Port Royal, has mysteriously disappeared and it is feared he has been murdered.

Sadie Stockton, aged 10 years, was kidnapped from Columbia by persons who are said to be interested in \$5,000 insurance on her father's life.

The actual reduction of the State Department during the past fiscal year was \$184,401.

The Governor has issued a writ fixing February 20, 1894, as the date for electing a successor to the late Congressman Lilly.

Charles C. Walker, 23 years old, broke through the ice at Sells' Grove and drowned.

There is a lively scramble for the post, mastership at Erie and a growing opposition there to Congressman Sibley.

Register C. Moor, of Pittsburg, says the prevalent depression has affected marriages and divorces.

Bishop Newman and Governor Pattison took part in the dedication of the Elm Park M. E. Church at Saratoga.

By a cave-in at an Avondale Colliery great cracks appeared in the earth and houses were tilted.

Two miners were badly burned by a gas explosion in an Edwardsville mine.

Ex-Judge John M. Broomall, of Media, is dying.

A remarkable accident occurred in the lobby of the City Hotel, Lancaster, by which a number of persons narrowly escaped death. William H. Roland, a lawyer, was standing behind the counter handling a shot gun supposed to be unloaded. The gun was pointed toward a crowd of people who were standing in the lobby, and in lowering the breach a heavy charge which it contained was exploded. By lucky chance the load took effect in the upper part of the heavy counter. Great excitement prevailed until it was ascertained that there had been no serious injuries.

Car robbers while at work on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Erie, was interrupted by Railroad Detective Reid Sterrett. When Sterrett called up the robbers to surrender they opened fire on him and shot him down, but not until he had emptied his own revolver in return. Sterrett was badly shot through the face and the leg.

The Harrisburg express was wrecked near Nanticoke and a dozen people were injured, three of them perhaps fatally.

Ex-Congressman John Cassa died at his home in Bedford.

James B. Carpenter and Mrs. Hettie Carpenter were accused by the coroner's jury of killing James Carpenter, of Port Royal.

Mrs. LAURA WELSH, of New Haven, Conn., has begun a suit to recover \$75,000 worth of property in Olyphant.

JOHN COBERTY, of Gouldsboro, excited the people of Saratoga by claiming to be the Almighty.

The report of Auditor Dewitt in the case of F. V. Rockafellow, the private banker who failed last February, was filed. He finds the total indebtedness to general creditors is \$442,413.70, and the assets \$27,508.18. The fund will, therefore, be distributed in the proportion of six cents, two mills and twenty-four hundredths of a mill on the dollar.

EDWARD BRENNAN, inspector of the seventh anthracite mine district, and Lewis Evans, inside superintendent of the Union Coal Company's Hickory Swamp Mine, Shamokin, were badly burned by an explosion of mine gas while examining the inside workings of the colliery. The injuries are confined to their hands, face and head.

JOSHUA BERKLEY, proprietor of "Maple Grove" Farm, one of the most popular resorts in Somerset county, was called up to sentence for violation of the liquor law. Judge Longnecker gave him the minimum penalty, three months in jail, \$50 and all costs of prosecution. Berkley is a rich and highly respected farmer and his offense consisted of selling at retail prices of his own manufacture.

J. HARRIS GRAVER, of Litz, who attempted to kill himself by stabbing himself in the neck and abdomen, repeated the attempt at the County Hospital. While the attendant was absent Graver tore the bandages from his wounds and when discovered the insane man was tearing out his vitals. Prompt medical attention was given, but there is little hope of his recovery.

CRAZED with pain, Mrs. Susan Lewis, a patient at the Norristown Hospital, jumped from a window in the institution. She was barefooted and clothed only in her night-dress. She ran a mile over the frozen ground the snow. When found on a doorstep and was nearly dead from exposure. Her feet were frozen and her life is despaired of.

CALENDAR FOR 1894.

Calendar for 1894 showing months, days, and special days like New Year, Christmas, etc.

ECLIPSES IN 1894.

In the year 1894 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon, and a transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disk, as follows: I. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 21, visible in the United States west of the 100th meridian, where the moon will set with the eclipse still on. This will be a small eclipse of 2.97 digits, or about one-fourth of the moon's apparent diameter, and upon the southern limb. This eclipse returns April 1, 1912, when it will be still smaller, and it will pass off in an Appulse, April 12th, 1950.

II. An annular eclipse of the sun, April 5, invisible in America. III. A partial eclipse of the moon, September 14-15, visible throughout North America, and a transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disk, as follows: I. A total eclipse of the sun, April 29th, invisible in United States. IV. A total eclipse of the sun, April 29th, visible throughout the United States. The planet will enter upon the sun's disk on the east side, and pass upward and across the same, occupying 6h. 43m. 22s. in so doing.

THE SEASONS.

Winter begins 1893, Dec. 22, and lasts 89 1/2 days. Spring begins 1894, March 20, and lasts 92 1/2 days. Summer begins 1894, June 21, and lasts 93 1/2 days. Autumn begins 1894, Dec. 21, and lasts 89 1/2 days.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury—February 21st and October 15th, setting after the sun on evening star; April 13th and August 19th, rising before the sun as morning star.

Venus—January 10th, setting after the sun as evening star; March 23rd, rising before the sun as morning star.

Mars—October 20th, rising at sunset, an evening star. Jupiter—December 22d, rising at sunset, an evening star.

Saturn—April 11th, rising at sunset, an evening star. Uranus—May 30, rising at sunset, an evening star.

Neptune—December 6th, rising at sunset, an evening star.

MORNING STARS.

Mercury—See Planets Brightest. Venus, from February 16 to November 30. Mars, until June 27. Jupiter, from June 4 to September 1. Saturn, until January 19 and after October 21.

EVENING STARS.

Mercury—See Planets Brightest. May 13. Venus, until February 16 and after November 30. Mars, after June 27. Jupiter, until June 4 and after September 1. Saturn, from January 19 to October 21.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany January 6. Septuagesima Sunday January 21. Sexagesima Sunday January 23. Quinquagesima Sunday January 25. Shrove Tuesday February 6. Ash Wednesday February 7. Quadragesima Sunday February 11. Mid-Lent Sunday February 13. St. Patrick's Day March 17. Palm Sunday March 25. Good Friday March 25. Easter Sunday March 25. Low Sunday March 27. Rogation Sunday April 1. Ascension Thursday (Holy Day) May 3. Sunday after Ascension May 6. Whitsunday (Pentecost) May 20. Trinity Sunday May 20. Corpus Christi May 24. St. John the Baptist June 23. Michaelmas Day September 29. Advent Sunday December 3. Christmas Day December 25.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The large Pittsburg tanneries, which have been idle since early summer, are resuming operations.

Two of the shafts of the Lake Superior Company, at Ishpeming, Michigan, resumed work with a full force.

The Sawyer Woolen Mills at Dover, New Hampshire, have given notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Large glass factories at Bridgeport and M. H. Ferry, on the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling, resumed work after being idle since July, giving work to 80 hands.

The American Lacc Works at Patchogue, Long Island, employing 3.0 hands, resumed operations, after three months' idleness. Only two-thirds of the whole number of employes went to work.

A Trenton, New Jersey, despatch says that within the past few days nearly 1000 operatives in the potteries of that city have been discharged and work in many of the potteries has come almost to a standstill. The operators say that since the publication of the pottery tariff schedule, orders for goods have ceased to come in, and that the outlook for the winter is, therefore, very bad.

At a meeting of the coal miners in Des Moines, Iowa, over 1000 miners, employed in 11 mines, were present. It was decided to order a general strike unless the operators rescind their decision to keep back two weeks' pay, instead of one, and demanding pay every two weeks instead of monthly.

The employes of the Miller Bros., Cutlery Company, at Meriden, Connecticut, received notice from the firm that the reduction in the duty on pocket cutlery of 60 per cent would necessitate a reduction of wages from 40 to 30 per cent, that no reduction be made on work on hand, but that after January 1 a cut in wages of 25 per cent would probably be made. The notice added: "We make this statement early, that any of our operatives who desire may have ample opportunity for seeking work for next year in better favored occupations."

J. K. Armstrong, the embezzling treasurer of Tipton county, Ind., was convicted and sent up for one year.—A Chinese warehouse in San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Of the dozen inmates in the place at the time four were burned to death and one fatally burned.—Sergeant F. Harris, Battery A. Fifth Artillery, stationed at Alcatraz, Cal., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a rifle. He had been in the army twenty-four years, and came from the East three years ago.—Le Blanc, who was condemned to die for the murder of John Wilson, will not be hanged. An order was received at Winnepeg from Ottawa, committing the death sentence of fifteen years imprisonment.—Mr. Cowin, of Boston, a contractor, was robbed of \$5,000.—Richard Robinson was hanged in Sedalia, Mo., for the murder of Johanna Schollman.—James D. Hallen, a New York lawyer, is accused of swindling Mrs. Florence Caldwell, of New York, out of \$23,300 by various means. She has brought suit against him in the Supreme Court, to recover that amount, and has obtained an attachment against his property. The sheriff has seized his horses, carriages, etc.—David Lenor was convicted in the Union County Court, in Elizabeth, N. J., of having set fire to his store on the night of November 5, when a dozen families barely escaped with their lives. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.—Laura Ann Higgins, the convicted pension fraud, was sentenced in Norfolk to five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

Reuben Strickland, one of the band of robbers, arrested near Millstone last week, and Pearl J. Rodgers, colored, who was serving time for robbery, escaped from the Somerville, N. J., jail.—While the services were in progress at the German Lutheran Church in Paterson, N. J., a thief entered the edifice tore down the poor-box from the wall and decamped with it. The box is only opened once a year, and at this time usually contains about \$50.—The Anarchists in New York are being shadowed.—Ex-Chief Weigher Henry S. Cockran, of the Philadelphia mint, was sentenced to seven years and six months in the penitentiary.—The West Branch Oil Refinery, in South Williamsport, Pa., was burned. Loss \$5,000.—Miss Grace Williams was pushed through the gallery rail during revival services at the Auditorium in Detroit, and a panic was narrowly averted.

Masks men entered the Chicago and Great Western Depot at St. Charles Ill., and bound and gagged the night operator, Foster, and then proceeded to blow open the safe. After securing what money and checks it contained, about \$200, they robbed operator Foster of his gold watch, and decamped.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, in his annual address, advocates the eight-hour day as a remedy for the existing industrial depression.—The plant of the United States Iron and Steel Works at McKeesport, Pa., closed down.—A gang of masked burglars entered Blanch's Hotel, Fifth street and Jackson avenue, Woodside, L. I., and held up the family with revolvers. The burglars secured about \$500 in cash, two gold watches and several household valuables.

Charles Barner and Enoch Morgan, while walking across the Susquehanna, near Wilkesbarre, on the ice, broke through and were drowned.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Elliott died at Lebanon, Pa.—Isaac L. Rice filed his petition in the United States Court in Philadelphia, asking for the removal of the Reading receivers.—The cottage of Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, a professional nurse at Farmington, L. I., was found to be on fire, with the remains of the woman, who had been murdered.—The Dealers' Distilling Company's plant at Hammond, Ind., was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. Loss, \$150,000. Insurance, \$80,000.—The mail train south on the Concord and Montreal Railroad between Fabyans and Wing Road, was thrown from the track and badly wrecked near Bethlehem Hollow, N. H. Engineer Andrew F. Pike, of Woodsville was injured internally, and it is feared fatally. Fireman Miller was scalded.—Vice President Stevenson and Secretary Herbert were among the visitors at the exposition in Augusta, Ga.—The governor in a special message to the legislature advocates a tax on incomes and a collateral inheritance tax.—In the absence of his mother a little boy named Williams was burned to death in his home in Boston.

The Canadian-Australian steamship arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Honolulu, bringing advice that the Provisional government was still in power. In a mass-meeting Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were bitterly arraigned. Troops are being drilled, and resistance to American troops was urged.

Rev. Michael Tierney, pastor of St. Mary's Church, in New Britain, Ct., has been appointed Bishop of Hartford, Ct.—Bernard Farmer, an old farmer of Bound Brook, N. J., has mysteriously disappeared. It is feared he has been murdered.—Six bridge carpenters were seriously injured at Bellairs, O., while tearing down an icehouse.—B. L. Duke, of Durham, N. C., has made an assignment. Liabilities, half a million.—William Mason, of the Eastern Shore, Va., was convicted in the United States Court at Norfolk, Va., of robbing the United States mails on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad nearly a year ago. Sentence was suspended until May.—In the United States Court