

Stevens Station, a small mill hamlet in Michigan, has been practically destroyed by fires which have been raging for the past ten days. A train which ran through the place was set on fire. — Another party of Mexican troops was ambushed by Yaqui Indians in Mexico. — Indians in Juneau who had been supplied with smuggled whiskey had a desperate battle among themselves. — Edward Stolz, a lunatic who wanted to kill Satoli, was sent to Bellevue Hospital in New York. — Three masked men entered the house of Phillip Reese, an aged farmer, near Carpentersville, N. J., clubbed him nearly to death and then robbed the house. — Louis Beholse Jr., late of the navy, attempted to suicide in Asheville, N. C., by falling on his sword, inflicting injuries from which he died some hours later. He was in poor health and had not long to live. — Masked robbers broke into the residence of Dr. A. Mercer, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and, after beating the doctor and his son into insensibility, ransacked the house. — Frank Nelson, of Trout Creek, Mich., threw dishes at his wife and children, and ended by trying to empty a shotgun at them. He was arrested, but a gang of about twenty whitecaps took him from jail and gave him a hundred lashes on the bare back, and tied him to the trunk of a tree. — Samuel Comman, who resided near York, Pa., committed suicide on account of ill health. — President Cleveland arrived safely at Gray Gardens, where he will remain for a month or more. — Mrs. Lizzie M. Bent, of Lynn, Mass., recovered her daughter, who had been stolen from her thirteen years ago.

The veteran railroad official, John C. Gault died in Chicago. — E. D. McNitt, a legless man, killed a Mrs. Martin in Bonham, Tex., and then cut his own throat. — Frank P. Marshfield, who is said to be wanted in Boston for bigamy and forgery, is under arrest at Barrington, Ill. He is said to have married wife No. 2 in Providence, R. I., and to have secured her money by forgery. The Providence wife is said to have been wealthy and of social standing. — Joseph P. Lehan, secretary and treasurer of the Danforth and Proctor Lumber Company, who fled to Canada to escape creditors when the firm went to the wall some time ago, returned to Mansfield, O., and was at once placed under arrest. — Ambrose Lekilder and Robert Tucks left Huron, O., for Havana, O., with two large casks of ammonia. Later the casks exploded with terrific force, and both men were instantly killed. — Fire in a tenement house in New York caused the death of three men. A fireman was internally hurt, and may die. — Frank Kean and George Hastings, alleged wire-tappers, were arrested in St. Louis. — By the accidental upsetting of a candle in a wooden dwelling at Santa Monica, Cal., the five-year-old son of Mrs. R. Grimms, and the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Dominguez were burned to death. — Receiver McNeill, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has notified engineers and firemen that the proposed reduction in wages will go into effect September 1. The men will appeal the case to the United States Court for a restraining order. — Counselman Doudson, of New Orleans, was caught in the act of taking a bribe of \$100 for his vote. He was arrested. — A slate quarry at Steinsville, Pa., beyond the Northern Berks county line, caved in, killing two men.

A. F. Spring, manager of the Western Bank in Penetanguishene, Ont., disappeared on the occasion of the visit of the inspector. He is said to be short \$25,000 in his accounts with the bank. Spring is supposed to be the guest of friends in Buffalo. — Benjamin Kershaw, and Robert Thomas, middle-aged men, and Johnnie Kershaw, aged ten, were drowned in the Charles River at Waltham, Mass., by the overturning of a canoe. While the three were paddling up the river the men attempted to throw a large dog overboard. In the effort the canoe was capsized, and all went down. — City Marshal Haley, editor J. F. Egan and Clerk of the District Court Burke, citizens of Ravenna, Wyo., charged with contempt of court in interfering with United States marshals' during the present strike, were held "in Cheyenne" Mo., by Judge Riner in \$500 to await the action of the United States grand jury. — The residence of Col. John A. Robinson, in Martinsburg, was destroyed by fire. — Newton Goodwin, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, shot and killed himself in the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago. He is thought to have been temporarily insane. — There was a further test of the Taylor eight-inch cast-steel shell at Indian Head, this time with satisfactory results, the shell piercing the four-inch armor-plate and being found broken up in the earth behind.

Mrs. Smythe, wife of the United States minister to Haiti, died at her home in Graham, Va. — James Sample, a farmer living at Avalon, Pa., received the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Twenty-third district. — Hon. J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., declined to accept a renomination for Congress. — As a result of a beating he received at the hands of a crowd of toughs in Philadelphia, Jose Rodriguez, aged thirty-five years, a Spanish sailor, is dead. — In the United States Circuit court, in New York, Judge Lacombe issued an order for the sale of part of the property of the East Tennessee Land Company, in the hands of W. Wagnalls and the Central Trust Company of New York to satisfy a claim of Herman Meymer for \$20,580.56. — Honore Foley, fifty-seven years of age, was killed by her son in Philadelphia. — A desperate tragedy occurred in the little Mexican town of Ojizaga, across the Rio Grande, in which Vidal Burgess, a supposed insane man, shot and killed Nerezo Jimenez, a merchant of the place, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded Bibiano Jimenez, and a man named Paulista.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Man and Child Struck Near Parkersburg—Others Were Stunned.

During a terrific electric storm at Parkersburg, W. Va., lightning struck the steamer Ben Hur. Bascomb Moyer, who was in a skiff near the boat, was also struck and instantly killed. The dwelling of Jacob Stanley, near Rockport, was also struck. One of Mr. Stanley's children was instantly killed, and Mrs. Stanley and two other children badly shocked and burned.

A nocturnal search by the Italian police of anarchist clubs and residences in several small towns near Ravenna resulted in the seizure of large quantities of arms, ammunition, flags and papers.

TARIFF BILL A LAW

Without President Cleveland's Signature.

LETTER TO GEN. CATCHINGS

He Explains Why He Did Not Sign the Bill—Not Better Than His Party—Analyzes the Course That He Has Pursued.

The McKinley law is dead. The new tariff bill became a law at midnight without the President's signature. His reasons for not signing the bill are given in the following letter:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President sent the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who consented to its publication in view of its public character and importance:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1894.—Hon. T. C. Catchings.—My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is, I am now settled that ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature. When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of the privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which may attach to the passage of this law I ought to bear as a member of the democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disapproved, is still chargeable to democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff-reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in democratic tariff-reform councils.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing condition. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations—the communism of self—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded on patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation and to have engraved upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw material as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied us, a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufactures and shield the consumer against the exaction of inordinate profits.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reforms will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

CABLE SPARKS.

The annual socialist congress will open at Frankfurt-on-the-Main on October 21. Norwegian members of the Weliran expedition complain that the Americans in the party were unfit for Arctic exploration.

In connection with the coal strike in Scotland serious rioting has occurred and several pits have been wrecked by disorderly mobs. Baron Mundy, well-known as the founder of the Salvage Society, has committed suicide by shooting himself in Vienna. He was undoubtedly insane.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of the bullet proof coat, is said to have been wounded during a performance near Berlin, a bullet having pierced his cuirass.

King Humbert of Italy will create the viceroyalty of Sicily and will make the Prince of Naples viceroy. News of the King's intention is favorably received in Italy.

The King of Corea, it is announced from Japan, has formally declared himself independent of China and asked for assistance to drive the Chinese out of the country.

A majority of the council-general of the various departments of France have approved the anti-anarchist law, only three having thus far opposed the measure.

Fifty trades-unions of Paris have voted that their members shall work on short time in order that employment may be furnished to the large number of workmen who are idle.

The Chinese Feng-Tien army is said to have defeated the Japanese, with heavy losses, at Ping-Yang. The Chinese made a second attack and drove the enemy from the field. The Japanese are said to be embarking troops at Fusan. Minister Kurino declares that Japan is not in need of outside help in the present war. It is reported that the naval court of inquiry has found that the Japanese were justified in sinking the Kow Shing.

FOUGHT OVER BRECKINRIDGE.

A Duel to the Death Dyes Kentucky Follies With Blood.

The Times-Star's Lexington, Ky., special says: "A duel to the death with knives occurred in Clark county, near Booneboro, over the scandal feature of the Ashland Congressional contest."

John King, a Breckinridge man living in Fayette county, met on the highway his old friend, George Cook, who lives in Clark county. Cook said any woman who went to hear Breckinridge speak was no better than a courtesan.

"King dismounted from his horse, saying his wife and daughters had heard Breckinridge. Cook insisted it was a shame. He also dismounted. Both drew knives and blood flowed freely until Cook dropped, having three stabs in the breast. King has escaped."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

F. Marion Crawford is the most popular American novelist with the French.

Henry O'Meara, of Boston, has been invited by the Executive Council of New Hampshire to deliver a poem at the dedication of the monument to General John Sullivan in Durham, September 27.

At the Newarker Petty Sessions recently the Duchess of Montrose was fined \$50 for keeping a carriage without a license at Newark, and was further fined \$75 for keeping ten male servants at Newark without proper notification.

Florence Nightingale, who is quite an invalid and confined to her couch, still takes an active part in the work of the world. She has been lately organizing a health-crusade among the cottagers of Buckinghamshire—where she lives—for the purpose of instructing them in questions of ventilation, drainage and the like sanitary matters.

R. Petropavlosky, one of the civil engineers in charge of the construction of the great Siberian railroad, and his wife, have arrived in San Francisco from Siberia by way of Yokohama. He is on his way to St. Petersburg to report on the progress of the great undertaking on which he is engaged. On the way he will study the railroad systems of this country and Europe with a view to collecting information to be used in his own work.

The Duchess of York's baby sleeps in a cradle which is a gift from the Queen, and bears an inscription to that effect that it was made in 1849 for the Princess Royal, was used for all her Majesty's children, and was given by the Queen to the Duchess of York in 1894. The bedding is of the softest and highest description. The sheets are of Irish lawn bordered with Valenciennes lace, and the blankets are of Pyrenean wool, very white and weighing very little, the texture more nearly resembling elderdown than flannel. Two small elderdown quilts have been provided for the baby's use, one white and one pale pink. The Queen has also given the little Prince several robes, including one of fine Irish lawn and lace, and a handsome cloak and hood of Zibeline silk.

Three small pinnacles in the hood suggest the Prince of Wales's feathers. The baby's personal outfit is presented by the two grandmothers, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck, and as Mrs. Edmonds and Orr have held for many years the Royal warrant for supplying both these ladies, they also made the first garments worn by the father and mother of the newly arrived Prince. Wherever possible, materials and trimmings of British manufacture have been used, the lawn being Irish, the lace, Northamptonshire as well as Irish, and the satin woven at Spitalfields.

SENATE.

217TH DAY.—Owing to the absence of a quorum no attempt was made in the Senate to transact any business, and an executive session was held, at which were confirmed the nominations of Noah L. Jefferies, of the District of Columbia, to be commissioner on the part of the United States to arbitrate the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company against the government of Venezuela, and Second Lieutenant E. W. Evans, eighth cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

217TH DAY.—The eventual second session of the Fifty-third Congress closed in the Senate without even a ripple on the surface to mark the fact. The spirit of peace seemed to pervade the chamber, and the last day's session was as dull as it was peaceful. The greatest effort of the few senators remaining on deck was to kill time during the two hours intervening between assembling and adjourning, and this they did by a succession of short recesses. The usual resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers, Vice President Stevenson and President pro tem. Harris, were offered by Senators Quay and Manderson, and were adopted unanimously.

HOUSE.

217TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. Richardson to print the Senate tariff bill with certain comparisons of rates occasioned a sharp debate, in the course of which Chairman Wilson stated that the Senate bill will increase the basis of taxation \$63,000,000 over the McKinley law. Without taking action on Mr. Richardson's resolution, the House adjourned for the day. The memorial of the Wisconsin Representative Shaw, who died at his home at Eau Claire. The bill of Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, for consular inspection of alien immigrants coming to this country, is involved in a conference-committee deadlock, and will thus go over to the next session.

217TH DAY.—The close of the second session of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-third Congress was the lament in years. It was absolutely devoid of interesting features. Although the galleries were crowded, there were not more than seventy-five members of the three hundred and fifty-six members on the floor. The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. A resolution to print copies of a comparison of the new tariff bill with the Wilson bill and the McKinley law encountered the enmity of Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, who did not think the comparison (prepared under the direction of Senator Gorman) revealed all the facts and a deadlock ensued, which forced a recess until just before two o'clock, when, after an unsuccessful attempt to pass several local bills by unanimous consent, the Speaker declared Congress adjourned sine die.

CHINA'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Native Press Says the Japanese Are Deleated at Every Point.

The Shanghai press has received confirmation of the reported battle fought between the Chinese and Japanese troops on August 13. According to these reports 5,000 Chinese troops of all arms attacked the Japanese forces, which had been detailed to guard the Ping-Nang passes in the northwest of Corea, and eventually succeeded in driving the Japanese from their positions. It is added that a large number of Koreans flocked to the Chinese standard, begging for arms and asking for permission to form the advance guard of the Chinese force moving against the Japanese.

On August 14, still, according to the reports received by the native press, the Chinese were reinforced by 4,000 troops from Yi-Chow, and on the day following they attacked the Japanese lines at Chung-Ho with the result that the Japanese retreated. On August 16, Chinese army, the reports say, further reinforced by 13,000 fresh troops, and on August 17 they attacked the Japanese, who are said to have lost 4,000 men and their heavy baggage.

The Chinese, on August 18, advanced to Huang-Chow, and passing too near the Tatumg river, where 13 Japanese warships were anchored, they were attacked by the Japanese who opened fire upon them with the ship's guns and inflicted a loss of several hundred men upon the Chinese.

At this date on the same day, the native reports add, three of the Japanese warships found themselves aground and were afterwards severely damaged by the fire of the Chinese artillery, which was handled from ambush.

The bulk of the Japanese forces, it is further asserted, retreated southward, pursued by the Chinese cavalry until night stopped the latter's advance.

General Yeh, the Chinese commander, then made a detour and attacked the Japanese in the rear, completely routing them and capturing Huang-Chow.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The woollen mill of A. S. Morrison & Co., the largest in Braintree, Mass., or vicinity, has resumed operations.

The miners of Southern and Central Illinois have adopted the Columbus scale, which for them, means a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Navy Yard, which was closed about six months ago, is to be started with a full force this week.

JUDGE HALLET, of the United States Court at Denver, Colo., decided that the Receiver of the South Park Railroad was authorized to reduce the wages of the employes if the road could not otherwise be made to pay the operating expenses.

EMPLOYES of the Hocking Valley Railway, at Nelsonville, Ohio, went on strike, because the company has not recognized the old committee which managed the former strike. President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, strongly advised against the strike.

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association, at Fall River, Mass., have ordered a shut-down of all the mills, and about 22,000 employes will be out of work. The spinners and weavers prefer this condition of affairs to a reduction of wages, against which they have been contending.

The Merrimac Mills, at Lowell, Mass., has begun paying its weavers by the pound, instead of by the cut, to evade, it is said, the condition of the Weavers' Particular bill, recently passed by the Legislature. Under the new rule a weaver running eight looms, producing 42 cuts, would lose only four cents a week.

The railroad coal operators of the Pittsburgh district adopted a resolution declaring that it would be unwise to operate below and in defiance of the Columbus agreement, as it would result in a return to the conditions before the great strike, which were profitable neither to the operators nor to the miners. This is taken as a threat that if the 69 cents is not generally maintained, the operators will also reduce wages.

A BIG GALE.

One Thousand Lives Wiped Out by a Tornado in Russia.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN IT.

Towns Reduced to Ruins and Steamers Swept Off the Sea—Many Villages Destroyed.

By a furious storm that swept the Sea of Azov a few days ago, over 1000 people lost their lives and several towns and cities along both shores were reduced to ruins. Several American tourists are thought to have perished in the gale. It is impossible to compute the damage to property, but it will be enormous.

The excitement is great among the American colony in St. Petersburg, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azov at the time the wild did its deadly work. There has been a stream of callers at the office of the American Minister, asking, almost begging for news from Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regular sight-seeing trip, across the Crimea visiting Sebastopol, Balaklava and the other famous battle scenes. The parties were separate but it is probable that they started within twelve hours of each other and according to the schedule of these excursions, they would have reached the strait of Kerch, thence to go by steamboat north to Berdiansk, where they would take the train back to Odessa.

It is said that the leader of one of these parties had proposed a trip a short distance north from Temrink into the land of the black Cossacks. If his party branched off in that way they have unquestionably perished, for the hurricane ravished almost the entire east shore of the Sea of Azov. Everybody is praying that some lucky chance delayed the excursionists, so that they could not reach their embarkment port.

At a late hour there was still only a general report of the disaster on which to base surmises of the Americans' safety. This report recounts wide havoc. The wind was first felt at Nogaisk. Nogaisk is peopled mostly by fishermen who were out on the water.

When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed, overturned, as if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead. The shallow waters of the sea of Azov was lashed into such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk.

The tornado swept on to the Northwest after wrecking Nogaisk. Its path seems to have been unusually wide, for at Marinopol it devastated the country to a point eleven miles inland and had its outer edge far upon the sea. Marinopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in a hundred are left standing. It is estimated that over two hundred perished in this town alone. North of Marinopol, the storm seems to have made a sudden turn to the eastward over Dolga Points, its left edge inflicting slight damage to the town of Berdinsk. Houses there were unroofed and a dozen persons were killed by falling timbers.

Once at sea, the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdinsk not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft in the sea has gone to the bottom and that every passenger is drowned.

When the wind swept over the northern end of Azov it took a new course going southerly along the coast of the land of the Black Cossack. In turn Eisk and Achuev were ravaged each town being almost totally destroyed.

Telegraphic communication with this district is suspended and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1000 persons must have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as can now be learned, seemed to have suddenly lost its force near Temrink, and passed off with comparative quiet, southerly, over the Black Sea.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Two young men were drowned at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by the capsizing of their boat.

Near Hazel, Kentucky, a train struck a wagon, killing five occupants of the vehicle and terribly injuring another.

A freight train struck a cow near Seattle, Wash., and the derailing of the engine and 19 cars resulted in the death of two of the crew.

James E. Purdy, aged 12 years, and Preston H. Kuhlman, aged eight years, were drowned while bathing in the canal at Middletown, N. Y.

While at work in the Giegarry mine, at Butte, Mont., three miners were drowned by a flood of water rushing in upon them from an adjoining mine.

Reports have reached Lerdo, Mex., that 15 persons were drowned and many left homeless by the recent heavy rains overflowing the banks of the Nassau river.

The breaking of an axle caused a freight wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at Atkinson, Wisconsin, and three men were killed and three seriously injured.

A threshing machine on a farm near Akron, Ohio, struck a dynamite cartridge hidden in a sheaf of wheat. The machine was wrecked and the barn set on fire. While trying to save the cattle one man was burned to death and another was fatally burned.

Mrs. KIRKMAN, of Elizabeth, N. J., left her infant daughter and her son, aged 3 years, in a bath tub and when she returned she found the water run into the tub. The baby was drowned, and the boy was sinking just as his mother appeared.

HARRY McCoy and Josie Colwell, of Peoria, Ill., were drowned while boating. From the appearance of the bodies when recovered it is believed that the boat was capsized by the struggle of the girl to prevent her companion from assaulting her.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

While Mrs. Milton Kline, of Fleetwood, was drawing a bucket of water from a well near her house, the floor gave away, and she fell 125 feet to the bottom and was instantly killed. It about an hour after the accident, the body was taken out badly bruised. She had drawn the well bucket to the surface and was filling her pail when the accident occurred.

It was charged at Johnstown that City Engineer A. Weir was a fugitive from justice. It is said he forged checks to the amount of \$6,000.

Governor Pattison qualified as a marksman at the State Rifle Range at Mt. Gretna. An investigation into serious charges preferred against Sheriff Oaks, of Huntingdon, resulted in declaring them unfounded.

At Steinsville by a cave-in David Williams and Edward Daniels were killed.

Abd Buzzard, the outlaw, was convicted in the Lancaster Court of receiving stolen goods and of stealing.

Mrs. Wm. Cannon, of Sugar Loaf, after trying to poison her own family, attempted, and almost succeeded in committing suicide at Hazleton, by jumping out of a window to escape from the officers.

Mayberry Miller was held for trial at Altoona, charged with altering the books of the defunct Altoona National Bank. He will be tried at Williamsport in September.

Wm. Probert was arrested at Duncansville for shooting Solomon Langham, a well-known farmer. Langham may die.

The Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission will make an investigation of the Lancaster post office.

The First Regiment's rifle team, at Mt. Gretna, made the highest score.

The Huns and Poles are preparing to leave the coke regions of Fayette county for Wisconsin and Europe.

Congressman J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, declined a renomination for Congress on account of ill health.

A call for a meeting of tin and sheet manufacturers at Pittsburgh for the purpose of arranging a new wage scale based on the altered duties was issued.

William McDermott died at Wilkes-Barre, aged 115 years.

A tramp attempted to assault Mrs. Martha Hughes, of Hanover, but she bravely defended herself and the fellow was obliged to retreat with a load of bird shot in his body. Mrs. Hughes was alone in the house when he entered. Picking up a club she ordered the man out. He refused to go and wrenched the club out of her hand. She grasped a loaded shotgun from the wall and taking aim at the intruder ordered him to leave. He still refused and sprang forward to seize the gun. As he did so the brave woman fired. Some of the shot struck the man in the face, some went through his arm and still more struck his leg. He turned and fled bleeding profusely from nearly a dozen wounds.

Stephen E. Albright, of Altoona, fired a double barreled shotgun into a crowd of young men, wounding several of them. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A water famine is feared at Hazleton, as the result of a drought.

The colored boy who was drowned at Flat Rock dam while being pursued by an officer, was identified by his sister as Willie Langdon of Philadelphia.

The People's Party of Montgomery County, at Pottstown, nominated Jacob Twining, of Huck's County, for Congress.

Preparations were completed for the opening of grangers' exposition at William's Grove.

Harry King was placed in jail at Pittsburgh for attempting to rob the house of Grant Miller, at Neville Island.

William Kirk's residence, at Ardmore, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$6,500; insurance, \$5,000.

A LEGLESS MAN'S LOVE.

He Kills Mrs. Martin With an Axe and Commits Suicide.

E. D. McNitt, who has lost both legs and one hand, peddles candy in Bonham, Tex., for a living. Before coming to Bonham he lived with a family named Martin in Aransas. Martin and his wife separated and Mrs. Martin came to Bonham with her three children.

McNitt followed and tried to get her to marry him but she persistently refused. He got a room in the house where Mrs. Martin lived. Next morning Mrs. Martin was found on the floor by her bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. By her side, with one arm around her waist, lay McNitt, also dead, with a gash in his throat. He had a razor in his hand, and on a chair nearby lay an axe.

It is supposed that McNitt entered the room struck the woman with the axe, then pulled her out of bed, cut her throat with the razor and ended his own life with the same instrument.

FIGHT WITH A MOONSHINER.

Two of a Pesse Fatally Shot Before He is Captured—Lynchng Probable.

As the result of a desperate fight at Bluefield, W. Va., between Vinson Shradler, a moonshiner, and a posse of officers, Chief of Police R. M. Baldwin and Deputy Marshal Brown are lying at the point of death, and Shradler may be lynched before another day passes.

Shradler is a Taxwell County Outlaw, and wounded a constable who tried to arrest him at Graham. After that occurrence he took to the woods about two miles from Bluefield. Chief of Police Baldwin learned of his whereabouts and set out to capture him. He was accompanied by Deputy Allen Brown and Wm. O. Baldwin, a detective.

The posse found Shradler's hiding place shortly before dark. They expected to take him by surprise, but as they stealthily approached he opened fire with a Winchester. The officers then opened on the moonshiner and a fusillade was kept up for thirty minutes. The Chief of police was shot through the stomach and Deputy Brown through the groin. Detective Baldwin escaped injury and succeeded in arresting Shradler. The wounded men and the prisoner were brought to Bluefield.