

THE NEWS.

Senator Wolcott and Henry R. Wolcott have sold the Mercantile gold mine in Utah to a New York company for \$1,000,000. The vein is flat, eight to fourteen feet thick, and is worked coal fashion.

John E. Johnson, colored, murdered his wife and two children in Birmingham, Ala. Charles John Wing, a Chinese leper, who had been awaiting relief from his sufferings by death for the past two years, died in the leper house at the Municipal Hospital, in Philadelphia.

It was promptly noticed that the alleged lengthy cipher dispatch which certain press dispatches asserted had been brought by the Corwin to Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, had no place in this complete correspondence, and that Secretary Gresham's repeated assertions that the only advice brought him by the Corwin were transmitted by mail were fully borne out by the published details.

The voluminous correspondence which accompanies the message gives details of the negotiations which Minister Willis had with the Queen and President Dole, looking to the restoration of the monarchy and the retirement of the Provisional Government. In the course of an interview Minister Willis said to the Queen:

"There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such a person should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the Government."

HELD UP THE TRAIN.

Missouri Bandits Bob a St. J. and C. B. Express Car.

Train No. 3 through express on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railway, was held up at 12.30 at Roy's Landing, one mile north of St. Joseph, in the same place that the Kohler gang met their Waterloo last September.

A spring wagon was hitched to the post by the roadside, and as soon as the bandits had transacted their business they sprang into the wagon and drove off into the darkness.

HAD TO DATE

Additional Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Final Instructions to Minister Willis - No Interference Says President Dole - The Queen and Other Revolutionists Beheaded.

The President has transmitted to Congress all correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. All department estimates of the length of the correspondence were far exceeded by the documents themselves - 10,000 or 12,000 words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before Congress probably make from 40,000 to 50,000 words when printed in full.

The most important feature of the correspondence was, of course, Mr. Willis's dispatch No. 3, of November 16th, 1892, which the President had previously withheld from publication. Next to that in interest was Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis's demand for surrender.

Between these two terminal points in the correspondence, Mr. Willis's graphic history of current events, and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and the kind of government she desired to retain if established, form a running thread of absorbing interest.

The President's message accompanying the correspondence was very brief. It was as follows:

To the Congress. I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have been heretofore laid before Congress. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister dated January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him not already sent to the Congress.

In transmitting a certain correspondence with my message dated December 18, 1892, I withheld a dispatch from our present Minister numbered and dated November 16, 1893, and also a dispatch from our former Minister numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, inasmuch as the contents of the letter of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reasons for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the letter herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld for the reason that such course still appears to be justifiable and proper.

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1894.

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In the course of an interview Minister Willis said to the Queen:

"There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such a person should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the Government."

Mr. Willis then said, repeating very distinctly his words: "It is our foreign policy to recognize the Provisional Government, and to restore to the Provisional Government, but only by a de-throned and powerless Queen. President Dole said, in part:

"We will accept the decision of the President of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the Administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the word of the American Government upon this subject."

"We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy. We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the President of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information on this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: 'She (the ex-Queen) was advised and assured by her Ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her Government if she surrendered under protest, her case would afterward be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, and returned in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the Minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.'"

"Also, 'It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Provisional Government and your Ministers of the President's determination of the question which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority.' I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second, 'which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him (the President of the United States), and that the President has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report.' We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter we are disposed to submit the views of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact, no member of the Provisional Government has conferred with the ex-Queen, either verbally or otherwise, from the time the Government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices, which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace and relating to the guards which the Government first allowed her, and perhaps others of a like nature. I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, then a member of the Advisory Council, is reported by Mr. Blount, to have had with the ex-Queen on January 17, and which had been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astounding claim of the President of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a Government to exist."

"If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this Government and the

ex-Queen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country, to the adjudication of the United States, is correct, then may I ask, when and where has the President held this court of arbitration? This Government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting evidence of its claims. 'No man can excoercely say that the Queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1837, which suppressed the insurrection of 1839, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative government in this country.'"

"If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient cause that it had nothing to do with their presence."

"It is expected to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States being in the hands of Congress, the Secretary says in part:

"Your numbers, fourteen to eighteen inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions, and which called for a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposed sovereign. Your reports show that on further reflection the Queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now being in the hands of Congress, the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it, from time to time, the reports received from you, including your number three heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the Department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with."

The message of the President and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, occupied a front seat in the House while the brief message from the President was being read. Later he was reported to have said:

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DEATH IN THE FOG.

Nine Persons Instantly Killed and Fifty Injured.

2 CARS IN KINDLING WOOD.

The South Orange Accommodation Train Crashes into the Rear of the Dover Express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

One of the most disastrous railroad accidents ever experienced in the neighborhood of New York occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad about 8.30 o'clock in the morning, during a thick fog on the meadows just east of Hackensack, N. J. The South Orange accommodation train ran into the Dover express, telescoping and smashing to splinters the two rear cars of the latter train, instantly killing nine persons, and injuring about fifty others, of whom two have since died.

The Dover express, which brings to New York men employed in business, and who live at Summit, Milburn, Short Hills, and Newark, made its last stop at Newark and then rushed on through the thick fog toward the city. About 200 yards west of the drawbridge over the Hackensack the train was stopped by torpedoes. The flagman of the train, it is claimed, ran back immediately to flag any train that might be approaching from the west. He had gone but a few yards, he said, when suddenly to his horror, he saw rushing upon him through the fog the South Orange accommodation.

This train was scheduled to leave South Orange at 7.55 o'clock, but was about three minutes behind. Aboard it were residents of the Oranges and of Newark who are in business in New York. The train was running at about twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. Before Engineer David Hoffman could discern through the fog the express train, or before he had received the warning from the flagman, who had been sent back, it was too late to stop his train. He turned on air brakes and, jumping from his cab, rolled down the embankment. He was taken up afterward unconscious and badly bruised and cut about the head and body.

The fireman, Irwin Metz, climbed back over the tender, and was found after the collision but slightly injured.

The engine struck the express train with terrific force. It plowed its way into the rear car, a combination baggage and smoking car, and caused the forward end to telescope into the passenger car next in front. Every seat in the smoking compartment was occupied, about forty passengers being in the car.

Not one of them escaped injury. There were all men in the smoker, which accounts no doubt, for the fact that no women were reported to be among the seriously injured.

The force of the collision completely wrecked the engine of the South Orange train. It knocked the rear truck of the tender of the tracks and smashed the platforms of the first two cars. None of the passengers, however, on this train were injured, but all suffered from the effects of the terrible shock.

But the result of the collision on the Dover express was woefully different. The last two cars were twisted and turned into a mass of broken iron, wood and glass, over which rolled the clouds of smoke and steam from the engine. From this mass came the screams and cries of the injured. The sight was horrible. As soon as the passengers who were uninjured recovered from the shock, they piled out of the cars and rushed to the assistance of the injured. The woodwork was lying in all directions, and literally strewn along the tracks were the bodies of the dead and dying. The bodies of many persons had been thrown apparently clean out of the car by the collision, one side of the car being knocked clean off. The bodies of three or four passengers were pulled out of the telescoped car, and then the trainmen and the uninjured set to work with axes and saws to reach those who were buried beneath the wreckage. There were cries for physicians and for whiskey and water. There was one physician among the passengers, Dr. Reynolds, who escaped from the fatal car.

Louis Bodine, a young medical student, was also in the fatal car. He escaped with some scratches and cuts upon his head and arms. But forgetting his own injuries he went to the assistance of Dr. Reynolds and the more cool headed of the uninjured passengers, and did excellent work in caring for those less fortunate.

Messages for medical assistance and ambulances were sent to Jersey City and Newark. The running of regular trains from the depot, in Hoboken, was immediately dropped, and all the passenger trains in the depot were hurried to the scene of the accident. The dead and injured were mostly taken to Hoboken. Some, however, remained at Hackensack and others were sent back over the road to their homes.

A NEW WAY TO KILL THEM.

An Ohio Physician's Method of Putting Murderers Out of the Way.

A remarkable bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature by Representative Howlen, of Stark county, at the requests of a physician who is one of his constituents. The bill opposes hanging and provides that all murderers sentenced to death shall be put out of the way by means of anesthetics which are to be administered under the supervision of a board of physicians and scientists. The condemned man having been placed in a painless sleep, the scientists are to be permitted to take the top of his skull off and watch the action of the brain, or lay bare his heart and other vitals and study life there.

The author of the bill has flooded the city with circulars in support of the measure, arguing that its passage would give scientists an opportunity to study the currents of life as they have never been studied and would undoubtedly result in the most wonderful and beneficial discoveries in the benefit of humanity.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

25TH DAY.—The open session of the Senate was of very short duration. After the presentation of several petitions against the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill, with others favoring government control of the telegraph, etc. Then, on motion of Mr. Hill, the Senate went into executive session, which lasted until about seven o'clock, and the Senate adjourned as soon as the doors were re-opened.

26TH DAY.—The House bill to repeal the Federal Election laws was formally taken up in the Senate after the morning hour, and the debate was opened in support of it by Mr. Palmer, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, from which the bill was reported. Earlier in the day, the message from the President, which the correspondence as to Hawaiian affairs was laid before the Senate, giving Mr. Dole an opportunity to criticize the position of the President in extorting from the Queen a promise of amnesty, and to draw a parallel between the President and the Queen as to the "reckless disregard of each of the Constitution of their respective countries."

27TH DAY.—After a discussion of civil service reform until the close of the morning hour, the Senate, at 2 P. M., resumed, as the "unhallowed business," the House bill to repeal the federal election laws, and the debate on that subject continued until the close of the legislative day.

28TH DAY.—In the Senate two resolutions were offered by Messrs. Peffer, of Kansas, and Allen, of Nebraska, to the effect that there is no lawful authority for the issuing and selling of bonds as proposed, and that, if so issued and sold, they will be null and void. The resolutions were laid over and will come up for action next week. The question was touched upon in connection with a bill appropriating \$40,000,000 or an equivalent sum in Manchester, N. H., to a Revolutionary hero, General John Stark. Mr. Morgan (Dem.), of Alabama, said that the Government was actually too poor to honor the memory of heroic ancestors when it had to borrow at five per cent. "on a questionable use of the statutes."

29TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

25TH DAY.—The Hawaiian question was up in the House, brought up by Mr. Boutelle, and resulted in a sharp three-sided debate, participated in by the Speaker, Mr. Boutelle and Mr. McMillen. When the excitement caused by this unexpected episode had subsided, the Tariff bill was read through in full, consuming nearly two and one-half hours, after which amendments to the bill were in order, under the terms of the special order adopted a week ago. Mr. Lane offered in the House a bill providing that all contracts for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender for the payment of debts when the contract matures.

26TH DAY.—The House worked on amendments to the Wilson bill. These were offered by the chairman himself, and all were agreed to except one providing that the free wool clause should go into effect on August 1st, next. A strong fight was made on this amendment, and it was still pending when the House took a recess. The amendments agreed to reduce the tariff on furs for hat makers' use from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem; calks, patent and japanned leather, dressed upper leather, chamois, and other skins from 20 to 15 per cent. all hydrographic charts are placed on the free list. The rate on condensed milk was changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem to two cents per pound.

27TH DAY.—Very important action was taken in the House. The committee of the whole, in the free wool clause of the Wilson Tariff bill. An amendment had been offered by Mr. Wilson himself that that clause should not go into effect until the 1st of August, 1894. Mr. Payne moved to make the date October 1st, 1893, and Mr. Bowers moved to make it 31st December, 1893; but Mr. Johnson came in with a substitute making the clause take effect at the same time as the bill itself shall take effect, and this substitute was carried. The proceedings were further enlivened by a discussion in which Messrs. Cockran and Walker took leading parts, and in which other members participated.

28TH DAY.—In the House a proposition was submitted by Mr. Burrows to substitute the wool clause of the McKinley law for that of the Wilson bill. Almost the entire day was taken up in a discussion of the question. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 77 yeas to 151 nays.

29TH DAY.—It was a day of amusing incidents and exciting debates in the House. Mr. Henderson offered, as an amendment to the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill, the corresponding clause in the McKinley law. This gave rise to some exciting colloquies.

THEY LYNCHED ALL THREE.

A Mob Wreaks Summary Vengeance for the Murder of a Farmer.

A terrible exhibition of prairie justice was seen in Russell, Kan., when three men, J. G. Burton, William Gay and his son, John Gay, were lynched by an angry mob.

The men were held guilty of the murder of Frederick Dinning last July. Dinning lived with Burton on a farm eleven miles north of Russell. On July 9 he disappeared. Burton had his team and even wore some of his clothes, but said Dinning had gone to Oklahoma with young Gay. Gay returned a short time ago and on close questioning confessed that Burton had poisoned Dinning. The elder Gay attempted to point out the place of burial, but failed.

Burton then made a confession, alleging that the Gays killed Dinning, and he took the Sheriff to a cornfield in a ravine, where the body, which was decomposed and the skull crushed, was found.

Indignation ran high and it was with difficulty that the mob could be got to jail. A number of men from the vicinity of the Burton farm came into town and were reinforced by farmers from all parts of the county.

They easily forced their way in the jail and dragged the terrified trio from their cells. The mob was cool and apparently well organized and made no attempt at concealment. They took the men out through the streets a short distance from town. A little prairie stream is crossed there by the railroad and wagon road about 100 rods east of the Russell depot.

To the bridge over this the mob went and placed the trembling wretches near the edge. Hopes were ready and one was put around the neck of each of the men and tied to the strings.

There was no time for prayers or pleadings, but at a signal all three were pushed off the edge and dropped eight or ten feet. To make sure of carrying out their purpose the mob fired two volleys into each body.

Then the lynchers rode away quietly. The Coroner held an inquest and without delay the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to their deaths at the hands of persons unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

The Boston express on the Reading Railroad, due at Lansdale about 7.30 P. M. ran over and killed Fred Fisher, an employe of the Reading Company, and seriously injured Adam Smith while they were crossing the tracks immediately in front of the Station. Smith was struck while attempting to get Fisher off the track.

The jury in the Wallace Burt murder trial at Doylestown reported a disagreement and were sent back to further consider the case. Chief Factory Inspector Waterbury says there are 30,000 sweat-shop employes in Philadelphia.

JAMES C. BREWER had an exciting battle with a burglar at Allegheny. The five men who attempted to rob the Danville office and mortally wounded the officer who discovered them were arrested at Nanticoke.

Less than 1000 miners in the Pittsburg district obeyed the order to strike. J. NEWTON FOSTER's large mercantile establishment at Milk Creek, was broken into by burglars, who blew open the safe and secured a large amount of booty, as follows: One hundred dollars worth of postage stamps, \$16 in checks, \$125 in cash, two gold watches and one silver one and a large number of notes and coins.

The police arrested two boys at the Pennsylvania depot in Chester who were well equipped for the bandits' lives which they had decided to follow. Neither of the youths appear to be over 18 years of age. They had 1 kit of fine burglar's tools, including files, keys and wire, two revolvers and two dirk knives. The boys gave their names as William Heller and Charles De Mandeville, and claimed New York as their residence.

ONE of the largest mortgages ever placed on record in Monroe County was filed at Stroudsburg. It was that of the Central Pennsylvania & Western Railroad to the New York Security & Trust Company for \$5,000,000 on the property of the New York, Wilkes-Barre & Western Railroad, the money being used in the construction of the new railroad recently built between Stroudsburg and Wilkes-Barre.

A dynamite bomb with a partially burned fuse was found near a cigar factory in Lancaster.

The Wallace Burt murder trial closed at Doylestown and the fate of the prisoner was placed in the hands of the jury. HENRY HEIST was hanged at Gettysburg for the murder of Emanuel Moun.

Five burglars were caught trying to blow open the safe in Danville postoffice. The Grove House property in Media, is again in the hands of the Sheriff. It was sold early in December by the Sheriff for \$27,000, after paying the first payment the purchaser failed to come to time after ten days with the balance, and it will be sold a second time. It is being sold on a mortgage held by the heirs of the Powell estate of Philadelphia for \$22,500.

Superintendent Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has assured Chairman John H. Rice, of the Grievance Committee, that the old rate of wages will be restored. Judge Clayton denied the application for the removal of Prof. S. C. Shortridge to an insane asylum, holding that the commission neither found that he was insane when he killed a wife nor at the time they examined him.

A review of the manufacturing industries of Allegheny county reveals that less than one-half of the complement of men is now employed. Crazed by grip, Joseph H. Hon, janitor of the United States Court at Pittsburg, ran amuck in the streets with a revolver and finally shot himself.

Fire at Gettysburg caused a money loss of \$30,000. F. V. Rockafellow, convicted of embezzlement at Wilkes-Barre, was sentenced to two years and two months in the Eastern Penitentiary and fined \$1,200 by Judge Lynch.

Perry Murry attempted suicide in the Banning House, Connelville, by shooting himself. The bullet entered his chest and passed through the lungs inflicting a probable fatal wound. He was taken to the C. & T. Hospital. It is said that Murry was in love with Maggie Ramsey, of Adelaide, and that he shot himself because she did not reciprocate his love.

It is believed that the person who has been firing buildings in the vicinity of Berwick and vicinity for the past two years has at last been caught. Milton Cook, a half-witted fellow, was caught in the act of firing a stable. Excitement runs high and the Borough Council have offered a large reward. Every effort will be made to prove him the author of these numerous incendiary fires.

WALLACE BURT, the Cherokee half-breed, was placed on trial at Doylestown for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Rightley, near Richborough.

The trial of Harry P. Wanner, of Salisbury Township, accused of murdering James Hemmings, was begun at Lancaster.

ACQUIT ELDERLY shot a Bullet into his heart at Scranton because his sweetheart treated him coldly.

The wire-drawers and reed-clippers of the Pittsburg Wire Works at Braddock struck against a reduction in wages. Five hundred men are affected.

PRINCIPAL JOYCE is still in possession of the Lackawanna Township School, and says he will hold the fort until his term expires.

MR. and MRS. WILLIAM CULTON and their four children, of Mauch Chunk, were asphyxiated by coal gas at their home, and the parents may die.

JOHN RYKES was found nearly dead in the lower part of Wilkes-Barre, having been beaten and hacked with a knife by Matak Paul, who was arrested.

ROLLED A HUMAN BEING.

Horrible Accident to a Ironworker in Pittsburg.

John Curley, a mill-worker in Oliver's Tenth-street plant, Pittsburg, was drawn through the boxes of the rolls on the 20-inch mill, and will probably die.

His body was drawn three times through a space of 16 inches in an instant. Several bones were broken, his skull fractured and he is injured internally. Curley is 43 years of age.