

THE NEWS.

Isaac Poque has been elected President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in place of C. P. Huntington. Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, does not think women will ever be admitted to membership in the General Conference of the church. Park Colliery, No. 2, at Park Place, Pa., was burned; loss, \$150,000; partial insurance. In the colliery were employed seven hundred hands. An unsuccessful attempt was made at a bridge near Oxford, O., to wreck an express train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Luppert's furniture factory, and some dwellings at Williamsport, Pa., were burned; loss, \$75,000, partially insured. Herman Clark, wanted in New York on some charge growing out of the failure of the firm of Hunter, Clark & Jacob, of which he was a member, was arrested in Chicago. Fire destroyed over fifty buildings, embracing the entire portion of the city of Barry, in Pike county, Ill. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Trouble is expected to follow the threatened strike of the coke-workers in the Connellsville region. Orders have been issued for starting up the Belmont blast furnace of the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company.

The cotton mills in Augusta, Ga., have orders sufficient to enable them to run six months. Major Wm. N. Evans, one of the best-known handymen in the West, died at Chicago. C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington and Charles W. Crocker have resigned from the directorate of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, their purpose being to entrench themselves in a strong legal position whereby the Southern Pacific Company may avoid the stipulation of its lease that it shall pay the holders of Central Pacific securities the annual sum of \$1,300,000 in dividends. Fire did \$40,000 damage at South Framington, Mass. The steamboat Sen Bird, running between Red Bank, N. J., and New York, ran ashore near the Atlantic Highlands. The passengers were taken to Oceanico in small boats, and from that place walked to Red Bank. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that a note given in payment of a bet on horse racing is illegal. The right of way of the South Pennsylvania Railroad will be sold as unsettled lands. Guy T. Olmstead shot and killed Letter-carrier Clifford on the street, in Chicago.

Judge Butler, in the United States Court, Philadelphia, decided that the Sugar Trust did not violate the law when it absorbed the Philadelphia sugar refineries. Judge Glynn of Denver, quashed the injunction against the fire and police commissioners appointed by Governor White, and empowered them to assume their duties. The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of South Norwalk, Ct., declared a lockout against the striking moulders. Employees of the Swampscott Machine Company, of South Newmarket, N. H., applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver for the company in an effort to secure \$5,200 in wages, several months overdue. H. S. Loucheim & Co., well-known bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, made an assignment. Lieutenant John Alexander, a West Pointer and the military instructor at Wilberforce College, died suddenly in a barber's chair at Springfield, O. The machine shops of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hoeking Railroad, at Columbus, O., were burned. James Mullen, a farmer near Reesville, Wis., murdered his wife and committed suicide. All the Kanawha Valley miners resumed work. Professor Hartshorn, at Neweastle, Pa., was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. While playing robbers at Stoughton, Mass., Henry Myers, aged fifteen, was shot and probably fatally wounded by George Mackintosh, a companion. Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Adrian, Mich., and formerly treasurer of the Irish National League in America, has received a summons from Justice McCarthy, requiring his presence in Paris April 12. Messrs. Dunn and Morville, of the New Orleans board of police commissioners, have unseated a number of gambling dens which the police had failed to see. Captains Chris Colleen and John Journee and Sergeant John P. Boyle have been suspended and charges preferred against them.

The mutilated body of Charley Tiffany, a comparative stranger, was found about six miles from Fort Dodge, Ia., up the river in a secluded spot grown over with timber and brush. Joseph H. Bourne died in Providence. He was sixty-seven years old, and was one of the best known horticulturists in New England, and the founder of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. Three young women who represent the Rhode Island mills, started for Washington from Providence to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. They are the most beautiful girls in the mills. The dead body of Robert Beatty, aged twenty-three, youngest son of General John Beatty, of Columbus, O., was found on the banks of a creek four miles from Gillespieville, a village in Boss county. The annual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club opened at the Philadelphia Tattersall. The show promises to be the best ever given in that city, as the list of entries is unusually large, and includes all the leading breeds of dogs, many of them champions or prize winners in their classes. Major J. W. Beckham editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, is dead.

WITH AXE AND RAZOR.

Father Killed by His Wife and Daughter—Family Quarrel the Cause. J. F. Willis, of Homer, Ga., was killed by his daughter Lillian and his wife. The news of the tragedy did not leak out for several days until a son Francis, 11 years of age, told it to neighbors. Daughter and mother were both arrested and given a preliminary trial. The boy testified that his father came home from work after dark and called for his supper. After beginning to eat his meal a difficulty arose between his father and mother, but the former sat down before the fire, when Lillian, a girl about 15 years of age, struck him with the axe, cutting a gash in his skull. Willis threw back his head and the mother took the axe from the girl and cut him across the throat with it. Willis died a few minutes later. The girl says she struck the blow with the axe after having cut her father's throat with a razor, while Willis was choking her mother to death. Her plea was that she did the deed to save her mother's life. The jury, after being out for some time returned a verdict of not guilty.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.

He Withholds Approval of the Bland Bill.

LOOSELY DRAWN MEASURE.

Then Again Mr. Cleveland Believes It Would Rob the Treasury of Gold and Would Retard the Revival of Business Prosperity in the Country.

The President sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the Bland silver seigniorage bill.

The President vetoes the bill on the ground that it is loosely drawn and would rob us of our gold.

The veto message was sent to Congress within the 10 days given by the constitution. Sundays are not included in the 10 days. There is no question here as to the legality of the veto. The message in full is as follows: To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House Bill No. 4956, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses in Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that silver action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligation and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by its proper purpose to protect and promote the general interests of the people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign blame for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition.

REPEAL OF THE SILVER LAW. This led to the repeal, on the 1st day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver-purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our ability to solve our money problem is returning, and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction.

Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our confidence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

I believe if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision for silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, our confidence and faith in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF SILVER. Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions.

Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these Treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holder of the same, by giving such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer.

It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Success has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, for the best of reasons, not only promptly complied with every demand for the redemption of these Treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appears plainly to justify, if it did not enjoin upon him a continuation of such redemption.

CONDICTIONS PRESENTED. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized: First—The Government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion and enough besides to coin, as gold or seigniorage, \$5,156,681 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation Treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$162,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue. They were fully understood by our people, to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

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I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and disappointment to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE. 84TH DAY.—Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt's death was announced to the Senate this morning by Mr. Gordon, the colleague of the dead statesman. In a few touching words he briefly recounted the services of the dead senator in field and in his domestic life. The majority resolution on the subject was adopted. Prayers were offered at the convening of the Senate by Mr. Colquitt's pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Cantor, of the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, and at 12:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

85TH DAY.—The Senate transacted no business, adjourning immediately after the conclusion of the funeral services over the remains of Senator Colquitt.

86TH DAY.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Dolph abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Puffer introduced a resolution repealing all laws granting the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds and other interest-bearing obligations without specific authority from Congress. The McGarrah bill was discussed by Mr. Morrill in opposition, and by Mr. Hutton, of Virginia in favor of its passage.

87TH DAY.—After many delays and disappointments the celebrated McGarrah bill passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 53 yeas to 37 nays. The morning hours were occupied in the discussion and passage of several bills of purely local interest, and the McGarrah bill occupied the remainder of the time, from two o'clock until the hour of adjournment.

88TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE. 84TH DAY.—The House adjourned after a brief session on account of the death of Senator Colquitt. Some routine business was transacted pending the arrival of the resolutions adopted by the Senate. As soon as they were transmitted, Mr. Turner, on behalf of the Georgia delegation, presented appropriate resolutions, which were agreed to. The Speaker then appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Georgia, after which the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

85TH DAY.—There was another day without progress over the Joy-Neill contested election case in the House, owing to the absence of a quorum of Democratic members, and at the close of the proceedings of the House was as far from a conclusion as when the deadlock first began. Roll-call followed one another in rapid succession, but while there were known to be 290 members on the floor, the nearest majority ever came to a quorum was 172—seven less than a quorum.

86TH DAY.—In the House, the Committee on Rules reported for the consideration of the Joy-Neill and the Hillborn-English contested election cases. The rule provided for two hours' consideration to each case. When it was introduced the Democrats mustered a bare quorum to enforce the demand for the previous question, and, again, to adopt the committee's rule; but melted away again after the discussion of the Joy-Neill case had been concluded, before the majority reported to the Elections Committee, declaring the contestant, O'Neill, entitled to the seat could be adopted.

87TH DAY.—An exciting session occurred in the House during the consideration of a contested election case. When it had been demonstrated that the Democrats had not enough members present to break the deadlock on the O'Neill-Joy case, Mr. Patterson presented a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees. A struggle followed, which was prolonged after the usual hour of adjournment, and at one time threatened to keep the House in session all night.

88TH DAY.—The filibustering tactics were continued in the House. The proceedings culminated in a sharp passage at arms between the Speaker and Mr. Reed. For four hours Mr. Reed filibustered against the approval of the Journal. During the progress of the filibuster the Speaker several times declined to entertain motions or appeals from his decisions, refusing to state the grounds upon which these decisions were made. He held that it was the chair's privilege, as it was the privilege of a judge, to furnish the reasons for decisions or not as he saw fit. When the President's veto of the Bland bill was read, Mr. Reed gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to pass the bill, the President's objections notwithstanding.

NINE BURNED TO DEATH.

Eight Small Children Killed by a Fire Which Destroyed Their Home.

News of a terrible disaster at McKindree, W. Va., has just been received in Wheeling. The residence of John Witt, at that place, was burned to the ground and with it were cremated eight small children and a servant girl named Mary Hendricks.

The details of the fire are horrible in the extreme. Mr. Witt was away from home and Mrs. Witt, her twin babes and six other children, ranging in ages from 2 years to 14, and Mary Hendricks, the servant girl, were sleeping in the house. At an early hour Mrs. Witt was awakened by the smell of burning wood and discovered that the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. The frightened woman ran from the house but returned immediately and attempted to save her children. The flames, which had spread rapidly, cut off her approach to their rooms, however, and she was forced to give up, and barely escaped with her life.

The neighbors were quickly aroused and made heroic efforts to save the nine occupants of the building. Nothing was seen of the latter, and it is supposed that all were suffocated by the smoke before the flames reached them. The house was completely destroyed and in the ruins were found only the charred bones of the eight children and the servant girl, which were gathered together and will all be buried in one grave.

The cause of the fire was a defective flue, Mr. and Mrs. Witt are prostrated by the terrible calamity which has befallen them and it is feared they will lose their minds.

MURDER IN A BANK.

A Cashier Killed for Refusing to Obey a Demand for Money.

A man entered the branch office of the San Francisco Savings Union on Market Street and presented a note to Assistant Cashier A. Herick, stating that the bearer should be given money or he would blow up the place with dynamite. Upon Herick's refusal to comply the man drew a pistol and fired. The first shot went wide of its mark and Herick fled in return, but missed, then the follow shot again. The bullet entered Herick's head, causing instant death.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Powder Works Blown Up With Terrific Force.

ONLY 2 WORKMEN ESCAPE.

Eleven Thousand Pounds of Explosives Demolish the Entire Acme Plant in Black's Run, Near Hutton, Pa.—Probably Due to Carelessness.

Ten thousand pounds of dynamite blew up at Black's Run, near Hutton, 11 miles from Pittsburgh, at 7:20 A. M., and the only persons who knew anything about it were scattered in fragments over a quarter of a mile of territory.

The dead are: William Arthur, aged 28 years; Mrs. Belle Arthur, aged 27 years, wife of William Arthur; Sadie Remaley, aged 21 years, sister of Mrs. Arthur; Charles Robbins, aged 19 years, of Allegheny City, who was employed as a puncher; Nellie Remaley, aged 19 years, sister of the other woman, was fatally injured, and died in the West Penn Hospital.

Foreman William Mooney, of the dynamite house, was injured by a flying splinter; Mat Fentzel, engineer, and Simon Bradley, packer, although near the scene, escaped uninjured. They ran under the edge of the empty nitro-glycerine house, which had collapsed and fallen on its side. They were thus saved from the tons of falling debris which came down in a continuous hail for nearly a minute.

The Acme Powder Works were situated in a ravine about one mile above Hutton. There were four houses down near the creek bottom.

About 100 yards away from the packing house, where the explosion occurred, was the boarding house where the victims lived. Nellie Remaley was housekeeper.

The boarding house was blown down and from the debris the young woman was taken out. The other women were found about 200 yards away, mangled beyond recognition. It was 10 o'clock before the remains of the first man was found, but it was impossible to identify the fragments. Part of the leg of a man, torn and stripped of all clothing, was found on the top of a bluff nearly a quarter of a mile away.

The shock was felt for miles; rocks, ties and earth were blown a great distance, and at Harmarville a heavy roll of paper was blown across the river. At Logan's Ferry, a mile away, a brick block was badly damaged and at Hutton, Oakmont and Verona houses were shaken and doors were broken from their hinges.

The warehouse of the company, 500 yards away, beside the railroad track, was crushed in and the roof blown off. At Cheswick, one mile away, a woman was hurled from her bed. The door of the station was torn from its hinges and the front of Callahan's store was demolished. Mrs. Callahan, standing in the doorway, was knocked down.

A second explosion occurred 20 minutes after the first in the incorporation or mixing house, which was caused by sparks from the fire resulting from the first explosion. No persons were injured, because of Foreman Mooney's warning. He saw the fire creeping toward the building, and made everyone get out of the ravine. The explosion also hurled debris in all directions. E. M. McAbee & Co., think the explosion was caused by fire.

SITKA'S CASTLE BURNED.

A Building About Which Clustered Many Traditions of Russian Splendor.

Steamer advices from Sitka Alaska, state that the famous Baranoff Castle there was burned on March 17th by a fire of unknown origin, and that its only occupant, United States Commissioner Robert C. Rogers, escaped with difficulty in his night clothes.

Although its glory had departed, Baranoff Castle was the scene of many splendors in the days of the Russian rule, which the Muscovite Governor sought to while away the long Arctic winter by reproducing so far as possible the gayeties of court life in St. Petersburg. It was a massive long building perched high upon a steep hill and approached only by a long stairway. It took its name from Gov. Baranoff, who built it early in the century and whose memory survives for the cruelties of his rule and the pomp of his official surroundings.

Rich furniture and costly plate once adorned the castle and princess and princesses of the blood have helped to cast a glamor of romance over the old pile. But many tragedies are associated with it as well, and the Alaska tourist is told how in the early days two shots rang out in its reception hall just as the beautiful Princess Olga was being forced into a marriage with an old noble through the false report of her soldier lover's death, and the returning youth and the maid who loved him fell at the altar in each other's arms.

CRISP TO THE SENATE.

The Speaker Appointed to Succeed Colquitt Without Solicitation or Expectation.

Governor Northern, of Georgia, has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. Not a word has passed between the Governor and the Speaker and the latter's name had not even been presented formally to the Governor.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born on the 25th of January, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit, but was brought back by them to this country the year of his birth. He received a common school education in Georgia, and at the outbreak of the war joined the Confederate Army, serving until May 12, 1864, when he was taken prisoner of war. At the close of the war he read law in Americus, his present home, and afterward was admitted to the bar. He has been on the bench and a member of the General Assembly in his State.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

What promises to be an exciting contest between the two Judges of Lancaster County was precipitated by the appointment by Judge Livingston of David E. Mayer to fill a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners against the wish of Judge Brubaker, who is in California.

The report of Auditor General Gregg, which will soon be ready for distribution, places the total receipts for last year at \$13,252,727.89 and the expenditures at \$13,423,064.77.

The long-pending contest of the election in Sharon Hill in February of last year has been decided in favor of James Holland, Republican, for Burgess, and Sylvester B. Taggart and J. Frank Winnor, for Council.

Foreman James Bruno was crushed to death at Honey Brook mine stripping by a fall of clay and rock.

Thomas Smith said at Scranton that he received \$8400 for giving testimony in regard to the Carnegie's armistice fraud.

In an effort to compel Miss Anna McGinley, of Norristown to marry him, James O'Donnell, said to be a wealthy Iowa farmer, had the banns announced in church on Easter Sunday, but the young woman told the priest that the announcement was made without her consent.

The Republican conventions of Lycoming and Lebanon counties elected State Convention delegates with instructions to vote for General Hastings as the nominee for Governor.

The seventh body was taken from the Gaylord mine, where thirteen miners were entombed by a cave-in.

Charles E. Baer, Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Pittsburg.

Ex-Governor Beaver, it is said, has decided to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District.

The anti-Claytonites have decided to place a candidate in the field against Prothonotary Melchies because he recently avowed that he would do all he could against Judge Clayton's opponent.

Detective Whalen, of Lancaster county, is working upon a clue which he hopes will result in the arrest of the murderers of John Kesk, who was found dead in Wilkes-Barre six years ago.

It is reported Charles Rose and Company, Scranton bankers, have disappeared with several thousand dollars belonging to the depositor, and several of the latter threatened to revenge themselves on a young son of Rose, but he was rescued by the police.

While twenty-eight converts of the Hollidaysburg Church of God were returning in a hack from the Juanda River where they had been baptized, the vehicle broke down and five of the occupants were seriously and one perhaps fatally injured.

Interesting Easter services were held in various churches of the State. The ancient Moravian customs of reading the history of the Resurrection in the burying grounds was observed at Bethlehem, in the presence of 5,000 people.

It is believed in Lancaster that Congressman Brosius will have no opposition for re-nomination.

Burglars broke into the P. W. & B. Railroad ticket office near Darby and stole \$40 in cash.

Stephen Nelson, a South Chester grocerman, was probably fatally injured by an electric street car.

Captain Frank M. McKeehan, of Centre Township, a veteran of the war, was stricken with apoplexy while returning from a Sunday school meeting and died.

The large engine house of No. 2 place at Gordon was destroyed by fire.

Wm. Laird, of Wheatland, was found burned to death in his home and the authorities believed that he was robbed and the house burned to conceal the crime.

The Homestead employees who furnished information to the Navy Department in regard to armor plates made for the Government by Carnegie, Phillips & Co., say that President Cleveland erred in not sustaining the damages assessed by Secretary Herbert and are willing to prove their assertions by appearing before a Congressional committee of inquiry.

Jas. LOBERT, of Scranton, fell head-long to the bottom of an air shaft 150 feet deep and was rescued with slight injuries.

The Salt Lick Gas & Oil Company was organized at Snow Shoe, with Hon. J. H. Holt as President.

Twenty-two residents of Laurel Gap, who lost relatives and personal property when a car of dynamite exploded six years ago, have begun suit for damages against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Richard Evans, at one time a prominent citizen of Scranton, was found dead in a prison cell in that place, death resulting from alcoholism.

A CAVE-IN at the Indian Ridge Colliery carried with it the east and west tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, cutting off all traffic between Shenandoah and Delano.

The Grand Jury for Lackawanna County has reported that the Scranton court is structurally weak, and that the roof is likely to tumble in at any moment.

THERE is a possibility that a new exchange will be organized by dissatisfied members of the Pittsburg Petroleum Stock and Metal Exchange.

DROPPED FROM A BALLOON.

An Aeronaut Fell 1,500 Feet Into the Lake and Was Drowned.

An immense crowd gathered at Cannes, France, to witness a balloon ascent by Aeronaut Wilton, who is well known in America. No car was attached to the balloon and Wilton ascended hanging to a rope. When 1,500 feet high the balloon was caught in a current of air that carried it rapidly seaward. It was apparent that Wilton could not control the valve at the top of the balloon which, had it been opened, would have allowed the gas to escape and the balloon to gradually descend.

For some unexplainable reason the aeronaut let go his hold of the rope from which he was dangling and his body shot down into the sea with frightful velocity. The accident occurred in full view of the spectators and a number of women fainted away. A number of pleasure boats hurriedly made their way to the place where Wilton had fallen, and after a short search his body was recovered. His death must have been almost instantaneous.