

THE NEWS.

W. A. Latimer, receiver of the First National Bank of Sedalia, Mo., filed a suit for \$358,000 against the directors, holding them responsible for the wrecking of the institution. A dispute over a small account, Leon Black, twenty-two years old, son of a member of the police force, shot and killed Alex, Fred, a merchant, while in the latter's store in the suburbs. Father and son are charged with the crime.—The Grace Line steamer space, Captain Thomas, which arrived at New York from Chilian ports had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire at sea while on the voyage.—While partially under the influence of liquor, Eugene McCarthy quarreled with his mother, in Cleveland, O., and cut her throat almost from ear to ear.—Adolph Marsili, a commission merchant, committed suicide at his residence in New York.—Advises from the Fiji Islands state the leaders in the devil worship rebellion were executed.—Gotho Lodge, of Youngstown, O., withdrew from the Knights of Pythias.—Harry Bower, while robbing the house of Farmer Funk, near West Liberty, Pa., was fired upon and killed.—Beverly Adams, twenty-two years old, was hanged in Hopkinsville, Ky., for the murder of Ott Campbell, another negro, last May. The execution in the jail yard was witnessed by fifty people. The doomed man reiterated his statement that the killing of Campbell was an accident.—John Kennedy, of New York, was suddenly stricken with insanity on a Pennsylvania train in Lima, O., and conveyed to the station-house. He has money and is ticketed from Chicago to New York. The heat and excessive drinking brought on his trouble.

The new waterworks at Winchester, Va., were turned over to the city, and the citizens had a grand celebration in honor of Charles R. Housh, the philanthropist, who gave \$30,000 towards the waterworks fund, and has in many other ways substantially shown his love for the city of Winchester and its citizens.—The Grand Army National Encampment elected Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., commander-in-chief; Major A. P. Burchfield, of Pittsburg, senior vice commander-in-chief; Charles Shute, junior vice commander-in-chief; O. W. Weeks, of Marion, O., surgeon general; Chaplain T. H. Haggerty, of St. Louis, chaplain-in-chief.—Governors McKinley, of Ohio, and Pattison, of Pennsylvania, attended the centennial celebration at McKeesport, Pa.—Mrs. Ann Rogers, sister to the late General John A. Logan, took morphine with suicidal intent. It is thought her life will be saved. Despondency is supposed to be the cause.—Bernard Toker and wife were shot and killed in Connelville by Frank Morris and their house robbed of thirty dollars.—Rev. John A. Martella was ordained as a Baptist minister in Martinsburg.—The schooner Maund Pyle, Captain Geo. Wilson, of Moneton, N.E., bound to Malden, Mass., from St. John, N.E., with 140 cords of tan bark, was practically destroyed by fire while ashore on the marshes that border Mystic River. She was partially insured.—A. M. Wright and his brother Arthur seriously shot John Fisher near Mappsville, Va.

The Koorner Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., of Indianapolis, denounced the Supreme Lodge for interdicting the German ritual and gave up its charter.—The steamer Portia ran into and sunk the three-masted Dora M. French. Four out of the five sailors on board were drowned.—The eighth annual convention of the superintendents of American cemeteries was begun in Philadelphia.—Dr. George W. Fizz, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, has been appointed medical inspector and physician of the college, and will begin his duties on the opening of the fall term.—Benjamin P. Travis, while quarreling and fighting with Julia A. Batten, in Dayton, Ohio, was beaten to death.—Matthew Whaley was assassinated by moonshiners in Opelika, Ala.—Thomas Cantell was killed in Chicago by Thomas Morgan, a bartender, whom he tried to rob.—While attempting to cross the track ahead of the northbound express train at Putnam, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Orson Higgins, of Benson, Vt. were instantly killed.—During the severe storm, Elwood Ely, a farmer, living near Ambler, Pa., was struck by lightning, and instantly killed. When the storm came upon Ely, who was working in one of the fields of his farm with his hired man, took shelter under a wagon. After the storm the hired man was horrified to find his employer dead under the wagon, with evidences that he had been killed by lightning.

Judge J. L. Snodgrass has been chosen by his associates on the bench as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—The trade of Savannah last year was \$123,000,000.—Ex-Congressman Edmund Waddill declines to run for Congress from the Richmond, Va., district.—The Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railroad has been sold to a syndicate.—John H. Iman says the Southern Railway Company will get control of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.—Fire in the Arch Fair Building, Chicago, caused a loss of \$80,000.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey in the Edison-Westinghouse infringement case, in favor of Edison, was reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree dismissing the bill on complaint. The costs were put on Edison.—The Mebrkof Brick Manufacturing Company, of Little Ferry, N. J., has gone into the hands of a receiver, James P. Northrop; liabilities \$127,500.—Captain Joseph C. Parrott, superintendent of the Marinet Barge Line Company, died at Chicago of heart disease.—At Nashville the doctors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad elected J. W. Thomas president and general manager of the road.—Isaac T. Wolcott, a wealthy man, killed his wife and himself near Chestnut, Ill.—At Alexandria, Ind., an explosion of natural gas caused the death of Samuel Meyers. Several were hurt.

Captain Encarnacion Fayon, leader of the famous "Mexican Band," has severed his connection with the band, which is a military organization, and as such under the orders of the Government, and is organizing an independent band, with which he proposes to make a tour of the United States.

Vermont claims to have the oldest lawyer in New England. He is Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, now in his 84th year and still actively engaged in the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1832.

COUNT OF PARIS.

Heir to the French Throne by Legitimate Descent Dead.

A GRANDSON OF L. PHILIPPE.

His Death Occurred at Stowe House Near London, Where He Had Resided of Late Years—During Our Civil War He Served as a Volunteer.

The Count of Paris died at Stowe House, near London. He began to sink visibly at midnight, but at intervals was clearly conscious, recognizing the countess and his children, as they bent over him, and murmuring words of affection for them. All the members of his family were around him when he died. The body will be buried at Weybridge, Surrey, but the date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

Louis Philippe Albert D'Orleans was a son of the late Duke of Orleans and a grandson of the late King Louis Philippe of France. He was born in Paris, August 24, 1834, and was educated at Claremont, England, by his mother, who died there in 1858.

During the fall of 1861, the count and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country and were welcomed by the government and Gen. McClellan, upon whose staff the two young princes served, with the rank of captains of volunteers. After the death of the Comte de Chambord, July 24, 1883, the great majority of the legitimists acknowledged the Count of Paris as his successor. His son, the Duc D'Orleans, is now the head of the royal French line.

Later—the funeral of the Count of Paris will take place on Wednesday. The body will lie in state in the marble saloon of Stowe House.

The official medical certificate says that death was due to intestinal obstruction and exhaustion.

Several of the French newspapers printed special editions containing the announcement of the death of the Count de Paris, but their sale was confined to a few thousands. Public interest in the event was apparently slight, presumably because of the fact that the death of the head of the house of Bourbon had been expected for several days. The interest throughout the provinces, however, was very great. Details of the scene at the deathbed were printed in extra editions of the provincial papers, and were read with avidity by every one able to obtain possession of a copy. Expressions of sorrow and sympathy were heard on all sides.

Special dispatches from Stowe House relate that during the last four days the dying man took no nourishment whatever, except a few drops of fruit syrup, and this was swallowed with great difficulty. Several times within the last four days the Count suffered an attack of syncope. His pulse ceased to beat, and it was thought by all at his bedside that he was dead. He revived, however, and the struggle for the prolongation of life began anew. An official dispatch from Stowe House said the Count gradually sank from nightfall, though retaining consciousness, and quietly passed away at 7:40 o'clock A. M. He experienced no pain.

TEXAS DESPERADO LYNCHED.

Link Waggoner Shot to Death in a Cell of the Jail at Minden.

Link Waggoner, a noted desperado of North Louisiana and Eastern Texas, was shot to death in his cell in the parish jail at Minden, by a mob at 1 o'clock. Waggoner was a perfect type of manly beauty and as brave as a lion. For the past five years he had been a terror in that country. Innumerable murders are laid at his door, and his robberies were most daring. He was captured about a year ago at Nacogdoches, Tex., and brought to Homer, in Clayborne county, and tried on a charge of murder. The case was not proven against him, and he was sent to the jail for safe keeping and to await trial on other charges against him.

While at Homer an attempt was made by a mob to kill him, but single-handed, having in some unaccountable manner obtained possession of a pistol, he kept the whole mob at bay until assistance arrived. The jail at Minden was broken into by a mob of seventy-five, who shot him dead in his cell, and then dispersed. Waggoner has three brothers in Nacogdoches, and it is believed that they will make an attempt to avenge his death. The desperado had a good many friends in this section of the country, and they may also join in a feud which would be a bloody one from the outset.

WRECKED BY A TORNADO.

A Train Lifted From the Track by the Wind—Two Persons Killed.

Two men were killed and a score of persons injured, half of them fatally, in a tornado at Charleston, Mo., during which a railroad train was blown from the track.

The names of the killed were Farnelia Dempsey, of Bertrand, Mo., and Frederick McClellan, of Eldorado, Ill. Those injured were: C. T. Coyle, John C. Davis, J. W. Dexter, W. H. DeCamp, A. D. Lemm, W. H. Hester, G. W. Humphrey, Geo. McGendon, Mrs. J. W. McCullum and C. H. Miller.

CABLE SPARKS.

An Indian uprising is feared in the Canadian Northwest Territory.

A monument to the memory of Emperor William I was unveiled at Konigsberg. The Peace relief expedition reached Godhaven, Greenland, on July 17th and proceeded northward.

Mrs. Augusta Webster, novelist and poet, is dead in London. She was the daughter of Vice-Admiral George Davis.

There has been desperate fighting in the Nigar territory over boundary disputes, and sixty men of the Royal Nigar Company have been killed.

Riots have reached Anen of a revolt of the Arab tribes in the Yemen district. The Arabs are reported to have blown up several official buildings.

The troops commanded by the Sheriff of Marakeah, Morocco, with the object of subduing some rebellious tribes, were completely routed at Tadla.

The steamship Miranda, with Dr. Cook's arctic party on board, struck a rock off the Greenland coast and was abandoned in a sinking condition.

British gunboats will be sent to punish Chief Nana's tribesmen at the mouth of Benin River, West Africa, for their recent attack on British traders.

It is reported at Shanghai that the Japanese have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest the city unless the large arsenal there is closed.

Two Japanese accused of being spies, and who had sought protection of the American consul at Shanghai have been surrendered to the Chinese authorities.

The Bishop of Urgel, in the Pyrenees mountains, will no longer admit the sovereignty of France over An-Jorra and has proclaimed himself sole ruler.

Negotiations are proceeding between England and Turkey with reference to the proposed exchange of the Island of Cyprus, plus 12,000,000 pounds sterling, for the Island of Crete.

MINISTER WILLIS has presented President Cleveland's letter recognizing the Hawaiian Republic to President Dole, and it is now conceded by Royalists that the Queen's cause is dead.

NEGOTIATIONS have been opened at Madrid for a new commercial treaty between the Spanish colonies and the United States in view of the cancellation of the reciprocity treaty between the two countries.

JAPANESE merchants residing in China are preparing to leave the country, having become alarmed at the action of the American consul in surrendering two Japanese who had sought the protection of the consulate.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A tornado at Louisville, Ky., damaged property to the extent of \$12,000.

St. John's Episcopal Church, at Coboes, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

The Viking ship, which was sunk in the Chicago River during the storm, was raised.

Hoo cholera is epidemic in Lyons county, Kan., and already over 4000 hogs have died of the disease.

Mrs. JOHN McFEE and two little daughters and Miss Mable Hill, were drowned 20 miles from Guthrie, Oklahoma, in a stream which was swollen by a cloud-burst.

A freight train on the Milwaukee and Northern was wrecked near Ontonagon, Michigan, owing to forest fires having warped the rails. Fred Alquist, the engineer, was killed and the fireman was injured.

Mrs. WILLIAM McHENRY and a little child were struck and instantly killed by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train on a trestle near Lyons, Iowa. Before she was struck by the locomotive Mrs. McHenry succeeded in throwing two other children off the trestle. They were but slightly injured.

A cage full 800 feet in the Assumption coal shaft, seven miles from Mewauka, Illinois, the engineer became confused at the mishap, and losing control of his engine, let the up-bound cage go up through the roof of the shaft house, carrying complete destruction in its path. Twelve men were at work below, and they have not as yet been taken out.

SEVEN loaded coal cars ran away in the Columbus, Sandusky and Hoeking Valley yard at Columbus, and came in collision with a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train on the Big Four bridge over the Ontonago river. One span of the bridge was broken, and three of the coal cars and the locomotive went down into the stream. Wm. Herbert, fireman, was killed, and several others were slightly injured.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The strike of the carpenters against the "lumping," or contract system of doing work was begun in New York.

The Globe Yarn and the Sanford Spinning Mills at Fall River, Mass., made an unsuccessful attempt to resume, the carders refusing to accept the reduced wage schedule.

The local bakers' union of St. Louis has decided to build and operate a bakery to fight the American Biscuit Company. The new concern has \$250,000 capital pledged already.

CHAIRMAN HEATCOOTE and other representatives of the Central Strike Committee and local unions at Chicago, issued a circular in which they formally declared the Pullman strike off. There are still a number who refuse to give up the fight.

The Owens window glass factory, at Anderson, Indiana, employing 200 hands, was put in operation for the first time this season. This is the first window glass plant in the gas belt to resume under the 22 1/2 per cent. cut in labor made in the recent settlement at Pittsburg.

The strike of the union carpenters in New York city, against the present system of "lumping," is rapidly spreading. Already 1200 men are on strike, and it is asserted that before the end of the week, they will not be a union carpenter at work in the city. Several contractors have agreed to the terms of the men.

The New York coat-makers have practically won their fight against the sweating system, the contractors agreeing to pay by the week, and the scale is said to be more than double what could have been earned under the sweating system. About 7000 of the strikers went back to work, and the other 7000 will probably be re-employed next week.

TREATY WITH COREA.

Japan's Important Diplomatic Step in the War with China.

A telegram was received at the Japanese legation in Washington to the effect that an important treaty has been negotiated between Corea and Japan which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China.

The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual desire on the part of the Emperor of Japan and the King of Corea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other with a view of clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and Corea, which have been created by the request which the Korean government has made of the Japanese government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Corea. The treaty was signed at Seoul on the 26th of August by Mr. Otori, the envoy of Japan, and the Korean minister for foreign affairs.

The treaty consists of three articles: Article I defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of Corea as an autonomous State and the promotion of the mutual interests of Japan and Corea by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Corea, and by obliging China to abandon her claim of the right to dominate the affairs of that country.

Article II binds the Japanese government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive. The Korean government is bound by the articles to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements and to furnish them with supplies of provisions at fair remuneration, so far as such supplies may be needed.

By article III it is provided that the treaty shall terminate as soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

CHINA'S ARMY CORNERED.

Unable to Get Supplies and Its Organization Demoralized.

The Chinese army in Northern Corea is in a deplorable condition. The Chinese generals are reported to have proved grossly incompetent, and the officers of lower grades are disheartened and demoralized, while the rank and file of the Chinese army are exhausted and dejected.

What roads there were in that portion of the country a month ago have been washed away by the floods, and consequently it is impossible to transport guns, ammunition and food through Manchuria into Corea for the Chinese army. Quantities of guns, ammunition and food previously sent southward have been blocked in different parts of the country by the bad state of the roads, and the Japanese are said to be spoiling all along the route southward. As a result food is becoming very scarce in the Chinese army. The country is poor, and although the Koreans profess willingness to help the Chinese, they send in very little in the way of supplies.

The Japanese are said to be maintaining such a strict blockade of the Korean coast that not even the smallest vessel can get through. Hundreds of Chinese soldiers are reported to have died of want and exposure, and much sickness is said to exist in their ranks.

On the other hand, the Japanese are said to be much better prepared for active operations. They have succeeded in keeping their lines of communication open, and have pushed their forces forward until they are now threatening the Chinese flank. The position of the latter, with winter rapidly advancing, threatens to become untenable.

Orders were sent from Pekin over a fortnight ago for all the Chinese squadrons to concentrate in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, but it appears that these orders were never carried out, and it is now announced that the Chinese naval plans have again been modified, preemption orders having been sent for three of the most powerful vessels of the Southern Squadron to join Admiral Ting's fleet in the North without delay. When these reinforcements arrive it is asserted that the Chinese fleet will commence operations in earnest against the Japanese.

No confidence, however, is felt in Admiral Ting's ability to hold even the Gulf of Pe Chi Li against the Japanese fleet, and consequently many steamers belonging to Chinese firms are being transferred to the British flag.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Teresta Cauzio, the daughter of General Garibaldi, is writing the story of his life in its most intimate details.

Mr. Jose Ferrer, an editor of the City of Mexico, has just finished a thirteen-months' term for criticizing the Government, and is trying to resurrect his paper.

The English admirer of Gilbert White, of Selbourne, have erected a queer monument to him in that village. It is a hydraulic ram that forces water into a reservoir which supplies the village with water.

Professor Virchow, of the University of Berlin, is one of the most versatile of living savants. According to Professor Huxley it takes three specialists in science to do him justice when proposing his health at a banquet.

Colonel North, the Nitrate King, started life as a boy in a small machine shop in Leeds. He was advanced to the post of filter, and was sent out by his employer to set up machinery in America, when he had finished his job there he set to work to look after "No. 1," and succeeded in building up a magnificent fortune.

A recent issue of a newspaper of Monongahela City, this State, announced that Elder J. M. Springer, of Belle Vernon, would preach on Sunday at Duquesne, marry a couple at Fayette City on Monday and conduct a funeral at Belle Vernon on Wednesday. Mr. Springer is a preacher, a justice of the peace, an undertaker and a furniture dealer.

James Fairbairn, of Edinburgh, recently deceased, was one of the most energetic and enthusiastic of Christian workers in that city. He was superintendent of the undenominational mission in the Grassmarket, and twenty years ago had solved the problem of getting the poorest and worst to attend religious services. He was essentially the sinner missionary of the city, and went by the name of the Bishop of the Grassmarket. The scene in his hall there every Sunday evening was a sight which, once seen, was never to be forgotten.

THE FIRES RAGE.

People of Mora and Groundhouse Take Refuge on an Island.

SAVED BY A CHANGE IN WIND.

Duluth Firemen Called Out to Fight the Flames in the Suburbs of That City.

Despatches received in Hinckley, Minn., state that fire drove the people of Mora from the town onto an island in Lake Mora, where they were forced to remain for two hours.

The people of Groundhouse, who had gone to Mora for safety, were also sheltered on the island, which was burned over by citizens on the day after the great Hinckley fire as a precautionary measure in case of fire there.

The night operator at Mora left his key and communication was cut off, but it is known that a change in the wind saved the town.

Sparks from the fire were flying through the principal business streets when the people left their homes at Barnum.

The fire was occasioned by a great forest fire being driven onto S. S. Johnson's lumber yard and the main portion of the town, but fortunately favored it by a change in the direction of the wind. A desperate fight was made in both places to save property, and every precaution was taken to prevent loss of life in case the flames gained control.

The southbound limited was held at Carlton and Marum. It was dangerous to proceed until after two hours' delay. A change in the direction of the wind saved not only Mora, but Rutledge, Willow River and Barnum, and possibly many lives.

Pine City, Minn.—All day long a brassy murky haze hung over this village like a pall and up to noon the people were anxious and nervous. About noon a strong west gale set in, driving before it smoke, dust and cinders from the burning forests, entirely shutting out the sunlight, leaving only a cold threatening glare on the clouds.

A special train from St. Paul, bearing officials of the St. Paul and Duluth, ran past the town as far as Brown's Hills on its way to Hinckley, and then came back here and sidetracked. Supt. Plough ordered a long freight train to be coupled up and held in readiness to carry the people away if necessary. About 4 o'clock however, the wind abated somewhat, and several trains that had been held at different points along the line were ordered to move.

The changed meteorological conditions are such as to render the whole atmosphere a veritable tinder-box, ready to explode with a spark.

At this writing the danger seems to be over at present, and the people are assembled at the Opera House, where the adjourned memorial services are being held.

DULUTH, MINN.—At 3 o'clock P. M., the operator at Mora, on the Eastern Minnesota, was chatting with the operator here about the threatening of the fire. Ten minutes later he said:

"Its getting awful hot down here. The people have nearly all taken refuge in Snake River, and I'll have to follow unless there's a let up."

A few moments passed, and then he said: "I fly. Thirty."

(In the telegraphers' cipher code "thirty" means there will be no further communication.)

Tests of the wires a few moments later proved that they had gone down.

"Tight here in Duluth firemen have had to turn out in the suburbs. The wind has increased to forty miles an hour, and the sky has a cyclonic appearance. The rains which have deluged the West for the past week have not reached further north than St. Paul.

ASHLAND, MINN.—Michael Ropeler has been arrested and brought to Ashland from Marano on a charge of setting fire to the forests, causing the loss of eight lives at High Bridge. He was bound over for trial and lodged in jail. The feeling is intensely bitter against him.

FALL OFF ON COTTON.

The September Condition Shows a Decline of 5.9 Points.

The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes cotton show a decline of 5.9 points from the August condition, which was 91.8, against 85.9 for this month.

The condition of the plant in the month of June was 88.3, rising to 89.6 in July and to 91.8 last month. As stated, the August condition for 1894 was 80.4 and the September condition for the same year was 73.4, a falling off of seven points. The September condition for this year 12.5 points higher than that of 1893.

The State averages were: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 91; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 84; Missouri, 83.

The principal cause of the decided decline in condition since the last report was excessive rainfall throughout the larger part of the cotton belt, producing too great a growth of weed and checking development of the fruit, also causing shedding, rotten and rust.

The general tenor of reports is: "Too much rain and heat, causing too great growth of weed and too little of fruit."

BURNED HALF A TOWN.

Hundreds Made Homeless by the Reverse of a Criminal Tussle.

To "get even" even for having been charged with crime as is now supposed, a person whose name is for the present withheld fired the village of Dalton, Ohio. Before doing so he disjoined the fire-hose, threw away the wrenches and stopped the reservoir supply-pipe with a piece of carpet.

The town burned like tinder; twenty acres were laid bare and thirty-three structures, including every business block, were destroyed. The total loss amounts to \$250,000 and the insurance is but \$30,000.

The population of the town is 610, and the village is over half destroyed.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The G. A. R. encampment closed at Pittsburg after electing these officers: Commander in Chief, Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois; senior vice-commander, Major A. P. Burchfield, of Pittsburg; junior vice-commander, Charles N. Shupe, New Orleans; surgeon-general, O. W. Weeks, Marion, O.; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. T. H. Haggerty, St. Louis.

Frank Morris, 16 years old, shot and killed Bernard Loker, of Bullskin Township, and fatally wounding Mrs. Loker, after trying to burn the house to conceal the evidence of his crime.

Eugene V. Debs read his report before the Firemen's convention at Harrisburg and explained his actions during the A. R. U. strike.

A tramp entered the home of Mr. John Nolan, at Coal Castle, and secured \$500 in cash and other valuables.

Charles Garrett, of Lebanon, who had been released from the Penitentiary murdered his wife and made his escape.

Owing to a defective rail two engines and a dozen coal cars were wrecked on the Coleraine Mine Road at Beaver Meadow.

The annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened in Pittsburg by Commander Adams, after the delegates had been welcomed by Governor Pattison and Chairman Ripley of the Citizens' Reception Committee. Louisville was selected as the next meeting place.

District Attorney Ingham in opening the case of the Government before the Gettysburg battlefield condemnation jury, said that the United States intended to have the "loop" of the electric road that has been condemned and would pay only a reasonable price therefor.

Coal and iron police made the timely discovery at Lattimer that the only public well in the place had been poisoned by malicious persons. Enough poison was found to kill everybody in the village.

Dennis Howarth, of Chester, says he will prosecute his brothers for attacking him while defending the salt brought by his father.

William Kromet and Michael Butler were convicted at Reading of fighting for a prize at Wernersville.

George Little, 8 years of age, was stolen from his home in Wilkes-Barre by spies.

The parades of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pittsburg and Allegheny, was watched by an immense throng of people and was reviewed by Governor Pattison, Governor McKinley and other distinguished statesmen.

The Democratic State Convention, which met in Harrisburg, nominated Thomas Collins, of Bellefonte, and Henry Meyer, of Allegheny, as candidates for Congressmen-at-Large to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Hannibal K. Sloan and the resignation of J. C. Baehner.

Dennis Howarth was assaulted by his brothers in a Chester lawyer's office while testifying in his father's suit against him.

Montgomery County Republicans nominated Henry Saylor for State Senator and a full ticket at Morristown.

One man was killed and two injured by a mine explosion near Ashland.

Solomon Moliskey, a Polish huckster, was assaulted and robbed at Wilkes-Barre by two unknown men and it is feared he will die.

The case of Dela Green, formerly cashier of the defunct Muncy Bank, was given to the jury at Williamsport.

Beaver Meadow is threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever, caused by polluted water.

Democratic National conferees of the Thirty-fourth District met at Tyrone, but failed to agree on county representation and no nomination was made.

The Naval Veterans had a big parade in Pittsburg and afterwards at business meeting elected Commodore Allen National Commander to succeed Commander Osborn.

The first day's session of the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Harrisburg was devoted to the reading of Grand Master Sargent's reports.

Superintendent Bryden was killed in No. 4 slope near Wilkes-Barre by an explosion of gas.

Ex-Congressman Amerman, slated to oppose Congressman Scrantom in Lackawanna County, and Joseph Bailey, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, have withdrawn.

The auditors of Schuylkill County created a sensation in Pottsville by reporting to the court extravagance in the management of the almshouse.

Clara Johnson, 4 years old, was instantly killed by a train in attempting to cross the railroad tracks at Sunbury.

Morris Van Sicles, of Reading, started to Tuckerton to make arrangements to bury a daughter and was killed by a train while returning home.

John M. Bowman, president of the defunct Muncy Bank, was convicted at Williamsport of intent to deceive the Comptroller of the Currency by swearing to false statements.

SKELETONS FOUND IN A CAVE.

Supposed to Be the Remains of Perished Murderer For Tazie Koney.

Charles Rector and a boy named Morris in exploring a cave near Seven Mile Ford, Va., discovered two skeletons forty feet below the surface. The cave had long been known, but no one had ever ventured to explore it, because of its great depth. The Morris boy was let down by a rope.

When the find was reported a party of citizens went to the cave to investigate further. In all, ten skeletons were taken out, and were adjudged to be the bones of men, women and children.