#### THE NEWS.

Isaac Pequa has been elected President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in place of C. P. Huntingdon.-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 Rallroad, -- 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 bandmasters in the West, died at Chicage, --- 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 Sea Bird. running between Red Bank, N. J., and New York, ran ashore near the Atlantic Highlands. The passengers were taken to Oceanic 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 Waite, and empowered them to assume their duties .- The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of South Norwalk, Ct., declared a lockout against the striking moulders .-- Employes 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 Hocking Railroad, at Columbus, O., were burned, -James Mullen, a farmer near Reesville, Wis. murdered his wife and committed anicide, --- All the Kanawha Valley miners resumed work .--- Professor Hartshorne, at Newcastle, 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 Justin McCarty, requiring his presence in Paris April 12 .---- Messrs. Dunn and Morvelle, of the New Orleans board of police commissioners, have unearthed 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

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 Ross county,---The adnual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club opened at the Philadelphia Tattersail. 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. Bickham 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

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 seignlorage 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 this 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 R-presentatives: 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 such 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 obligations 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 a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over

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.

loss of confidence in our fiscal policy.

Among those who attempted to assign causes 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 mischlevous silver-purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated 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 convalescence; 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.

from which we are just emerging.

I believe that if the billunder consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence 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.

#### t distressing plight seriously thre 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.

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 to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they

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. Such necessity 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 compiled 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 does not enjoin upon him a continuation of such redemption.

CONDITIONS PRESENTED.

The conditions I have endeavored to pre-

sent may be thus summarized:

First—The Government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the comage 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 gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are contatanding and poor in

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation Treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,-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

d contented use as money instead of anxiy for their redemption. Having referred to some incidents which I

undoubtedly thus induced their continued

deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

HIS OBJECTION TO THE BILL.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage or which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681.

It directs that the money so-coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the Treasury demand it, the Secretary of the Treasury may. In his decretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase

of said bullion.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes.

#### TWO FAULTS.

I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the comage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under the existing law.

I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the Treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the Treasury.

The debate upon this section in the Congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

I am not wiling, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our Treasury of a safe gold reserve.

in our Treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as this section provides, to be held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin "in the matter now provided by law," because these dollars are money held in the Treasury for the express purpose of redeeming Treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these Treasury notes.

mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these Treasury notes. They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues, and, under the language of this section, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would be lawfully received, even for such purposes.

## A DRAIN ON GOLD.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this-biil, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our inances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assurunder its provisions the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore, in silver or gold, at the option of the holders; and that if when they are presented for redemption, or reach asury in any other manner, there in the Treasury coined silver dollars equal in minal value to such Treasury notes, then, and in that case, the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted.

substituted.

I am convinced that this scheme is illadvised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation Treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts public and private, and which are redeemable in gold and silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the Treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability.

The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the Treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the Treasury.

duction of gold in the Treasury.

The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seignlorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous precaution which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetallism.

We alve now outstanding more than \$338,

We have now outstanding more than \$338,-000,000 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than \$100,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of \$346,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of

our gold.

This leads me to carnestly present the desirability of granting to the Secretary of the Treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence. I am not insensible to arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage in the Treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited

to the protection of the Treasury

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 solicitious that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GEOVER CLEVELAND. EXECUTIVE MANSION, MARCH 29, 1894.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

84TH DAY.—Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt's death was announced to the Senatethis 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, in politics and in his domestifife. The customary resolutions of regrets were adopted. Prayer was offered at the convening of the Senate by Mr. Colquitt's pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Canter, 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. Doiph abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Peffer 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 McGarrahan bill was discussed by Mr. Morrill in opposition, and by Mr. Hunton, of Virginia in favor of its passage.

87TH DAY.—After many delays and disappointments the celebrated McGarrahan bill passed the Senate. The morning hour was occupied in the discussion and passage of several bills of purely local interest, and the McGarrahan 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.

S4TH 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.

S5TH DAT.—There was another day without progress over the Joy-O'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-calls followed one another in rapid succession, but while there were known to be 230 members on the floor, the nearest the majority ever came to a quorum was 172—seven less than a quorum.

SGTH DAY.—In the House, the Committee on Hules prepared a rule for the consideration of the Joy-O'Neill and the Hilborn-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 enfore the demand for the previous question, and, again, to adopt the committee's rule; but melted away again after the discussion of the Joy-O'Neill case had been concluded, before the majority report of the Elections Committee, declaring the contestant, O'Neill, entitled to the seat could be adopted.

S7TH DAY.—An exciting scene 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 absences; 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.

887H 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. Bland gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to pass the bill, the President's objections not with standing.

## NINE BURNED TO DEATH.

#### Eight Small Children Killed by a Fire Which Destreyed 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 alone 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 suffocaed 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. Herrick, stating that the bearer should be given money or he would blow up the place with dynamite. Upon Herrick's refusal to comply the man drew a pistol and fired. The first shot went wide of its mark and Herrick fired in return, but missed, then the fellow shot again. The bullet entered Herrick's head, causing instant death.

The murderer was captured after a lively chase and said his name was Frank Borneman. He was taken through a demonstrative erowd to the jail.

# 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 Hulton, Pa.—Probably Due to Carelessness.

Ten thousand pounds of dynamite blew up at Black's Run, near Hulton, 11 miles from Pittsburg, 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 terri-

tory.

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 hall for nearly a minute.

The Acme Powder Works were situated in a ravine about one mile above Hulton. 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 c'clock before the remains of the first man was found, but it was impossible to identify the fragments. Part of the left 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 clear across the river. At Logan's Ferry, a mile away, a brick block was badly damaged and at Hulton, Oakment 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 Cheswich, 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 kown.

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 was 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 huried debris in all directions. E. M. McAbee & Co., think the explosion was caused by fire,

## SITKA'S CASTLE BURNED.

## & Building About Which Clustered Many Traditions

of Russian Splender.
Steamer advices from Sitka Alaska, state
eat the famous Baranoff Castle there was

that the famous Baranoff Castle there was burned on March 17th by a fire of unknown origin, and that its only occupant, United States Commissioners Robert C. Rogers, escaped with difficulty in his night clothes. Although its glory had departed, Baranoff

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 princes 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 Northen, 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 29th 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.

In 1883 he was elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress, and has served in that body ever since. He was elected Speaker in the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected at the opening of the Fifty-third.

#### PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Part; 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 Calin

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

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

Sharon Hill in February of last year has been

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 armor plate 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 cavein.

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

Ex-Covernor Report it is said, has decided

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

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

Detective Whalen, of Lucerne county, is

working upon a clue which he hopes will result in the arrest of the murderers of John Kosek, 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 depositors, 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 Juanita 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 litany of the

served at Bethlehem, in the presence of 5,000 people.

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

Resurrection in the burying grounds was ob-

nomination.

Burglars broke into the P. W. & B. Railroad ticket office near Darby and stole \$46 in cash.

Stephen Nelson, a South Chester groceryman, 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 plane 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.

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, Phipps & 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 com-

mittee of inquiry.

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

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 Bailroad Company.

RICHARD EVANS, at one time a prominent

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

citizen of Scranton, was found dead in a

Lehigh Valley Raliroad, 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 Stack and Metal Ex-

## 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 ballon 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.