

THE NEWS.

Dr. J. H. Helmer, vice president of the defunct Merchants' Bank, of Lockport, N. Y., and a prominent citizen, was indicted for perjury in connection with the affairs of the broken bank. He was arrested, arraigned and admitted to bail. The cashier of the bank, J. J. Arnold, is in jail, and will be tried next week for perjury and embezzlement. His shortage exceeds \$100,000. The bank is in the hands of a receiver.—The Baltimore express, with three Pullman passenger cars, was wrecked at Whiting, Ind., by striking a load of brick. Several trainmen were injured.—Fred and John Battcher, butchers, of Woodridge, N. J., quarreled, and began slashing at each other with sharp knives. Charles Schmidt, twenty-one years old, employed by the butchers, endeavored to separate them. The interference angered John, and he slashed Schmidt in a shocking manner, nearly severing one of his arms.—Lucius R. Wilson, convicted at Syracuse, New York, of murdering Detective James Harvey, has been sentenced to death at Auburn prison some time during the week of March 12th.—Annie Goldberg, a Russian girl, who was tried at New York for murder in the first degree, for throwing her infant child from the roof of a house June 9th last, was acquitted.

George Quackenbush, a carpenter, was killed at Newark, N. J., by falling off a scaffolding.—Peter L. Nevins, aged seventy, died at Flemington, N. J.—The proposed memorial to the late Frank Bolles, secretary of Harvard College, which has been opened to subscription from students and graduates, will take the form of a fund, the income of which will be applied to the aid of needy students at the university.—Henry R. Gibson has been expelled from the Ed Maynard Post, G. A. R., of Knoxville, Tenn.—The Foundrymen's Association at Cleveland, O., have decided on a ten per cent. reduction in moulders' wages.—The Dublin Cotton Compress Company's property at Dublin, Texas, was burned, loss \$150,000.—At Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Emily Braeagirdle, a widow, cut her throat. She was despondent because she could not make a living.—At Harlan Court-house, Ky., during a duel, John Turner and Dr. William Noll badly hurt.—At Jersey City Thomas Cleary was arrested for forging the name of J. F. Pidcock to a check for \$20, drawn to the order of J. N. Pidcock, on the Third National Bank.—Several people were badly injured in Indianapolis by an explosion of natural gas.

Joseph Harnung, who represented himself as C. H. Potter, of Honolulu, was jailed in Chicago on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.—Half-buried in the snow and ice near Edgemoor, Ind., the dismembered body of a woman was found by a party of Chicago hunters. Both of the lower limbs had been severed from the body above the knee joints, the arms were missing from the shoulders, and only a mere stump marked where the head had been severed from the neck.—By two accidental explosions of a dynamite cartridge in a cut on section 13 of the drainage canal near Rome, Ill., two men were killed and three injured. One of the two men killed was horribly mangled, and died instantly; the other, Contractor Comer, died Sunday night.—The Tarentum works of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which have been idle since early June, resumed in all departments, giving employment to 450 men.

W. H. Crane, the actor, now playing "The Senator" at the Star Theater, appeared in the Tombs Police Court, in New York, as complainant against his valet, William Bell, who is charged with stealing \$1,815 from the actor.—Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, in New York, adjudged Robert B. Mantell, the actor, in contempt of court for failing to pay his former wife, Margaret, \$1,320 arrears of alimony.—Miguel Norena, the famous Mexican sculptor, died in the City of Mexico from typhus. He was the designer of the great statue of Cuauhtemoc, on the Paseo de la Reforma, and leaves many other monuments to his genius.—The cigar-makers in Denver inaugurated a lock-out, in order to obtain concessions from the Cigarmakers' Union. The three factories interested have tried to secure reductions in the scale of 12 1/2 per cent., but all efforts have been resisted.—The will of Mrs. Amanda Vail, of New Britain, widow of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in the early development of telegraphy, distributes over \$100,000.—The notorious "Doctor" Frederick Meister, field, who was sentenced on January 7, 1893, by Judge Hays, in Philadelphia, to seven years in the state prison for criminal malpractice, committed suicide at that institution.—Charles A. McDonald, aged fifty-two years, paymaster in the United States Navy for thirty years, died from cancer of the stomach in Dayton, O.

THE MARDI GRAS CARNAVAL.

A Magnificent Celebration at New Orleans.

The morning trains brought hundreds of strangers from the North, East and West and from the surrounding States, and the streets represented an appearance of unwonted animation. Canal street was thronged with sight-seers.

There was a tremendous jam on the levee, at the foot of Canal street, long before the royal fleet landed. The river was alive with steaming craft early in the day, and a flotilla of boats gayly bedecked with carnival flags and crowded with visitors went down the stream to meet the King and his party.

The military began to form shortly after noon, the visiting commands being assigned to points of honor in the line of march, and the Continental Guards and the Boston Lancers serving as escorts of honor to His Majesty. In addition to these, regular military commands there were companies of the United States Bank of Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor and a full representation of the National Guard. The Household Guard, the Reserve Corps, the Mounted Armenian Cavalry, the King's Own and other detachments in bright colors helped to add life to the scenes on the streets.

His Majesty Alex arrived at 2 o'clock and was received with salvos of artillery. He proceeded in state to the city hall, where the keys of the city were turned over to him. The parade of Proteus at night was one of the finest yet given by that society.

MR. CHILD'S DEAD.

The Great Philanthropist Succumbs to Paralysis.

VERY REMARKABLE CAREER

Devoted to Fellow Countrymen—His Rise to Wealth and Fame—Personal Characteristics—Some of His Good Deeds.

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, died Saturday morning at 3:01 o'clock at his residence, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him on the 18th of January.

Mr. Childs' last illness began with a fainting spell, which seized him while he was in his office in the Ledger building at five o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, January 18, just as he was putting on his overcoat preparatory to going to his home, at Twenty-second and Walnut streets. He was alone at the time, and when an attendant who heard him fall, reached his side, he was totally unconscious.

Dr. Da Costa, his family physician, was hastily summoned, and restoratives were applied, with the result that in an hour the patient was able to walk, with the assistance of two strong men, to his carriage, which stood at the door. He was conveyed to his city home, and Mrs. Childs, who was at the country place in Wootton, was summoned.

Dr. Da Costa called in Drs. Leidy and Morris and these three issued a statement that Mr. Childs' illness was nothing more than an attack of vertigo, arising from indigestion, from which he would soon recover.

On the following Sunday night, however, the physicians reluctantly admitted that paralysis of the lower limbs accompanied the attack, which was, in reality, a second attack of apoplexy.

From that time on there have been alternating periods of hope and fear, as the semi-daily bulletins announced changes for the better or the worse, until at midnight came the announcement that hope was dead, and dissolution imminent.

There is but little reason to doubt that the immediate cause of the attack that produced death was overwork and anxiety attended upon his efforts to see that the memory of his life-long friend, the late A. J. Drexel, was properly honored.

SKETCH OF MR. CHILDS.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore May 12, 1829, and in that city he gained his early education. At the age of thirteen years he entered the United States Navy and remained in the service fifteen months. He went to Philadelphia from Baltimore when a little over fourteen years old. He was nearly penniless and entirely alone and friendless. He obtained employment as errand boy in a bookstore at a weekly salary of \$3. At the end of three years' service his salary amounted to \$6 a week. From this small sum, eked out with fortunate ventures in book buying on his own account, the lad managed to save money, and adopted as his early motto, "Industry, Temperance and Frugality." In his seventeenth year he began attending the great semi-annual book sales in New York and Boston, and formed many friendships among the publishers of those cities.

At eighteen he had saved up sufficient capital to enter into business on his own account, and set up a very modest bookstore. The venture was a very uncertain one, for his capital was very small. He had no outside influence, but he began to make money almost from the start.

EARLY BUSINESS CAREER.

In 1849, before he had reached his legal majority, he entered the publishing firm of Peterson & Co., the firm name being shortly afterward changed to Childs & Peterson.

One of the first books which the firm published was Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations." This was a very expensive undertaking, for it was illustrated with hundreds of woodcuts and many handsome steel engravings. The inception of the work was due to Mr. Childs, who prevailed on Dr. Kane to make the book a popular narrative instead of the scientific essay he had at first intended to print.

Mr. Childs was a master of the art of advertising, and he contrived not only to advertise Dr. Kane and his book all over the United States, but utilized this first great success to exploit the subsequent publications of his firm.

In 1861 Mr. Peterson retired from the firm at Childs & Peterson, and Mr. Childs entered into partnership with J. B. Lippincott & Co., a business connection which continued about a year. Mr. Childs then commenced business for himself at Nos. 628 and 630 Chestnut street. Here he was again very successful, and in 1864 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet, then published in New York. He remodeled and edited this paper, and issued the first number, under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette, on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success from the start, and continued under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1867, when he sold it.

The American Almanac, which had died from want of support, was likewise taken hold of by Mr. Childs, and under the title of the National Almanac reached in 1863 and 1864 a sale of 30,000 copies, equal to the total sale of any ten years of its predecessor.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Public Ledger was founded in 1836 by Messrs. Arunah S. Abell, William M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons. The new paper struggled for sometime, and before the end of the year the editorial vigor of the paper was recognized and the enterprise was on a paying basis. In the following year, Mr. Abell went to Baltimore and founded The Sun. Both prospered, attaining large circulation from want of support, and extensive advertising patronage. In 1855 Mr. Simmons died. Mr. Abell and Mr. Swain formed a new partnership and continued as before the business of the two enterprises until 1860, when they were succeeded by Messrs. Childs and

remained in Baltimore and Mr. Swain in Philadelphia. The ill-health of Mr. Swain prevented him from giving the Ledger his active personal supervision. Under these circumstances Mr. Abell notified Mr. Swain of his willingness to dispose of his interest in the Ledger, and in 1864 that paper was sold to Mr. Childs and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel.

On the 20th of June, 1867, the present Ledger building at Sixth and Chestnut streets was completed and formally opened. The event was marked by a gathering of newspaper men from all parts of the country.

The friendship which existed between Mr. Childs and the late A. J. Drexel was closer than that of a brother. Every joy and every sorrow, every success and every failure was shared between them. Morning and evening they walked to and fro from their home to their office and every noon they dined together for more than a quarter of a century.

As a publisher and bookseller Mr. Childs became intimately acquainted with many distinguished men in the world of letters. In his "Reminiscences" he records incidents of his friendship with Nathaniel Hawthorne, Washington Irving, W. D. Ticknor, James T. Fields, ex-President Pierce, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Lothrop Motley, W. H. Prescott, George Bancroft, G. P. R. James, T. Buchanan Read, Paul Du Chaillu, Thomas Hughes, Joaquin Miller, Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Edward Everett Hale, Thomas H. Benton, Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. Grant and others. At his home he entertained at different times the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Duke of Buckingham and other foreign visitors.

Mr. Childs habitually treated his employees with kindness and consideration. He presented to the typographical society of Philadelphia a printer's cemetery, with a literal sum of money, the interest on which was to keep the grounds in good order. Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel in 1886 gave \$5,000 each to the International Typographical Union, which formed the nucleus of the building fund of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, completed in 1892 at Colorado Springs, in Colorado.

Mr. Childs erected a fountain to the memory of Shakespeare in the poet's native town of Stratford-on-Avon, in England. Mr. Childs placed a memorial window to Milton in St. Margaret Church, Westminster; a window to Herbert and Cooper in Westminster Abbey; and monuments and memorial tablets to Leigh Hunt, Edgar Allan Poe, the astronomer Richard Proctor, and a "Prayer Book Cross" near San Francisco, to mark the spot where Sir Francis Drake landed and where the religious services in the English language were first held on the western shores of America.

The Drexel Institute, of which he was first vice-president and, since the death of the founder, president of the board of managers, has received his constant help and encouragement.

The only public office that Mr. Childs could ever be induced to hold was the honorary one of president of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, which was conferred on him by President Cleveland.

Mr. Childs is survived by his wife, but left no children.

Nihilists Fight.

Five Thousand Rioters Battle With the Czar's Troops.

A despatch from Perm, Russia, says that a riot took place on January 26 at the large iron works situated at Nizhnee Taghilib, in the Ural Mountains, and that 500 workmen took part in the disturbances, which are attributed to low wages and the Nihilistic propaganda.

Affairs became so serious that the local authorities were utterly unable to cope with the disturbance and sent for a strong force of troops to quell the rioting. The arrival of the troops does not seem to have had much effect upon the rioting iron workers until the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the rioters.

A fierce conflict then followed during which many of the rioters were killed and a number of the soldiers were either shot or stoned to death. The rioters finally made such a fierce attack upon the troops that the latter were repulsed and driven to seek shelter in a position which they fortified while awaiting assistance. Eventually an additional force of troops were summoned and the combined force of military moved upon the rioters and succeeded in driving them from the works and in quelling the disturbance, though many more were killed and wounded on both sides during this last engagement. The troops and the police made a number of prisoners who will be dealt with in the most severe manner.

In conclusion it is said that the Nihilists are spreading their propaganda in a similar manner in many parts of Russia, and that the authorities have been called upon to take the most energetic steps to arrest the Nihilist agents.

\$500,000 FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

Several Large Business Places Destroyed by Flames.

Fire broke out on Bay Street, Savannah, which will result in a loss of nearly \$500,000. It started in the guano warehouse of Wilcox, Gibbs & Co. It soon burned through the iron shed into the rooms of the Savannah Grocery Company, whose six-story brick building was soon wrapped in flames. The store of the latter was worth \$150,000 and insured for \$130,000. It was consumed.

The fire next extended to First's wholesale grocery, a three-story building. The stock is valued at \$150,000, insurance \$125,000. The building belongs to Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., and is valued at \$100,000; insurance, \$8,000. The value of the guano warehouse was \$100,000. The weather was very cold and the fire hard to get at, as the buildings stand half way on a high bluff. William Fulton was run over and badly injured by a truck.

The Fall-Mail Gazette announces that Mr. Gladstone is to retire from office, but this is denied by the Premier.

JOHN S. BARRETT, the painter, who has been made an Associate of the British Royal Academy, is a cosmopolitan in more senses than one. He is of American parentage, was born in Italy, reared in France and is an Englishman by adoption. Little wonder that in art he should be an impressionist.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE.

The Old Warship Strikes a Reef Off Central America.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED

A Relief Steamer Sent to the Rescue from Colon—A Vessel with a Remarkable History.

The old United States steamer Kearsarge is a wreck on Konedor Reef, off Central America, where she struck February 2. Lieutenant Brainard managed in some way to reach Colon, and a cable message from him announced to the Navy Department the fact that the Kearsarge was wrecked and that officers and crew were all saved. The Kearsarge sailed from Port au Prince, Hayti on January 30, for Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests there in view of the invasion of the military forces of Honduras. She was wrecked three days out. It is conjectured that she went around on the reef at night and foundered. Lieutenant Brainard seems to have got aboard a small boat and succeeded in getting to Colon in six days. The relief can reach the ship wrecked men in less than that.

Konedor Reef is only a little over two hundred miles from the Mosquito coast of Central America. Between the coast and the reef lies old Providence Island, only seventy-five or eighty miles to leeward of the reef. It is believed at the Navy Department that the officers and crew would be able to reach old Providence without difficulty in case they were in danger of their lives on the reef. It is believed that they would be safe on the reef, except in the event of rough weather.

A RESCUE STEAMER CHARTERED.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the wreck the Navy Department sent a cable dispatch to Lieutenant Brainard, at Colon, ordering him to charter a steamer and proceed at once to the relief of the shipwrecked crew. The chief of the bureau of navigation had a reply from Lieutenant Brainard, at Colon, about noon, saying that the City of Para was available to go after the crew. He was instructed to either charter a steamer or secure one of the regular steamers to New York, or if one of the latter was to start immediately on her regular trip to secure her to touch at Konedor and take up the crew. He was, in fact, given discretion to do what is necessary to insure greatest speed in getting relief to the men of the Kearsarge.

The Konedor Reef is well known to mariners in those waters as a dangerous impediment to navigation. Efforts have been recently made to secure the erection of a lighthouse on this point.

Admiral Staunton was on the Kearsarge. When the New York and Detroit were dispatched to Rio it was made the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Admiral Staunton, after the Secretary of the Navy had acted on his report of the salute of Mello in Rio Bay, was ordered to proceed to Port au Prince and transfer his flag to the Kearsarge and assume command of the station.

DESCRIPTION OF THE KEARSARGE.

The Kearsarge, for the services which she had rendered, was exempted by special act of Congress from the operation of the law which condemns the old wooden vessels when repairs to them cannot be made within the limit of 10 per cent. of their original cost. She was a bark-rigged and wooden ship, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and was 198 1/2 feet long, 43 feet beam, 15.9 feet draught; displacement, 1,555 tons, indicated horsepower 843; speed, 11.1 knots per hour. The batteries were: M-in. four 9-inch smooth-bores, two 8-inch muzzle-loading rifles, one sixty-pounder breech-loading rifle, secondary battery, one 3-inch breech-loading howitzer, one galling. Her coal capacity was 165 tons (anthracite). Her complement was twenty officers and 160 men.

WORK AND WORKERS.

OPERATIONS have been resumed in three but-mills at the Middletown, (Pa.) tube works, giving employment to 500 men.

The works of the Lakeside Nail Company, at Hammond, Ind., employing 500 men and boy, will resume operations this week.

The Saxonville (Mass.) Woolen Mills, which closed for an indefinite period in December, throwing about 250 operatives out of employment, started up again.

The Spang Steel and Iron Company of Pittsburg started up with a full force and sufficient orders for a steady run of several weeks. Two hundred and fifty men are employed.

The shops of Orr, Painter & Co., stove manufacturers, Reading, Pa., resumed full-handed, after an idleness of several weeks and working on partial time for some time. Over 400 men went to work.

Five hundred miners at Corona, Ala., who went out on a strike two weeks ago on account of a difference between them and the company relative to the price for house-rents, material, &c., returned to work, the differences having been adjusted.

Five of the 12 hat manufacturers at Danbury, Conn., who are endeavoring to conduct their shops independently were running with about 20 per cent. of their old help. The other seven have not a sufficient number with which to start up their shops.

AFTER a number of months of idleness, caused by the condition of business, some of the operatives of the Bigelow Carpet Company, Clinton, Mass., returned to work. The department in which work was resumed is that devoted to the weaving of Brussels carpets.

The Curtis Manufacturing Company, of New Worcester, Mass., which closed both its woollen and satinette mills last August, started up the latter mill on full time. The mills were closed because there was no market for the output. The satinette mill was not started.

THE burning of archives in the American legation at Rome is attributed to thieves, who became furious at not finding any valuable papers.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

43rd DAY.—The House bill to repeal the federal election laws was debated in the Senate during most of the session. Mr. Chandler, leading off with a speech against the bill, and Mr. Frye, illustrating the necessity for such laws by what he called the "twice-told tale" of the Tammany election frauds in the presidential election of 1868. The discussion was participated in by several senators, and then the bill went over.

44th DAY.—The Senate did not come to a vote on the Federal Election Bill, as was anticipated. Several Senators who had not hitherto spoken, desired an opportunity to be heard on the measure, and by unanimous consent, the time of general debate was extended until three o'clock to-morrow. The chief event of the day was the speech by Senator Frye defending the official conduct and character of Chief Supervisor Davenport, of New York city. Speeches were also made by Senators Harris, Daniel, Turpie and Perkins.

45th DAY.—In the Senate speeches were made on the bill to repeal the federal election laws, by Messrs. Hoar, Gray, Daniel and Bates, after which the bill was passed, yeas 39, nays 28. All the amendments to the bill were voted down. The bill was passed by the House on October 10, 1893, and is a simple repeal of all the statutes relating to the supervision of elections and special deputy marshals.

46th DAY.—The only matter of interest that occupied the Senate was the resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart, denying the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds except for the purpose of redeeming legal United States notes. That resolution, with amendments heretofore offered by Messrs. Quay and Dubois, was laid before the Senate and discussed until the closing of the morning hour, when it went over till Monday.

47th DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

43rd DAY.—The entire day in the House was given to a discussion of the Hawaiian resolution. The only break in the regular order was a brief speech by Mr. Morse for which he was sharply called to order by Mr. Outwater, for asserting that the "Cuckoos" of the House and Senate were under the control of their master, the President. These words were taken down, and declared by the Speaker to be unparliamentary. Mr. Morse thereupon withdrew them.

44th DAY.—Consideration of the Hawaiian resolution was resumed in the House, and addresses were made by Representatives Outwater, Culberson, Storer, Everett, Loud, Turner, Sickles, DeForrest, Hepburn and Hooker. Mr. Sickles created somewhat of a sensation by avowing his opposition to the resolution, and announcing that he would vote against it, and he carried out this declaration later. At half-past three the House began voting on the pending resolutions, and that introduced by Mr. Blair, declaring for a policy of annexation, was defeated. Mr. Hill's resolution condemning the action of Minister Willis interfering with a republican government to which he was accredited, was lost. Mr. Reed made a motion to recommit the McCready resolution, and this was defeated. On the resolution offered by Mr. McCready the roll was called. Mr. McCready moved a call of the House, and the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Reed, began filibustering and kept the House tied up until half-past six, when all leaves of absence were revoked, telegrams sent for absentees, and the House adjourned.

45th DAY.—In the House most of the time was spent in calling rolls. Mr. McCready's Hawaiian resolution was adopted—yeas 177, nays 75. Mr. Boutelle called up his privileged resolution, which he introduced just before the Christmas holidays, and on a yeas and nays vote it was defeated. Mr. Bland called up his silver seigniorage bill, and, on his motion to go into committee of the whole for its consideration, the Republicans and some Eastern Democrats began to filibuster. He succeeded in tying up the House until seven o'clock and in delaying action on the bill. At seven o'clock the House adjourned.

46th DAY.—The greater portion of the day was spent in the House in filibustering against the Bland seigniorage bill. After spending nearly four hours in fruitless endeavor, a quorum was secured at 3.45, with the speaker's vote, and the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the seigniorage bill. Mr. Bland addressed the committee for less than an hour, and the committee arose on his own motion.

47th DAY.—In the House the Bland Seigniorage bill was discussed. The first speaker was Mr. Bland. The other speakers were Charles W. Stone against the bill, McKelhan in its favor, Harter in opposition and Kilgore in advocacy of it. At 4.55 the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CABLE SPARKS.

The widow of the painter Millet is dead, at Paris.

THERE was a riotous demonstration by students in the University of Belgium.

PHYSICIANS of the czar say that he is making good progress toward recovery.

At a meeting of the Currency Association at Calcutta, the President declared in favor of taxing imports of silver.

NEGOTIATIONS for arbitration in Brazil have been temporarily suspended because of the killing of Admiral Da Gama's nephew.

The custom committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to increase the corn tax to eight francs, with a sliding scale.

The Irish Appeal Court has granted to Mr. Michael Davitt a certificate in bankruptcy, thus rendering him again eligible to sit in Parliament.

It is thought that the mails by the White Star steamer Majestic will reach London four hours ahead of those from the American Line steamer New York.

It is semi-officially denied that Timbuctoo the capital of the Western Soudan, will be evacuated by the French force, which recently took possession of that place.

The counsel for Princess Colonna, who has disappeared from Paris with her children, was ordered by the court to ascertain his client's address that the Prince may see the children.

In the course of the debate on the French navy in the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Lockroy declared that the French ships were inferior "in speed, numbers and everything else," and that there was waste and disorder in every department of the naval administration.

The riots at Oporto, Portugal, were due to the disaffection growing out of new and vexatious taxation and the action of the government in forbidding the meetings called by the Chamber of Commerce, societies, shopkeepers and the various industries to protest against the taxes.

L. Z. LEITER, of Chicago, the millionaire merchant prince, who has been for many seasons a prominent social figure in Washington, will, it is believed, be a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois next term. Such a position would enhance Mr. Leiter's social prestige to a marked degree.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

TRIAL of James Carpenter, at Millington, for the murder of his blind father drew a great throng to the court house. Several women fainted.

Two freight trains collided at Sugar Notch and Christopher Kaster, a brakeman was burned to death.

All the men employed in the Seale Foundry, Pittsburg, quit work rather than make good defective castings.

The Board of Pardons listened for six hours at Harrisburg to arguments for and against the commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence of Charles Sal-yards, but no decision was reached.

Extensive hennery of Harry L. Heyd, at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, was visited by thieves who in expectation of making a big haul brought a wagon with them. Out of 215 high-bred fowls they took all but five and concluded their work by setting fire to the hennery, which with two incubators containing 154 chicks a week old was destroyed. Mr. Heyd's loss will reach \$500.

State Senator Landis read a paper before the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, in which he effectively disposed of the "poor farmer" myth.

While coughing, Miss Leone E. Weidman, of Easton, ruptured a blood vessel and died to death.

Republicans of the Third Legislative District of Lackawanna county, endorsed General Hastings' candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, urged united support of candidate Grow and elected T. M. Francis delegate to the May convention.

Twelve-year-old Simon Lawman placed his tongue against an iron pole in Hazleton and when released an hour later was unable to speak.

At the Meeting of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange in Pittsburg, President Matthews, in his annual address, denounced strikes.

Lawrence Keating was arrested at Gilberton charged with the shooting of Detective Amour during the August riot.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Eves, octogenarians, of Muncy, were found dead in their home, having been asphyxiated by coal gas.

The Park Hotel at Somerset, formerly the home of Judge Jerre Black, was destroyed by fire and the guests were forced to flee barefooted to save their lives.

Judge Weand rendered a decision at Norristown in the case of Miss Margaret Richardson to the effect that she cannot be debarred from practicing the law in Montgomery County Court.

Charles Smith was burned to death in Henry Lucking's lime kiln, at Scranton.

Master H. M. Grayson, of Harrisburg, has decided the Williamstown Evangelical Church case in favor of Bowman-Eisher faction.

The Auditors of Schuylkill county instructed their attorney to begin quo warranto proceedings against them to find out if they have any legal standing.

An execution for \$150,000 was issued against Horner & Roberts, at Pittsburg. Thomas Hughes, a miner in No. 4 colliery, of the Kingston Coal Company, was instantly killed by a fall of rock in his chamber. His body was buried under twenty tons of top rock. His laborer, Andrew Jahoski, was fatally injured by the same fall and taken to the hospital.

Mrs. C. Davis English, of Berwyn, who has quite a reputation on account of her deeds of charity, has announced that she will build a home for invalid servant girls, the structure to be well furnished and to cost several thousand dollars. Plans and specifications for the new building, which will be located not far from the Pennsylvania R. R., are now being considered.

Michael Mulliskey, his wife and two children were poisoned at their home near Wilkes-Barre by John Dike, whose attentions to Mrs. Mulliskey had been resented. All but one child will recover.

The coal miners of the western anthracite fields will pay \$150,000 to farmers along Shamokin Creek for damages done their property.

Calvin Gottschall, a prisoner, escaped an Allentown Constable by escaping from a train running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Colonel Samuel C. Slaymaker, a noted civil engineer, died of apoplexy at Lancaster.

W. H. Ballie was held at Bradford for stabbing Fireman "Teddy" Burns in a drunken fight.

Two children of James Scanlan, of Meadville, were cremated and their mother was badly burned in an