

J. H. Sullivan, an upholsterer, was overcome by smoke during a fire in Boston, and died soon after.—Charles Wisdom, colored, was hanged at St. Louis, for the murder of April 24, 1892, of Edward A. Drexler, whose cigar store Wisdom entered, to rob, prepared to kill the proprietor, who slept there.—The schooner Jennie M. Carter drifted ashore at Newburyport without a soul aboard. Her crew of six are believed to have perished.—The funeral of Mary Medany Grant, widow of the late Orville L. Grant, brother of General U. S. Grant, took place from her late residence in East Orange, N. J.—Edward Hurlburt, of Utica, N. Y., has been indicted for taking money from a widow for investment while he was insolvent.—The General Council of United Mine Workers in Alabama, has ordered a general strike.—Henry Heffer, a Sioux City Merchant, has secured a verdict for \$7,000 damages against the National Bank of Sioux City.—B. F. Edmondson, of Brooks county, Georgia, killed his nephew, Yates Edmondson, because the latter assaulted his wife.—David Dudley Field died of pneumonia in New York. He was eighty-nine years of age.

A conference of the committees on the proposition for the federation of the various Presbyterian churches in this country was held in Philadelphia. This is the twenty-third of the American Glucose Company, in Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.—"General" Kelly's Commonwealth Army captured a Union Pacific freight train near Ogden, Utah, the crew of the train having been instructed by the road superintendent to make no resistance, so that the gang could get out of the territory.—The lockout in the Chicago building trades proved a failure, as the principal contractors and builders refused to follow the decision of the Central Building League, and, as a consequence, but a few hundred men were thrown out of work.—Mobs of strikers continued to attack the men at work in the coke regions. Hungarian women drove off the workmen at Lemont.—The schooner Susan H. Ritchie was driven ashore at Point Pleasant, N. J., but the crew were all saved by means of the breeches-buoys.—Mr. Wickham Taylor was found dead in the bathroom of his residence in Norfolk, Va.

A fire occurred in the Young Ladies' Seminary, on Brighton Heights, N. Y. The young ladies rushed from their rooms and started down stairs when the alarm was given. Dr. Cook, the principal, reassured them, and they returned for more clothing. The fire was confined to the upper part of the main building.—Henry Winnell, who is alleged to have been brutally tortured and burned by masked robbers, died in Sharon, Pa., from the effects of his injuries. At the coroner's inquest one witness swore that Winnell, on his deathbed, certified that Nellie Morrill, his housekeeper, was responsible for the deed.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Erie Canal Traction Company, held in New York, Capt. S. S. Hayes was elected president and Charles T. Lewis secretary and treasurer. This company will construct, maintain and operate an electric towing system upon the canals of the state, and is subsidiary to the Cataract General Electric Company, which controls all of the electricity generated at Niagara Falls outside of the counties of Niagara and Erie.—The suit of James W. Fox against Frank O. W. Matheson, of the Sugar Trust, to recover \$250,000 for commissions in conducting negotiations in regard to the formation of the trust, was begun before Judge Dykman and a jury in the Supreme Court in White Plains.—Mrs. Sallie E. Fulk died at Shepherdstown, Va.—Hemariah Presbyterian Church, of Staunton, Va., was destroyed by fire.—Robert Dinkle, who lived near Jennings Gap, Va., dropped dead.

Express Messenger Harmon defeated a gang of train robbers near Pond Creek, Oklahoma Territory, killing one and wounding others.—James H. Hudson, aged fifty-four, a prominent English capitalist, owning large mining property in Mexico, was fatally hurt in Denver while bicycling, by colliding with a hack. He leaves a family in England.—The Glamorgan Works, the largest manufacturing iron works in Lynchburg, Va., was burned. Loss one hundred thousand dollars; insurance on building, machinery and stock, sixty-five thousand dollars. The machinery and unfinished work is worth seventy-five thousand dollars. Three hundred men are thrown out of work.—John Snyder, of Clearfield, Pa., seventy years old, was burned to a crisp while sleeping on a lounge, a lamp falling from the window sill above him and setting fire to his clothing. Snyder's wife was so badly burnt in trying to put out the fire that she will die.—The silk mill owned by Squire Hendervelt, at Midland Park, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. The building was no doubt fired by tramps, as the structure was used by tramps to sleep in.—While workmen were rebuilding the shed of Cressman's coal yard at Bath, Pa., the structure was blown down by the high wind which prevailed. A number of men were caught under the falling timbers, and Peter F. Snyder, the contractor who had charge of the work was instantly killed.

At Cameron, O., Bernhard Martin fatally shot John Bolen, whom he caught leaving his mother-in-law's barn after disgracing her horses by cutting off their tails.—The extensive paper mills of Alex. Balfour & Sons, at Port Richmond, Pa., will soon be running night and day.—The big woolen mill at Baltz & Brothers, on Mill Creek, a short distance from Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000; partly covered by insurance.—A team of Irish cricketers will soon come to America.—The severe weather in Iowa has damaged the grain and fruit crops.—Sarah Juk, an aged widow, was found dead in her room, at Kokomo, Ind. She had been dead five days.—The daughter of T. Buckish, a Bohemian of Cresco, Iowa, was buried alive.—A convict doing time in the Anamosa penitentiary, in Iowa, says he is Col. Heath, who commanded Heath's division at Gettysburg.—J. H. Ferguson shot and seriously wounded Jack Glover in a light in a saloon at Newport News, Va.—George E. Root, chancellor of a Knights of Pythias Lodge, in Kansas City, Mo., was shot and seriously wounded by H. W. Keeling, a member of the same lodge, just outside the lodgeroom.

M. KRANTZ, who was the French commissioner at the World's Fair, Chicago, is to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for services which he rendered upon that occasion.

8 FIREMEN KILLED.

Roof of a Milwaukee Theater Fell in With Them.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Precipitated Eighty Feet in a Seething Furnace—Five of the Unfortunates Miraculously Rescued, but Some of them in a Dying Condition.

At 4.20 o'clock Monday morning flames were seen breaking from the rear of the Davidson Theater and Hotel, at Milwaukee, Wis., a structure valued at \$300,000.

An alarm was promptly responded to, but not until the roof was a sheet of fire. Immediately on the arrival of the firemen, ladders were run up and the men rushed up on the roof, six stories from the ground. In doing so Allie Reese, one of the men, slipped and fell to the ground, being killed by the fall.

All the men from Engine-house No. 4 were directed to the rear portion of the roof, right over the stage, where the fire was the worst. These firemen and others took their stations and began work, when without warning the roof under them gave way, precipitating nine of the men 80 feet below into the fire on the large stage of the theatre, all of whom were either killed by the fall or burned or suffocated to death.

The large building was used as a theatre on the ground floor and the rear, while the portion above the ground floor was utilized by the Hotel Davidson, with an annex extending to the north, which was not damaged by the flames. The hotel portion was well filled with guests, but they all were warned in time and made their escape without injury, though a panic prevailed, many of them escaping in hastily-made toilets, or scarcely any at all, to the Schilly Hotel, nearly opposite.

The fire originated apparently on the stage under the roof. The stage was a very large one. In height it was about 80 feet from the floor to the roof, and the fire had made great progress in the city scenery and was a perfect oven of flames when discovered. The Lilliputians, with an immense amount of scenery, were filling a two-week engagement in "A Trip to Mars" in the house, and has drawn great houses.

The stationary scenery, which was large, and that of the Lilliputians, gave the flames advantage and the things went like tinder. It was about 5 o'clock, when the firemen were pouring great streams into the flames, that the roof fell in. The members of the Insurance Fire Patrol were covering up the seats the parquette of the theatre, when suddenly a light appeared through the roof above. They ran back just in time to escape the falling rock, as portions of it dropped in the parquette.

The scene to those who beheld it will not soon be forgotten, as they saw the struggling firemen and debris fall into the raging flames on the stage, which grew more furious as the opening in the roof gave more scope to their fury. At the same time the agonizing cries of the firemen could be heard for a short space of time and then died away as their vitality was overcome. There seemed no escape for the men who fell on the stage. They fell into a blazing pit, and were in turn covered by the debris of the roof.

The entire interior of the magnificent theatre soon became a furnace of flames. Just how many fell with the roof is not known, though John Yoc, a pipefitter of No. 4, says he thinks there must have been 20 who went down. Of the number some were rescued, but nine are known to be dead. Assistant "A. J. Dever says:

"The members of Companies 3, 4, 5, and 14 were on the roof where the main portion of the fire was raging. Without warning the roof went in. Third Assistant Chief Janssen went down. I managed to catch hold of a fire-escape just as the roof went from under my feet, and held on. Most of the men were fighting the fire from the roof when it fell."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

96TH DAY.—The proceedings in the Senate, from the opening to the closing of the session, were full of interest. The first in point of time, was the swearing in of Mr. Walsh as a senator from Georgia, to serve out the term of the late Senator Colquitt. Two resolutions, intended to facilitate debate on the tariff bill, were introduced, one by Senator Mills, providing for an amendment to the rules so as to permit of the previous question, and the other by Senator Allen, providing for the taking of the final vote on the bill on June 7th, allowing three days for debate under the five-minute rule. Both went over without action. The chief interest of the day centered in Senator Hill's speech. The speech was mainly directed against the income tax.

97TH DAY.—In the Senate the snarl in which it adjourned last Monday evening was straightened out by an amicable settlement between Senators Harris and Aldrich. It was agreed between them that for the balance of this week the Senate should meet at noon, and the tariff bill should be taken up at one o'clock and discussed until five o'clock without any intermission, while Mr. Harris withdrew his request for the reading of the bill in full.

98TH DAY.—From one o'clock until five the tariff bill was under discussion, and Senators Hale, of Maine, and Peffer, of Kansas, spoke for it. The time of the Senate from twelve to one and from five to six (when it went into executive session) was taken up in a consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill.

99TH DAY.—Senator Peffer occupied the entire time of the Senate during the afternoon, and from one o'clock to five continued without a sign of fatigue to criticize the Wilson bill and the McKinley bill indiscriminately and to sound the praises of a substitute bill which he proposes to offer. In the Populist tariff bill everything which the farmer wishes to be free, or practically so, while the support of the government would rest entirely on the shoulders of the urban population.

100th DAY.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was considered in the morning hour in the Senate without any action being taken upon it. At one o'clock the tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Peffer finished his speech, begun a week ago. He was followed by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who for nearly four hours discussed the subject.

HOUSE.

96TH DAY.—The House was occupied with District of Columbia affairs, but little in the way of actual business was transacted. Most of the time was spent in wrangling over two bills, one to extend the time allowed the Metropolitan Street Railroad to change its motive power, and the other to allow book-makers to operate at the spring and fall meetings of the Washington Hockey Club. Both, however, met with such opposition that they were withdrawn.

97TH DAY.—The House devoted the entire day to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The attempt to insert in the bill an amendment designed to prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from manufacturing postage stamps under the contract recently awarded to it by the Postoffice Department was defeated on a point of order.

98TH DAY.—Mr. Reed held the House at bay for an hour and a-half on a motion to discharge the warrant issued to the sergeant-at-arms during the fight over the contested election cases to arrest absentees. The Republicans refused to vote, and the Democrats, being unable to muster a quorum, yielded to an adjournment.

99TH DAY.—In the House, Speaker Crisp, Mr. Catchings and Mr. Outhwaite, comprising the Democratic end of the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution embodying a new rule designed to fine members \$10 for refusing to vote, was prepared and presented for the House met. The Democrats were unable to muster a quorum to act on the new rule, and, finding themselves unable to proceed, a resolution was offered to revoke leaves of absence and compel the attendance of absentees.

100th DAY.—The House was only in session an hour, finding themselves without a quorum to act upon the new anti-filistery rule, an adjournment was taken in order to give the Democrats an opportunity to go into caucus.

FATAL PREMATURE BLAST.

Three Men Killed and a Number Injured by Flying Rocks.

Twenty tons of rock and dirt hurled into the air by a premature blast of powder at Brinton, Pa., buried and killed three men, severely injured four others, and bruised and cut ten. The dead are all Austrian laborers. The accident happened in the face of a hill close by the new Westinghouse Works at Brinton. The contractors, Gwinn & Co., of Allegheny, were blasting the earth and rock there for filling in the foundations of the new buildings.

Owen Dugan, the injured foreman, was in charge of a gang of sixty laborers, working on the hillside. He had charge of the blasting. A charge of powder, with a little dynamite, had been put in the first thing, when the men began work. The blasts were always set off by battery. The one would not explode, and Dugan began "drilling in" to put in a fresh quantity of powder on top. Whilst he and his three men were working at this, the charge went off. Ten feet below the gang was working, and the explosion buried them under the tons of rock and earth loosened by the charge.

The Austrians were panic-stricken and could do nothing. The Americans about the works came hurrying up, and immediately directed operations. Digging under Foreman Malone was begun, and in an hour three dead men had been taken out. The injured were hurt by the force of the explosion in their faces. Foreman Malone had all the debris turned over, seeking for other dead, but none were discovered.

BULLET-PROOF COAT TEST.

The German Government anxious to clothe its Army in Quilled Armor.

APRIL BLIZZARD.

Vessels Wrecked and Lives Lost on the Jersey Coast.

HIGHEST TIDES IN YEARS.

Havoc at the Seaside Resorts—Snow Eighteen Inches Deep—Death-blow to the Peach Crop in Maryland and Delaware—Many Railroads Blocked.

The April blizzard which swept through New England, and raged along the Jersey coast and through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware did incalculable damage. Two schooners were wrecked near Long Branch, but the tremendous seas rendered the life-saving crews almost powerless, and nearly every man on board both vessels perished. At Atlantic City, Long Branch, Cape May, and other resorts on the Jersey coast, the tide was the highest known in many years, and the terrible breakers did great damage. The meadows back of Atlantic City were flooded and railroad travel interfered with.

At Seabright, three thousand feet of the New Jersey Southern Railroad track was washed out. A large hotel and a church were nearly undermined by the waves. Off Long Island, several small sailing vessels were wrecked. At some points along the coast the sea made great cuts in the beach.

Through New York and Pennsylvania the snowfall in some places was from a foot to eighteen inches deep. The snow was so wet and heavy that its weight crushed in the roofs of barns and stables and broke down telegraph and telephone wires and hundreds of fruit and shade trees. A number of accidents occurred on electric railway lines by the wires breaking and causing serious injury to men and horses. Despatches from points in the Maryland and Delaware peach belt state that what little was left of fruit blossoms from the frost of two weeks ago were completely killed by the snow and sleet that froze to the branches of the trees.

The whole crew perished. The furious gales and high tides left their mark all along the Jersey coast. In the height of the storm the three-masted schooner Albert W. Smith was driven ashore at a point midway between Sea Girt and Manasquan. In less than half an hour after the vessel struck, she was pounded into kindling wood by the seas which broke over her. What was left, a portion of the hull, was carried up about a quarter of a mile south of the life-saving station.

Eight men, it is said, composed the crew of the Albert W. Smith, not one of whom has been seen since their boat was wrecked, and it is unlikely that any man of that crew has survived to tell the tale of his experiences in the awful gale.

All along the beach was scattered the wreckage of the ill-fated craft, and her battered hull was rolled and splintered with every billow that broke over it. The beach for a hundred yards was foam-crowned, and the surf as far as an eye could see was a mountain rising and falling with a fearful roar.

Captain Longstreet, who has been at Swan Station for twenty-one years, said that this storm was about as severe a one as came within his recollection on the Jersey coast. Others, he said, had been as furious, but had not lasted so long.

CABLE SPARKS.

By the burning of the old Britannia Hotel, building at Frankfurt, Germany, seven people were killed by jumping from windows.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, British Bering sea commissioner, says he thinks the new regulations will not assist in preserving seal life.

A COMMITTEE of Panama Canal Company shareholders was appointed to establish a new company for the purpose of completing the canal.

YELLOW FEVER is increasing on board the Portuguese warship Mindello. Admiral Da Gama and other Brazilian insurgents are on board the ship.

The King of Denmark has invited the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Germany to meet at Copenhagen upon the occasion of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince of Denmark in July next.

The accident to the steamship Ens happened during a gale on March 24. The steamship Rappahannock offered help, but, owing to the hurricane then prevailing, the offer could not be accepted.

AMBRASADOR BATARD, in an interview in regard to the Behring sea question, said that both governments were apparently acting in good faith to secure legislation in execution of the award, and there was some hope that it would be accomplished within ten days.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A number of people at Wilkes-Barre believe that they are heirs to a fortune of \$80,000,000 in land in New York City, which was the property of an ancestor.

The Republican and Democratic members of Reading's Sewer Committee are still fighting over the appointment of a city engineer, and all sewer work has been stopped.

The gang of boy burglars captured at Reading had a complete system of accounts, showing what they stole and money received for their plunder.

John Wolf and August Bombay were fatally injured at the number 4 shaft in Nanticoke. The men were working in a breast and had prepared to fire a shot. After lighting the squib they ran to a place of safety, but the shot did not go off and both returned to examine it. Reaching the place they found that the squib had ignited quite a body of gas, and fearing it would spread throughout the mine and perhaps kill a number of men, they bravely took off their coats and fought it back. As they were doing so the charge exploded and both were hurled with great force against the rib. When taken out they were found to be fatally injured. Wolf's eyes are blown out.

A fire at the prospect Park Schoolhouse, Chester, destroyed about \$2,000 worth of property. It originated in the joints of the first floor, and luckily the pupils had been given a half holiday owing to the storm. The fire was discovered by Janitor Riehnburg and was extinguished by a bucket brigade. The loss is covered by insurance.

John Gantz, colored, aged 22, and unmarried, a brakeman on one of the shifting engines at Coleman & Brooks' Lebanon furnaces, was fatally injured while coupling cars. He died two hours later.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association charges the electric road with violating the law and threatening more destruction on the battlefield. Argument for an injunction will be heard next month.

Berks county treasurer was authorized to take action to borrow money to meet county's debts.

Berks county turnpike men decided to make bicyclists pay toll.

Schuykill county's three auditors were decided to be holding an unconstitutional office.

Allen T. Frederick was appointed postmaster at Allentown.

W. O. Lewis, a Philadelphia commercial traveler, drank carbolic acid at Scranton, but will recover.

Ex-Attorney Frank D. Murphy was arrested at Reading for forging indorsement of a postal note.

One hundred thousand dollars' worth of Scranton property is endangered by huge cracks in the earth.

BEERING SEA.

President Cleveland Issues a Proclamation of Warning.

President Cleveland issued a Bering Sea proclamation warning persons against violating the recent seal fisheries act of Congress. The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas an act of Congress entitled 'An act to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 2, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals,' was approved April 6, 1894, and reads as follows: [Here the act, which has been heretofore published is quoted in full.]

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said act speedily to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed, and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited."

Copies of the President's proclamation relative to the seal fisheries were sent to the naval commanders of the seal patrol, to collectors at Pacific ports and to other officers who may be able to give them publicity.

The proclamation does not differ in principle from that published last year, although it recites the provisions of the act of Congress and the findings of the arbitration instead of the *modus vivendi*.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, with characteristic liberality, has offered three prizes, each \$1,000, for the Nice regatta, of 1895.

The Countess Wachtmeister has arrived from India, en route for San Francisco, to attend the annual convention of the Theosophists.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has practically recovered from his recent indisposition, and has been seen enjoying a carriage ride out of Boston several times recently.

The Khedive of Egypt is enjoying a picnic in the desert accompanied by fifty members of his court and guard. The party travels by moonlight, resting during the day.

CAPT. CHAR. KING is in collaboration with Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Dr. Sutherland, of Boston, for several years dramatic critic on one of the papers of that city, and with Mrs. Sheridan Fry, an actress before she married, on a play which is to be brought out at New Year's. It is adapted from an unpublished story of Captain King's and will contain five female and seven male parts.

Geo. T. ANSELL, a well-known Boston man, thus describes the descent of the grip upon him, from which he is now recovering: "On January 6, out of a perfectly clear sky of unusual good health, suddenly came upon me without warning, like a black cyclone the grip, and in a few hours, bereft of reason, attacked by pneumonia in both lungs, under the care of two physicians, who thought my case almost hopeless, I lay panting and struggling for breath and life."

LAWYER LEVI R. PIERSON, of Hudson, Mich. has had erected a monument for himself in his cemetery lot. It bears the following inscription: "Fellow-Pilgrim: Help in trouble, if you get it, comes from nature, humanity, knowledge, here on this earth, nowhere else; think of it. L. R. Pierson, attorney at law. No charges." On the reverse of the stone is the following: "Levi R. Pierson, Harriet A., his wife. They lived and died happy and knew just as much about the future as any human being."

SAMOANS GROW WEARY.

Do Not Like the Tripartite Government—Natives Want Disarm.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung published a letter from Samoa declaring that the natives are well aware that most of the foreign residents are equally with themselves dissatisfied with the tripartite government, and wish to be annexed to one of the Australian colonies.

The English, German and American men-of-war that were ordered to the Islands had not arrived. Business was at a standstill. The only ray of hope was the news that the land commission had been extended for a year.

The writer says that the natives will not allow themselves to be disarmed, and as soon as Chief Justice Ide attempts to enforce his order sanguinary fighting will result.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Out of \$15,506,168 Claimed Only \$260,651 Was Allowed.

The record of the Chilean Claims Commission, which just expired by limitation, shows a fair degree of achievement in the month's work, but it is not comforting in any sense to the claimants on either side.

Citizens of the United States presented forty-two claims against Chile. Twenty-four of these were passed upon by the commission, leaving eighteen unacted upon. These twenty-four claims aggregated \$15,506,168, and but six of them were allowed even in small part, for the total of the judgments rendered was only \$240,661.

The largest single award was \$155,222, made in the Dubois case, in which the full claim was \$2,461,155. The largest claim was the Landreau claim of \$5,000,000, but this was dismissed altogether, and is therefore barred for all time.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

An Engine Plunges Over an Embankment—Only One Man Will Recover.

On the floor of Staples & Corvill's logging mill, three miles east of New Era, Mich., lie seven charred and scalded bodies, the result of a terrible accident. The logging crew were returning from White River and when within sight of camp the engine struck a fallen tree and was knocked over a sixteen-foot embankment, carrying nine men down with it.

Seven of them are dead, one was seriously injured and the other only slightly hurt. The names of the dead are: Engineer Adolph Sholander, Fireman Gust. Anderson, Foreman Frank Shippy, Martin Lynch, Charles Wolfe, and Lorenco and Allen Ortoloch.

Fred Choker will die from his injuries and Henry Laarn was slightly scalded.

FOUR MEN FATALLY BURNED.

While Hot Metal Was Scattered Among Steel Workers at Pomeroy.

A hydraulic plunger on a converter at the Middletown steel plant, Pomeroy, Ohio, broke precipitating 8,000 pounds of white hot metal among sixty workmen from a distance of fifty feet. Ten were burned, four fatally.

The hot metal scattered for fifty feet in all directions. The clothes were burned from all within reach. All the fatally injured are single men, except Coeans, who has a large family.