

THE NEWS.

The steamer Saginaw arrived at New York with advices of an unsuccessful plot to assassinate President Heroux at San Domingo.

Louis Wright, the young Boston incendiary, who started the Lincoln street conflagration in 1892, and several other fires, which cost Boston about \$5,500,000, was recaptured in Brooklyn, Mass.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, says the institution will open on September 1, with 1,100 students. He states that the University has an abundance of funds to maintain 1,000 or more students and eighty professors indefinitely.

Coke strikers about Scottsdale, Pa., have given up their arms. The Illinois steel plant at Chicago started again, 3,500 men going to work. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company entered suit against the city of Chicago for damage done to its property during the strike.

The explosion of a lamp in a millinery store at Great Bend, a village of three thousand population in New York, caused a \$30,000 fire, which wiped out the business portion of the town.

United States Minister Willis, informally recognizing the republic, said that he expected the cordial approval of President Cleveland. The republic has been generally recognized by the various consuls.

THE house in which Martin Luther died at Eisenberg, Germany, bore no mark to indicate this fact until a few weeks ago. The famous house, however, has been repaired and restored in a worthy fashion. It contains many relics of the great reformer.

Mrs. Gould, who is in Paris, is a daily attendant at Worth's, where she is watching the building of a "new creation" which shall envelop her slender form at the September Grand Prix.

HAWAII UP TO DATE.

Fourth of July Reconsecrated to Self-Government.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration at Honolulu on the Occasion of the Formal Inauguration of the New Order of Things.

The steamship Rio de Janeiro, which just arrived from the Orient, brought the following news from Honolulu, under date of July 13:

Last week was notable for witnessing the successful inauguration of the new republic of Hawaii. On the afternoon of Monday, July 2, the royalists held a mass meeting of the palace square to support the monarchy and protest against the new constitution and republic, as not being authorized by a majority of the voters.

On Tuesday, the 3d, came the final working session of the convention. Their first act was to make a rapid proof reading of the constitution. One line was excluded so as to enable the president to convene the Senate or legislature independently of the consent of the cabinet. An order was then appended to the effect that on and after the 4th day of July, 1894, this constitution should be that of the republic of Hawaii.

The Fourth was ushered in by the guns of the Philadelphia. The gates to the executive building were thrown open and a great crowd filled the spacious veranda and a large space in front of the steps. No military were visible. No dignitaries or other persons were specially invited. Admiral Walker and staff were informally present, as well as a number of consuls and naval officers.

After a great outburst of applause Hon. J. W. Kalua read the proclamation in the Hawaiian language, when the Hawaiian flag was displayed over the executive and judiciary buildings. The battery saluted and the band played "Hawaii Pono!"

HOUSE BLOWN TO PIECES. Strikers Try to Kill a New Workman, but He Escapes.

Dynamite continues to cut a figure in the Connellsville region in the hands of desperate strikers. A powerful bomb was thrown into the second-story window of the house of Andy Carsick, at Leserling, No. 3. Carsick is a Slav who recently returned to work and the bomb was thrown into his sleeping room.

At the time the bomb was thrown Carsick happened to be down stairs in the room below and heard the bomb strike the floor above him. The house was almost torn to shreds, and a bed which stood near the window into which the bomb was thrown cannot be found or a trace of it. The entire upper part of the house was blown to atoms, and had Carsick been in the upper part of the house, he would have been killed.

While a crew of seven trained wreckers was engaged in blowing up the wreck of the yacht Azalia, near Portsmouth, England, a dynamite cartridge exploded and killed the seven men.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

182d DAY.—In the Senate discussion on the tariff conference report was resumed and Mr. Gorman made a speech defending the compromise tariff bill, during which he charged that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were not only aware of the concessions made in the bill to procure its passage through the Senate, but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step, and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done.

183d DAY.—In the Senate the tariff conference report was called up, whereupon Mr. Hill arose and in a vigorous speech, in which he defended President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, of the House ways and means committee, his right to send it and the sentiments it contained. The two resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen were agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, respectively, for information as to the number of aliens among enlisted men and among the non-commissioned officers and the proportion of American born and naturalized.

184th DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Caffery completed his speech, but said nothing of a sensational nature, and Senators Hunt and Daniels, of Virginia, explained that they were not among those Democratic Senators who had demanded concessions as the price of their support of the bill, the former announcing himself, however, in favor of a revenue duty on coal, iron and sugar.

185th DAY.—In the Senate the tariff bill was discussed. Mr. Yantis answered No. 16 Dutch standard. President pro tem, Mr. Harris, sustained Gray's points of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from, and a motion was made to lay the matter on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists voting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to direct vote on the Washburn motion. This also resulted in a tie, and consequently was lost. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division.

186th DAY.—The Senate, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the House of Representatives. The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the Senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of a cent in sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. President pro tem, Mr. Harris, sustained Gray's points of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from, and a motion was made to lay the matter on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists voting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to direct vote on the Washburn motion. This also resulted in a tie, and consequently was lost. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division.

187th DAY.—In the House the proceedings were dull. The conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill was agreed to. The day had been assigned to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and some twenty or thirty bills reported from this committee were passed.

188th DAY.—There was not a quorum of members in the House of Representatives at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. Only once was there a hitch in the smooth running congressional machinery, and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill. The message announcing that the Senate insisted on its amendment to the tariff bill, and agreed to the request of the House for a further conference was received.

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THIRST TO BE SLAKED

Midsummer Prohibition to Cease in South Carolina.

Gov. Tillman promised in his campaign speeches a few days ago to reopen the dispensaries the 1st day of August. He issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas under the provisions of an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State except as herein provided, approved December 24, 1892, the State assumed control of the legal liquor traffic in South Carolina, commencing July 1, 1893, and

"Whereas the said policy and purpose of the State to permit the sale of liquors by and through the State's officers only was reaffirmed by an act approved December 23, 1893, entitled 'An act to declare the law in reference to and further regulate the use, sale, consumption, transportation, and disposition of alcoholic liquors within the State of South Carolina, and to police the same,' and

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, by a decision rendered the 19th of April, 1894, declared the first act, above mentioned, unconstitutional except one small provision of one section; the executive, in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of the court, closed all the dispensaries and discharged the constabulary; but in a subsequent decision the court, still ignoring the act of 1893 above mentioned, construed its decision to mean 'there can be no legal sale of liquor by license,' but has seemingly on purpose omitted to construe the act of '93; and

"Whereas the State of South Carolina, acting in good faith through the executive branch of the government, and relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hoover vs. The Town Council of Chester, in which it was declared that the act of 1892 'was in effect an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, the power to do which is universally recognized,' has invested large sums of money in liquor for sale under the provisions of the two acts mentioned, and

"Whereas, this liquor is being held at heavy expense, while the State is flooded with contraband whisky, sold without authority of law.

Now, therefore, I, B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in exercise of my discretion as executive, do issue this my proclamation and declare that, the said Supreme Court, having adjourned without, in any wise, giving expression in regard to the act of 1893, the said act is of full force and effect, and will be enforced in accordance with my oath of office until the court shall have passed upon the same, or until the Legislature shall have repealed it.

"The county dispensers in the various counties will open their dispensaries on Wednesday, August 1. All persons interested, including public carriers, are notified that importations of liquors will be at the risk of seizure and prosecution, and all contraband liquors found in the borders of the State will be seized and confiscated according to law.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1894, and in the one hundred and nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

B. R. TILLMAN. "By the Governor: "J. E. TINDALL, "Secretary of State."

WHOLESALE MURDER

An Ex-Policeman Kills Three People and Fatally Wounds a Fourth.

Three people instantly killed and fatally wounded was the wholesale murderous record made by Joe Craig, an ex-police officer at Los Angeles, Cal.

About 5 o'clock Craig hired a horse and buggy and drove to the house of his divorced wife, situated in Corralitos Canyon, near Tropico, where she lived with her uncle, brother and three young children. Before Craig started he announced that he was going there with the intention of seeing his children, but murder was evidently his intention, and he had armed himself with two revolvers and had been drinking heavily during the afternoon. When he arrived at the home of his wife he deliberately drew a revolver and shot her dead.

Her brother, George Hunter, who was some distance from the house when the shooting occurred, rushed to his sister's assistance, Craig shot him, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. He then jumped into his buggy and drove rapidly back to Los Angeles.

Arriving at the house of his father-in-law, William Hunter, he tied up his horse and without any ceremony ran into the house, shot and instantly killed his father and mother-in-law. He then applied the pistol to his own head with the intention of ending his existence, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight flesh wound.

TWO NEW STATES.

The Arizona and New Mexico Bills to Be Delayed Until Next Session.

The Senate Committee on Territories agreed to report the bills favorably for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States. The bills were changed to correspond to the one recently passed admitting Utah, so that neither Territory can be admitted to Statehood before December, 1895. There will be considerable opposition in the Senate to the admission of Arizona, not only because it has not one-third of the population necessary to entitle a State to a member of Congress under the last apportionment act, but because the population, small as it is, has been declining the last two or three years, as well as the assessed valuation of property in the Territory. There has been a decline of several millions of dollars in the assessed valuation of the property in the Territory within a few years. This means that Arizona will be simply another sage brush State like Nevada, and it means merely two votes in the United States Senate for mine owners and railroad corporations.

But the bill will undoubtedly pass, as will that for the admission of New Mexico, though not at this session of Congress. They will probably not be called up until next session, as it called up now they will meet with opposition that will delay the adjournment.

CABLE SPARKS.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Monaco.

During the past three days there were five deaths from cholera in the Province of Liege, Belgium.

Natives have sent to Emperor William a petition praying that Germany annex the Samoan Islands.

A republic was proclaimed in the Hawaiian Islands on July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic.

The Spanish government is negotiating with the government of the Argentine Republic for a reciprocity treaty, principally for fruit products.

Two hundred and eighty fresh cases of cholera and eighty-two deaths from that disease were reported in St. Petersburg. Three new cases have occurred in Loge, Belgium.

The Danish government has been given satisfaction by Germany for the expulsion from Schleswig of a company of players from the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

Avrux December next Chilean customs dues are to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent in gold and the balance in paper, plus the surcharge of the rate of exchange.

Ma. L. H. PRIOLEUX, son of the late C. K. Prioleux, of Charleston, S. C., was married at St. Paul's Church, London, to Miss Francis Morris, daughter of General Sir J. H. Morris, of British army.

An Italian workman was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Nice for remarking, upon learning of the death of President Carnot, that "it served him right. They should kill them all; Crispi too."

Russia has decided to build a railroad from Samarcand to Ferghana, on the threshold of the Pamirs. England is building two forts to defend the passes between the Hudja country and the Pamirs.

THOMAS H. GORMAN, editor of the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press, is dead from heart trouble. He was thirty-eight years old and had achieved considerable reputation as a writer for American magazines.

TRAINMEN MURDERED.

Conductor Nelson and a Porter Shot by Drunken Passengers.

J. F. Nelson, the oldest conductor on the Brunswick and Western road, was shot through the heart and instantly killed on his train, thirty miles from Brunswick, Ga., while trying to stop a crowd of drunken negroes from fighting. His train porter was also mortally wounded and is not expected to live. Six arrests have been made, and great excitement prevails.

Sup't Hines, of the Brunswick and Western road, gives the following account of the affair, as he derived it from eye-witnesses: "Conductor Nelson heard of a row in a forward coach. Accompanied by his trainmen, he approached the parties and in firm but pleasant tones advised Johnson, a drunken negro, to cease his quarrelling. Johnson replied, 'All right captain,' and sat down, still holding a pistol concealed in his hand. Conductor Nelson passed on, and when two steps from Johnson the latter arose and fired. The second shot brought several white men to their feet with weapons, but instantly every negro in the coach arose ready to shoot, and it would have been folly to fire into the crowd. Johnson, seeing the uprising, sprang to the door and pulled the bell-cord, and as the train slowed up, jumped off and escaped into the woods. At last accounts a posse was trying to capture him. Six negroes are under arrest at Waycross on suspicion of being in Johnson's company. "At the sixty-five-mile post the train, bearing Conductor Nelson's body, stopped for wood. As Sam Branley, a negro train hand, entered the car, a white man shot him in the thigh, wounding him seriously, but not fatally. Branley accuses L. L. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Waycross, with shooting him, but friends of Mr. Thomas strenuously deny the report.

By the capturing of a row boat three of nine occupants were drowned in the river below Wilkes-Barre.

At a meeting of miners in Houtzdale a committee was appointed to try to settle the difficulty with the Berwind-White Company. Silverbrook miners threaten more trouble because of a reduction in wages.

Beer brewers of Allegheny county are about to form a combination by which prices can be maintained.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the North Side Electric Traction Company are having a fight over a grade crossing near Freeland.

Merchant Abern Smith and several relatives were injured in a runaway near Hazleton.

George Mable, of Wilkes-Barre, was arrested for swindling Philadelphia and New York merchants.

In a fight over a beer keg several amateur ball players were hur at Reading. Colliery strikers at Silver Brook threaten violence.

Dunbar was terrorized by dynamite bombs believed to have been resorted to by coke strikers. A non-union man's house was blown up.

The safe in the post office of Luzerne Borough was blown open by burglars. John Clemen opened fire on them, and they fled without obtaining any booty.

The Pennsylvania German Society held its annual meeting at Mt. Gretna and listened to appropriate addresses.

A capias was issued at Lebanon for James Clark, of Philadelphia, charging him with deceit.

Henry Johnson, of Pittston, was drowned off the shore of Carpenter's Island while fishing.

Mrs. Kinzie, an eccentric woman, died at Hazleton in a squallid home, surrounded by cats. She was worth \$75,000.

The annual grove meeting of the Chester Heights Association was opened with Rev. Charles Boswell in charge.

The first of the three days set apart by the State Chautauqua for the entertainment of public school teachers proved a successful venture.

Two men were fatally and four others seriously wounded in a fight in a Wilkes-Barre saloon.

By the bursting of a converter in the Homestead Steel Works two workmen were burned to death and two others are likely to die.

John Minn, who was arrested in New York and brought to Hazleton, charged with stealing \$400 from a fellow countryman, was held for court trial at Hazleton, part of the money being found in a cavity in his boot heels.

A VOLCANIC GAS WELL.

Great Boulders Thrown Into the Air and the Earth Shaken.

Shortly after mid night a series of subterranean explosions occurred at a natural gas well situated a short distance from Coffeyville, Kan.

People were awakened and found the town brightly illuminated and the earth trembling, while showers of rocks could be seen bursting from the gas well. These were hurled high in the air, and descending, crashed into the cottages in the neighborhood of the pit. As far as known, however, no one was hurt.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

By the breaking of a cage in the Knight shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at West Pittston, Superintendent A. G. Mason and Foreman William Wilson were killed and Professor Joseph Barrill, of Lehigh University, and two others were seriously injured.

Wallace Burt, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Highly at Richboro, Bucks county, was hanged at Doylestown.

Lightning entered a cell in the Allentown jail and seriously shocked Grace Desmond, a prisoner.

The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party at a meeting in Wilkes-Barre decided to open headquarters at Lancaster and begin an aggressive campaign.

Spreading rails in the yards of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock caused \$20,000 damage and seriously injured three men.

Joseph Polesk, of Duryea, attempted to kill his wife and then fatally shot himself. Jealously prompted the deed.

Coke strikers have decided to defy the order of Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette County, that they surrender their arms and the sheriff declares he will disarm them and State troops will be asked for if necessary.

The President appointed Postmasters for five State towns, thus ending the suspense of many applicants for the places.

Ex-Banker F. V. Rockefeller was removed from Wilkes-Barre jail to the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve a sentence of two years and two months for bank wrecking.

A posse of Luzerne County farmers are searching for thieves who drove off a herd of ten Jersey cattle.

Michael Stephanie fell in a pan of molten slag at Steelton and if he lives will lose his legs.

General Manager Felton said at Steelton that in his opinion the "Judicial sale" of the Pennsylvania Steel Works would not effect the plant there.

Felix Neisance became violently insane while visiting friends at Port Bowley and was with difficulty overpowered and taken to jail.

Anna Martin, a pretty Polish girl, of Parsons, was decoyed to Laurel Run by a jealous lover and kept a prisoner five days because she would not consent to marry him.

Yerk County Deputies enthusiastically nominated Colonel Stahl for Congress, and also named a county ticket.

Two hundred delegates met at Harrisburg in the interest of compulsory education.

Orville Johnson, 8 years, and Oliver Stergerwalt, a man, were probably fatally injured by grasping a live electric light wire in Lancaster.

The Dauphin County Court was asked for an injunction restraining two railway companies from laying tracks on the People's bridge at Harrisburg.

Twelve Lebanon business men bared their arms to the surgeon's knife and enough cuticle was removed to cover the wound of a friend.

By the capsizing of a row boat three of nine occupants were drowned in the river below Wilkes-Barre.

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