

THE NEWS

Ex-Congressman Joshua G. Hall, of Dover, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Folsom, of Stratham, N. H., pending the result of an appeal of Miss Ida G. Folsom, of Boston, from the probate of her uncle's will. About \$1,000,000 is involved.—Patrick Eugene Prendergast, who murdered Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was hanged in that city.—William Fellers, a well-known young man, died at Martinsburg, of consumption.—Charles Polfrey, aged seventeen, was killed near Chico Station, Colorado, by the accidental discharge of his rifle while out hunting with two companions.—The Louisiana Legislature adjourned.—Robert A. Anderson, convicted of the murder of Emanuel Fleming, was hanged at Livingston, Montana.—The Prohibition Convention of New Hampshire nominated Rev. Dr. C. Knowles, treasurer of Tilton Seminary, for governor, and Dr. Edgar L. Carr, of Pittsfield, and David Heald, of Milford, for congressmen.—Richard Pierce was hanged at Cape May Court-House, New Jersey, for killing his wife last February. He confessed that he killed her.

At Campton, Ky., the Democrats of the Tenth Congressional district nominated J. M. Kendall for Congress and endorsed Judge W. M. Besker for the short term, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Lile.—General John I. Binaker, of Macon, Ga., has been nominated for Congress by the Sixteenth district Republican convention of Illinois.—In a duel for the affections of a girl, John Spears shot and killed Howell Rainwater, in Liberty, Ky.—George Fairbrother, president of the British Columbia St. George Society and the British Columbia Pioneer Society, cut his throat with a bread carver, in Victoria, B. C. He had been drinking heavily. The suicide caused quite a sensation.—Lightning struck the Lincoln Paper Mills, at Merritt, Ont. Fire followed, destroying the main portion of the building. A large amount of stock and machinery was also destroyed. The loss is probably \$60,000.—At Brighton Beach, Ind., Wilfred E. Smith cut the throat of Westor B. Thomas, a prominent business man of Anderson. Both men had been drinking.—The British ship Senegal, it is reported at San Diego, Cal., probably went to the bottom, with all hands, during a storm.

The Union Pacific reorganization committee issued a call to the stock and bondholders of the companies comprised in the Union Pacific system, asking for the deposit of securities under the preliminary agreement prepared for the protection of their interests.—Clarence Morrison and Henry C. Dean, of Philadelphia, and Palmer W. Holmes, of New York, the officers of the Mutual Savings and Loan Company, charged with operating a scheme to defraud through the mails by producing the payment of monthly dues, in return for the promised privilege of borrowing money, were held under \$1,500 bail each for court in Philadelphia.—While Peter Jones, the inside superintendent of the Pennsylvania Colliery, was riding up the slope at Shamokin, Pa., his car jumped the track and he was thrown beneath the wheels and instantly killed.—Walls E. Ward Baker, aged eighteen years, was attempting to stop a runaway team at Mahoning City, he was struck by a wheel of the wagon and instantly killed.—George Hodge, a bookkeeper of the Harlem Savings Bank, in New York, confessed to appropriating \$1,490 of the bank's money.—The new cruiser Minneapolis, arrived at Boston harbor, having acquitted herself very satisfactory on her builders' trip.—Fire destroyed the barn of Attorney General John P. Stockton and the Spring Lake, N. J., Presbyterian church adjoining it. Much of the church furniture and the horses and carriages were saved.

John Drace, a Kentuckian, killed his wife and himself at Anderson, Ind.; jealousy the cause.—At St. Louis, Philip Jackson, who killed Wm. Mitchell, a colored prize-fighter, three weeks ago, was acquitted of the charge of murder in the second degree. The evidence showed that the killing was in self-defense.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Alaska, and reported that the sealer Geogrande reached Sitka July 4, with a crew of Indians in iron. They had mutilated, and threatened the lives of the officers. They were landed at Sitka and jailed.—At South Haven, Mich., the steam barge Myrtle M. Ross was partially burned while lying in port. Frank Smith, aged eighteen, son of the captain and owner, was burned to death; Charles A. Conwell, chief engineer, was fatally, and Will Smith and Wm. Leroy were seriously burned.—Two hundred tons of coal loaded on a wharf in Boston caused it to give way. Michael Driscoll was killed, and five others, all laborers, were badly hurt.—At Trenton, N. J., Abram Fardon, the Paterson Bank teller, was found guilty of certifying a check of \$802 drawn by a member of the Butler Silk manufacturing Company, in which Fardon was interested when the amount certified was not on deposit. There are several indictments against Fardon.

EDON NEARLY DESTROYED.

Fire Burns Seventy-Two Buildings Causing a Loss of \$475,000.

Edon, a small town in Williams County, Ohio, was visited by a most disastrous conflagration, resulting in a loss of \$475,000 worth of property. Seventy-two buildings were destroyed, including nearly the entire business section of the town. In many cases there was no insurance. The fire started at 11:45 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the destruction was complete, as a brisk wind was blowing. The village fire department consists of one hand engine. Relief was sent for by Bryan and Montpelier, but the fire had burned itself out by the time they arrived.

FOUGHT OVER A GIRL.

Two Prominent Young Men of Georgia Had a Duel and One Was Killed.

In the woods near Wheeling John Sparks, aged 17, shot and killed Howard Rainwater, aged 19 in a duel. The two young men quarreled as to who should be the escort of a young girl at a ball. They agreed to settle the affair with pistols.

The first bullet from Sparks' pistol struck Rainwater in the heart. Sparks and his second fled, but the former has been arrested and jailed, charged with murder. Both were sons of prominent farmers.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

Four More Lives Sacrificed in the Railroad Strike.

BRIDGE CUT IN CALIFORNIA.

The Victims Were Three Regular Soldiers and the Engineer—Chicago Roads All Open—Strike Declared to be Practically at an End.

The Southern Pacific company broke the blockade at Sacramento, Cal., and the engine that hauled the first train out lies on its back in a slough by the side of a broken bridge with tree of the cars that made up the train. Under the wreck, in the ooze and slime of stagnant water, lie the bodies of the engineer who held the throttle and three soldiers who were guarding him.

Three men were injured, and one of them will almost surely die. This is Wesley Dugan, also a private in Battery L, of the Fifth Artillery. He was on the tender of the engine, and was thrown to the shore of the slough. One of his arms was torn from its sockets and broken in three places, and his jaw was broken.

The wreck of the train was accomplished by means of a loosened rail. Fishplates were removed, spikes drawn, and bolts taken out. The rail was left in place, and there was nothing to stop the engineer, who was running his train slowly and cautiously, that there was anything wrong with the track ahead of him.

When the wheels struck the loose rail it sent the ponderous engine on to the ties. The cars followed, and the whole forward end of the train plunged into the muddy water. The result is a complete wreck. The rails are bent like a shepherd's crook, and the ties are ground to tooth picks. The locomotive turned a complete somersault.

The scene of the wreck is a little over two miles from Sacramento. It was well selected for disaster. The loosened rail was just at the end of the bridge, and the momentum of the heavy train could not fail to hurl a great part of it into destruction.

The effects of the outrage has been to make the soldiers desperately bitter against the strikers. Where they would have fired with reluctance they will now shoot with actual pleasure. Their feeling is shared by the militia, and it is almost a certainty that the lives of other men will pay for those of the three soldiers.

The soldiers have already captured two strikers who are suspected of knowing how the rail came to be misplaced. The cavalry brought the men in, and they were under guard at the depot for some hours before they were turned over to the United States marshal. President Cleveland's proclamation did not quite place Sacramento under martial law, so that the civil authorities will deal with these accused men. Otherwise the military court would deal their fate out to them.

CHICAGO ROADS ALL OPEN.

The great railroad strike is practically at an end in Chicago. Trains on all roads are moving, passenger trains are almost without exception running on time, and freight traffic is rapidly becoming regular.

"The backbone of the strike is not only broken," said Manager Egan, of the General Managers' Association, "but the backbone has entirely disappeared. The blockade is raised, and it will require but a short time to get the railroad business of the city back into its regular routine."

On the Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger service is regular and freight and suburban service has resumed. The Wabash ran local freights and part of its suburban trains in addition to the through passenger service, and the Michigan Central moved a mass of merchandise which had accumulated at Michigan City. The Wisconsin Central reported both freight and passenger trains running on time and the Chicago and Northern Pacific announced that all daylight trains were running regularly, although night services has not been resumed. The Santa Fe trains regularly in and out of Chicago and the Erie resumed freight traffic, with its passenger and express trains running on time. The Louisville, New York and Chicago ran all trains on time, the burned bridge at Hammond having been repaired. On the Chicago Great Western, all passenger and freight traffic as well as yard work was handled regularly and the Chicago and Alton reported all trains on the entire road running without interruption. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois experienced no trouble with the exception of a demonstrative crowd at Brazil, Ind. The Illinois Central road had 190 cars of in-bound freight and its through passenger service was regular. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy handled several freight and stock trains and its passenger and suburban trains were all on time.

On the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, all passenger trains ran regularly and freights were moved more freely. The Pan Handle moved freight freely and reported its passenger service uninterrupted, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul handled the regular amount of freight, passenger and suburban trains. The Lake Shore and Michigan South-

ern announced that owing to the Toledo strike it had suspended the reception from Western connections of perishable freight and live stock.

TWO MARSHALS KILLED.

A report from Whiting, Ind., states that two United States deputy marshals were killed and a number wounded in a fight with rioters.

Adjutant-General Robbins immediately detailed three companies of State militia, under command of Col. A. F. Lee, to the scene, and one company to Italy.

Pilot Nichols and the crew of the tug Kitlee was fired on by the militia at Blue Island but the shooting was wild and no one was injured. Two companies of regulars have been sent from Chicago to reinforce the militia.

The strikers at Whiting are determined and are well armed. They captured a tank cannon from the Standard Oil Works, which is used for firing oil stills, and it now stands ready for action. Besides this numerous rifles and revolvers and 5,000 rounds of ammunition have been procured.

A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided, after a long and spirited session to investigate the labor troubles growing out of the Pullman strike. There was a wide difference of opinion regarding the course to be pursued and several resolutions were presented, all of which were referred to a sub-committee, which was directed to draft a resolution for an investigation.

At 3 o'clock the full commerce committee voted to report to the House the following resolution of investigation:

"Whereas the constitution of the United States gives to the Congress of the United States alone the power to regulate commerce among the several States; and

"Whereas said commerce has been and is now interfered with and interrupted without the authority of Congress: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the committee on interstate and foreign commerce be, and is hereby directed to investigate said interference and interruption and the causes thereof and inquire as to what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof. Said committee shall have the power to delegate a sub-committee from its members to visit the places where such interference and interruptions have occurred if in its judgment the same be necessary. It may send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ stenographers, sit during the recess of Congress and do all things necessary to ascertain the facts connected with the subject of inquiry. It shall report to the House at an early day as practicable the result of its investigations and shall make such recommendations as it may deem proper.

"If it further resolved, That the expenses of such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the certificate of the chairman of the committee."

The vote for the resolution was unanimous, two yeas, Messrs. Patterson, of Tennessee, and Bartlett, of New York, voted against reporting it at this time.

MR. DEBS INDICTED.

A special United States grand jury at Chicago indicted Eugene V. Debs, president; George W. Howard, vice-president; W. S. Kelliber, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, a director of the American Railway Union, for alleged conspiracy to obstruct the United States mails. James Martin was also indicted on the charge of throwing a switch at Blue Island. The four American Railway Union officers were arrested on bench warrants issued by Judge Grosscup, and were released on bail in \$10,000 each.

Reports from points where railroad traffic has been interrupted by the strike showed a decided improvement, and there was a considerable movement of freight. The shipment of dressed meat from the Chicago stock-yards was resumed.

At Toledo, Ohio, the strike started on Monday resulted in a complete stop of every road so far as freight was concerned.

United States troops are on the way from San Francisco to Sacramento, Cal. The strikers are armed and threaten to resist the entrance of the troops into the city.

United States regulars fired into a mob at Spring Valley, Ill., killing one man and wounding several. The mob attacked the soldiers with stones and refused to yield.

The Big Four Railroad issued an order closing all the shops of the company, throwing 3,000 men out of work.

General Master Workman Sovereign issued a call to the Knights of Labor of America to strike for the cause of organized labor.

CANNIBALISM AT UNMAK.

Further Details of the Terrible Experiences of the Allen's Crew.

The full report of Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, giving details of the wreck of the whaler James Allen, in Bering Sea, and the rescue of 24 out of a crew of forty-nine, makes a shocking tale of suffering on the part of the boat's crew who were finally rescued on Unmak Island. Captain Healy says: "The men were found in a terrible condition. One man, Gidson, had died a week before. Mussels were scarce, and the birds wild, so the men said. They had given up all hope of ever being rescued and were completely demoralized. The body of the man Gidson, had been eaten entirely. They had even dug up the body of one of those who had died two weeks previously and had partially consumed it. The trunk lay just outside the hut with arms and legs out off and portions of the meat were in the pot outside the doors. No attempt has been made to hunt or to attract attention from seaward. Not even a mark had been set up on a bluff behind them. They had not ambition enough to go down to the beach to gather driftwood to keep their fire going, but had begun to tear down the hut over their head. When found they lay around the fire in the hut doing nothing, looking at each other, with the blood of their late shipmates on their hands and faces, and human bones strewn about them on the floor.

"The men were brought on board the Bear and cared for. Some of them were sent to San Francisco, some of the others remaining in Unalaska.

CABLE SPARKS.

CHOLERA has reappeared in St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

SIR AUSTIN H. LAYARD, formerly British ambassador to Constantinople, is dead.

ITALY has entered an energetic protest against the treatment of Italians at Rio Janeiro.

By the capsizing of a ferry-boat in Hungary nearly 100 persons are believed to have been drowned.

The Russian government has served notice upon the government at Tokio that Russia will not permit Japan to occupy Corea.

The plague still maintains its hold in Hong Kong. Although the cases are fewer, the violence of the disease remains unchanged.

THE Rev. Mr. Fischer, pastor of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, has become a Catholic, and has been duly baptized in that faith.

An unfinished pavilion at the exhibition grounds in Bucharest, Roumania, collapsed, burying twenty-three workmen. Four of them were fatally injured.

A COMPANY is forming in St. Petersburg for the purpose of establishing extensive cotton plantations on the Bokhara banks of the Amoo-Darya, the great river of Central Asia.

M. BARNOTAY was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies to succeed Cassimir-Périer, elected President of the republic. The latter has pardoned 314 labor prisoners.

PRESIDENT MONTE, of Chili, declares that the conversion of the currency in July, 1893, at the rate of 24 pence, is certain and absolutely necessary in order to protect the credit of the republic.

The message of President Cassimir-Périer was read in the French Chamber of Deputies and in the discussion which followed there was a stormy scene between Premier Dupuy and President de Maby, of the Chamber.

New regulations to suppress bullying in the German army have been issued. The chief feature of the new rules is that a private is enabled to communicate directly with the captain of his company instead of through the non-commissioned officers.

WARLIKE preparations continue to be made by both China and Japan and it is probable a conflict will take place. Russia has urged both countries to withdraw troops from Corea and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of their differences. Japan is determined to insist upon reforms in Corea and the integrity of the kingdom.

RETURNS OF GRAIN.

What the Reports of the Agricultural Department on the Crops Show.

The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, 95; Winter wheat, 82.9; Spring wheat, 68.4; all wheat, 95.3; oats, 77.7; Winter rye, 93.9; Spring rye, 81.7; all rye, 79; barley, 76.8; rye, 91.1; potatoes, 92.3; tobacco, 81.

The preliminary acreage of corn as reported by correspondents shows 100 per cent, as compared with the acreage of 1893, being an increase in round numbers of 4,000,000 acres, or 76,000,000 acres, against 72,000,000 last year. The averages of the principal States are: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 118; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 109; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 118; Tennessee, 104; Texas, 100; Kentucky, 102.

The average condition of corn is 95, against 93.2 last July. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 96; Nebraska, 96; Texas, 94; Kentucky, 90; Tennessee, 89; Michigan, 93.

The condition of winter wheat is 85.9, against 83.2 in June and 77.7 last year. The percentage of the principal States are as follows: New York, 77; Pennsylvania, 93; Kentucky, 88; Ohio, 96; Michigan 92; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 86; California, 51; Oregon, 27; Washington, 90. The condition of spring wheat is 68.4, against 68 in June and 74.1 in July, 1893. The fall since last report is nearly 20 points. State averages are: Minnesota, 74; Wisconsin, 95; Iowa, 78; Kansas, 69; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 68; Washington, 85; Oregon, 98. The average condition of both winter and spring wheat, or all wheat for the country, is 79.3 per cent.

The condition of oats has declined a little over 9 points since June report, being 77.7 against 87.0 last month and 88.8 for this month. The condition of winter rye as stated July 1 was 93.9; of spring rye, 81.7, and of all rye, 87. July 1, 1893, the conditions were: Winter rye, 83.8; Spring rye, 81, and all rye, 85.3. Condition has fallen 6 points since June 1. The average condition of barley has declined about 6 points since last report, standing July 1 at 76.8. Last year at the same date the condition was 88.8.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The shop carpenters of the Cleveland Hooking Valley and Toledo Railroad, at Upper Sandusky, Ont., struck for higher wages.

FEDERAL troops from Fort Sheridan were ordered to Chicago to enforce observance of the laws by the strikers. Governor Altgeld ordered State troops to Cairo to preserve the peace.

A State Conference of Labor and Farmers' Alliance was to have been held at Springfield, Ill., but only about 40 delegates were present. The others were unable to reach the conference, owing to the railway strikes.

According to a telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, the fishermen's strike in the North has been terminated by the salmon canners' agreement to retain last year's rate of wages, from which it was this year proposed to make a cut of one cent per fish.

The miners' strike at Ironwood, Michigan, was complicated by a strike of switchmen and brakemen of the Chicago and Northwestern, in sympathy with the American Railway Union. In consequence of this strike the companies were compelled to abandon attempts to load ore for shipment, as it was impossible to get cars.

Helen Gould is entertaining at her home, Woody Crest, at Tarrytown, thirty homeless girls from the Five Points mission. The children are at liberty to roam over the broad acres of close cropped lawns and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

170TH DAY.—Reference was made in the opening prayer in the United States Senate to the lawlessness now prevalent in the country and the necessity for the ascendency of law and order. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and a resolution, offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop.), of Kansas, looking to the government control of railways and the adoption of single tax doctrine, went over. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, with several amendments, after a lively debate over the clause in the bill relating to the appointment of naval cadets-at-large. Mr. Blanchard made a personal explanation of his action on the final vote on the passage of the Tariff bill.

171ST DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Peffer's Populist resolution providing for Government control of railways and coal mines and the adoption of the single tax system precipitated a warm discussion. Mr. Peffer opened the discussion with a defense of the Chicago rioters, and an arraignment of the President for sending troops there, and a protest against the growing militarism of the country in general. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, bitterly denounced the resolution, and the House, like the House of Representatives, bitterly denounced the resolution. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, also condemned the action of the Kansas Senator.

172ND DAY.—The United States Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular, the Invalid Pension and the Military Academy Appropriation bills. The only one of these which excited any debate was the Pension bill, and on this a discussion of the respective pension policies of the Republican and Democratic parties was precipitated. The strike question again excited the placid serenity of the Senate, although nothing like the fiery passion of yesterday's speeches on the same subject marked today's proceedings. After an hour's debate, in which the firmness, courage and patriotism of the President were commended by all, Mr. Daniels' resolution briefly endorsing the President's action, and pledging him the sympathy and support of the nation, was adopted as a substitute for Senator Peffer's resolution.

173RD DAY.—In the Senate the army and the ortifications appropriation bills were passed, while some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. An amendment to the army appropriation bill was adopted, providing that appointments to the pay department might be made from civil life.

174TH DAY.—In the Senate the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill was put on its way towards passage before the Senate adjourned. In the early part of the day Mr. Hale's resolution inquiring whether there had been a meeting of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill was discussed. Besides the author of the resolution, three Republican conferees—Senators Allison, Aldrich and Sherman—each expressed their condemnation of the "Star Chamber" methods of considering the bill now in view.

HOUSE.

170TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives, the session was devoted to District of Columbia business. Mr. Straus introduced a bill to prevent the manipulation of stocks, bonds and all sorts of railroad securities by capitalists and to protect the owners of stocks and small holders.

171ST DAY.—In the House most of the day was devoted to debate on a bill extending the act of 1890, declaring lands granted to railroads not then constructed forfeited to the government, so as to forbid the lands of railroads whose roads were not completed within the time specified in the land grants. It was not disposed of. The title of Mr. Eullo to his bill, as representative from the State of Texas, which was contested by B. E. Thrasher was confirmed without opposition.

172ND DAY.—The adoption of a special order enabled the House of Representatives to reach a vote on the McJannet Land Grant Forfeiture bill Wednesday afternoon, and it was passed. The bill amends the act of September 29, 1890, which is, in substance, declared the forfeiture to the United States of lands theretofore granted to states and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads to the extent only of lands opposite to and co-terminous with the portions of such railroads as were not completed and operated at that date. The bill passed today extends the forfeiture to the portions of the several railroads, to aid in the construction of which the grants were made, which were uncompleted when the time expired within which the roads were respectively required to be completed by the several laws making the grants.

173RD DAY.—In the House of Representatives the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State were agreed to. A bill for retiring officers of the revenue cutter service was discussed under a special order, but went over without action. The Secretary of State was authorized to accept for the United States a painting by the English painter Watts, which will be hung in the east room of the White House. A number of bills reported from the foreign affairs committee were passed.

174TH DAY.—The House agreed to the report of the conference of the Pension Appropriation bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills. None were passed. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

An awful burst at Harrod, Ohio, killing Henry Smith and mortally wounding Frank Atkins.

The steamer Queen blew up near Kamloops, British Columbia, and five persons out of eight on board are missing.

"PROFESSOR" JONES, an aeronaut, fell 40 feet from a balloon at River View Park, near Joliet, Illinois, and was fatally injured.

The house of Mrs. Abell, near Killaloe, Ontario, was struck by lightning, and Amelia Brisk, aged 29, and Lena Zarnach, aged 4, were killed.

MICHAEL STEINE, aged 18 years, James Steine, aged 20, and Marion Terrian, aged 30, were drowned while swimming in Lake Calumet, at Chicago.

JOHN MACREY, aged 32; Charles Maurer, his brother, aged 18, and John Smith, all of New York city, were drowned near East Rockaway, by the capsizing of a sloop.

A DEATH from the plague occurred on the steamship Pera, which arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She was quarantined at Nagasaki for a week.

ROBERT GREENOY, 30 years, sexton of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Paterson, New Jersey, was drowned in Passaic river at Slagac, in an unsuccessful effort to rescue Daniel Heald, aged 17, from a similar fate.

The Montreal express on the Canadian Pacific Railroad went through a trestle between Akwith and Mooshead, Maine. Four of the trainmen were killed and four were injured.

A WRECK on the Canadian Pacific, at the west outlet to Mooshead Lake, Maine, caused the death of five men and fatal injuries to two others. It is believed the accident which occurred on a trestle, was the result of a deliberate plan to wreck the train.

A GREENVILLE church at Baine Landing, north of Greenville, a Mississippi, was demolished by a storm on Sunday night, and Martha Winfield was killed and six others seriously injured. Another church at Glenville, Miss., was struck by lightning, and Edward Wilson, white, was killed and five others injured.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Mrs. Annie Drovers, 55 years, of Chester was attacked in her home and nearly beaten to death by a white man, who demanded she failed to find her money.

State Chautauquan lectures and concert were largely attended at Mt. Gretna.

Michael Bucholtz was arrested at Suga Notch, near Wilkes-Barre, charged with killing Thomas Matsako, with whose wife the accused man was about to elope.

Following the Supreme Court's decision against granting F. V. Hockafellow a new trial, the ex-banker was taken into custody at Wilkes-Barre and will be brought to the Penitentiary to serve out his sentence.

The State Board of Health met at Harrisburg and heard reports on small-pox and valley disinfection.

Wallace Bart, the murderer of the Eighties, has appealed to the Sheriff to save his body from the dissector's knife.

The conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District met at Charleroi and again failed to agree on a candidate.

Northampton Republicans are making great preparations for the coming county convention. Among the speakers will be Congressman Grow and Candidate James W. Latta.

Prof. Bolles, of the Department of Industrial Statistics, reports fifty-three strikes in Pennsylvania the past year, the most important being that of Lehigh Valley employes.

The State Dental Society, in session at Cresson Springs, elected officers for the ensuing year.

Strikers and new men supported by deputies had a pitched battle at the Summit mines of the Frick Coke Company, and two men were wounded.

With one exception all the mines in the Clearfield district suspended because the men refused to work until the compromise rate is accepted by all.

Edward Becker, 18 years, was killed at Mahanoy city, while trying to stop a runaway horse.

Twenty-five armed policemen stood guard in St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church, the scene of many recent conflicts, while a funeral was in progress.

Sept Congo, a colored man, who has been a terror to the neighborhood in which he lived, was lodged in jail at Kennett Square, to await trial at court. While on a drunken spree he attempted to kill a young boy who was passing his cabin near Rosedale, Kennett Township, and fired four shots at him, but fortunately all the bullets flew wide of their mark. He afterwards knocked down and beat a colored woman for some trivial offense. Congo is an old offender, and has been in jail several times before, the last time for shooting and attempting to kill his brother.

William Saylor and a party of four fellow truckers went out on a frolic to Upper Merion Township. Saylor facetiously remarked that his friends in Norristown before leaving that they were going out of the world. The remark proved true, as far as Saylor is concerned, for while he and his companions were in bathing he was seized with cramps and drowned. His body has not been recovered. In attempting to rescue him Harry McDonald had a narrow escape.

Matthew McElroy, alias Dr. M. Mardant, a traveling agent for an Indian medicine company, was found dead on the sidewalk of Third street, Beltschover Borough. He died from the effects of an overdose of whisky. A few hours before his body was found McElroy drank a beer glass full of whisky. He was a hard drinker and begged the drink that killed him from a man with a jug after the saloons closed.

Father Janusewicz was mobbed by Poles in his congregation at Reading for speaking disparagingly of them. The church was broken into, but he fled to his home.

A Hungarian from Buffalo was stricken with cramps in a forest near Mill Creek and nearly starved to death before help arrived.

Six freight cars were burned by Scottdale's coke strikers, it is believed because trainmen refused to strike in sympathy.

Mutual concession and an agreement for another conference with reduced wages (the Wilson bill becomes a law resulted in an agreement on the sheet steel scale at Pittsburgh.

Chautauqua classes at Mt. Gretna listened to discussions upon a great variety of subjects.

Louis Shultz, a Philadelphia cigar maker stealing a ride, was crushed to death in a wreck near Wilkes-Barre.

The Sheriff of Centre County refused to swear in a number of imported coal and iron police as deputies at the Phillipsburg mines.

The Scottdale strikers by a small majority decided to continue the strike.

A number of employees of the Reading Road, at Reading, have been discharged, because they belong to beneficial societies.

Unknown miscreants burned the tug tea near Wilkes-Barre in which an evangelist has been holding Gospel meetings.

At mass meetings of miners held at Phillipsburg and Houtzdale it was decided to remain on strike until the scale assigned by the operators.

Another savage attack was made on the parsonage of St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church, in Reading, by members opposed to the priest and one man was badly beaten. Several arrests were made. The mayor has directed that no more services shall be held in the church.

Frank A. Hoopes, of the Governor