

THE NEWS.

Miss Maggie Bourne, who rowed her two children was taken into court at Boston for arraignment. She did not plead but talked incoherently, and was finally remanded to jail to be arraigned later. It is believed that she is insane. The bark Beatrice was reported ashore near Sandy Hook. A number of independent oil producers formed a company to compete with the Standard Oil Company. Wm. H. McGrath shot his eight-year old daughter and then killed himself in Philadelphia. Lon. G. Wilson, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Hale county, Alabama, was found dead in bed, having been murdered during the night by robbers. Robert Jones, of South Delta, Pa., was seriously hurt at Herr & Bennett's quarry by the discharge of a blast. Cook's gang No. 2, which held up the southbound cotton train in Arkansas, got about \$25,000. A train on the Sunbury (Pa.) and Lewisburg Railroad struck a sleigh near Sunbury containing 18 people. Two were killed and several badly hurt.

John H. Harvey, of San Francisco, eloped with his stepdaughter. The Bullard Block, in Elizabethtown, N. J., containing three stores and the postoffice were destroyed by fire. Miss Maggie Gill confessed in the police court in New York having killed her mother. Mrs. Bessie Webb Loubridge, wife of Professor Loubridge, of the University of California, committed suicide. The People's Savings Institution of North-east, Pa., made an assignment. The forty boarders at the fashionable boarding house of Ira T. Wilson, of Chicago, narrowly escaped death in the burning building. Bank Examiner Prescott closed the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton, N. Y. The Metcalf Boiler and Engine Works at Shippensburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary origin. Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit court in Philadelphia confirmed the recent sale made by Master Martin P. Gray of the property of the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company. The purchaser is William R. Scott, and the price realized \$350,000. Two daughters of the late George Gary, of Perry Township, O., are reported to be suffering from leprosy. Dr. James Orna Whitney, a noted surgeon and writer on medical topics, died at Pawtucket, R. I. W. G. Mazick, treasurer of the South Carolina and Georgia Railway Company, and Jacob William, an employe, were bearing a bag of money containing \$360 to the railroad office in Charleston, S. C., when they were attacked by two robbers, who fired a pistol at them, seized the bag of money and escaped.

An exposition of one the generators in the works of the Huntingdon (Pa.) Gas Company wrecked the whole structure. Flames from the boiler set fire to the plant, which was totally destroyed. Loss \$12,000; no insurance. Bill Cook was arraigned before Judge Parker in Fort Smith, Kan., and pleaded not guilty to each of the three counts. He is charged with robbery in two counts, and with taking government money in another count. The store of A. S. Thomlinson & Co., and a clothing store adjoining, in Charleston, S. C., was destroyed by fire. The Exchange Bank Building was also damaged. Loss, \$150,000. S. Downing & Son, dry goods dealers at 612 and 615 Fulton street, Brooklyn, have assigned with liabilities at \$40,000. Mr. Downing says the assignment was caused by the hard times, which have been aggravated by the street railway strike.

The stockholders of the Cumberland Valley and Martinsburg Railroad met in Martinsburg and elected officers. The mother of Chief Sposton Horse was burned to death at a ghost dance on the reservation of the Pawnee Indians. The trial of a suit brought by the Mormon Church against the church of Christ at Independence, Mo., to recover possession of certain church property claimed by adherents of the Brigham Young school, was begun in the United States court at St. Louis. Snowstorms and avalanches have done great damage in California. Leander Shutt, of Dunmore, Ky., was knocked in the head on a bridge near Bowling Green, robbed of his money and clothes, and thrown into the river from which he was taken in a dying condition. John Scott, for eighteen years general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, resigned, to take effect February 1. In the joint convention of the West Virginia Legislature Mr. Elkins was elected United States Senator, receiving sixty votes to twenty-nine for Camden and two for Neal. Three children of William Beabach, all under twelve years of age, were burned to death while attempting to start a fire with coal oil in their home at Milldale, Ky. Ex-United States Immigration Inspector Thomas N. Fisher was arrested at Port Townsend, Wash., on a charge of forgery. Joseph P. Flanta, the fugitive magistrate from Nantaimo, who is charged with embezzlement, was arrested in Seattle. Piania says he will return home without extradition papers. The Canadian officials have been notified.

A company of Brooklyn militiamen attacked by strikers fired into the mob, but so far as learned wounded no one badly. Sunday night the trolley wires on many of the Brooklyn lines were cut, and many of the linemen, through sympathy for the strikers, refused to repair them. The fact that eight thousand men were under arms did not deter the strikers from interfering with the running of cars whenever they found an opportunity. Shots fired from a house wounded two policemen. While Richard Gilman was oiling machinery at the Cameron mine near Shamokin, Pa., his clothing was caught in the belt, and he was whirled against the side of the engine room with such force that his brains were battered out. Rufus Stone, residing near Decaturville, Mo., was shot at Zion Church by Lum Farmer. At a religious service Farmer and another party became embroiled when Stone interfered as peace-maker. Farmer drew his pistol and shot Stone in the right side, from the effects of which he died. The grand jury in New York found fifty-two indictments against police officials. Major Henry Gospe died in Salt Lake. It is reported that Colonel Dunn and Thomas Dunn, two Americans, were murdered in Guatemala.

Public Prosecutor Celli was murdered in his private office in Milan, Italy, who stabbed him in the throat. The murderer, who is believed to be an anarchist, was arrested.

OHIO RIVER WRECK.

The Steamer State of Missouri Struck on a Rock.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

The Catastrophe Happened Near Alton, Ind.—Members of the Crew Reach Louisville—Thrilling Tales of the Survivors.

The big New Orleans packet, the State of Missouri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio River near Alton, Ind., and went down in fifty feet of water.

She gave a heavy lurch forward and sank rapidly. Four passengers on the city of Owensboro were picked up on the Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and others remained in a tree many hours until rescued. They were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins county, Ky., and a man named Gregory, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill. The names of the other two could not be learned. Those passengers report that the boat struck a rock near the stern and gave a sudden lurch forward.

A yawl was launched, but so many people crowded into it, fighting for life, that it was soon sunk. As the boat lurched again a second yawl was put off from the sinking boat in which four women and some of the cabin passengers managed to get places. Leathers never swam before but was able to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He says four men drowned near him, but was powerless to act. One chambermaid was picked up by a boat from a farmhouse nearby, and several rescued were picked up further on and taken to Louisville by the steamer Tell City. One yawl that was upset by the frantic passengers was full of women and children, and all are thought to be lost.

There were 15 cabin and 30 deck passengers and a crew of 60 on board. The surviving passengers think that at least 35 were lost. The cabin and upper works of the boat floated away. The City of Owensboro rescued part of the freight from the cabin deck. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down.

At Rockport and Owensboro as well as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skills picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current is too swift for small craft to get far from shore. No names of those drowned can be learned.

THIRTY-FIVE WERE DROWNED. Mr. Leathers thinks that at least 35 people were drowned. He saw four men go under within five feet of him, but the current was so swift he could render no assistance. Mr. Leathers says there were 15 cabin passengers, 30 deck passengers and a crew of 60 on board.

The steamer Tell City, bound for Louisville, took most of the survivors to Louisville.

The current running at the time was at least ten miles per hour. The normal is about five miles. Alton, Ind., where the wreck occurred, is 30 miles from a telegraph station, with almost impassable roads.

The latest information obtainable is to the effect that the only persons lost were rowboats. The number is not believed to be over five.

The boat and cargo will be a total loss. She was valued at \$40,000. Her cabin capacity was 50 rooms and she had a freight capacity of 18,000 tons.

The boat was running about 20 miles an hour, and on account of the swift current she got away from the pilots' control as she was rounding Bullock's Point. She crashed into the rocks and soon went to pieces.

The officers of the Memphis, New Orleans and Cincinnati Packet Line still maintain that the loss of no passengers were lost in the sinking of the State of Missouri. They are not so sure about the crew. The pilots were Jim and Jim Pell, father and son; captain, J. Colon; first mate, Henry Adams; second mate, Amos James, colored.

NATS NO LIVES WERE LOST. CINCINNATI, O.—Commodore Laidley and Captain W. E. officers of the Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, that owned the State of Missouri, insist that they have reports from their officers on the wrecked steamer stating that the boat and entire cargo are a total loss, but they do not believe any passengers were lost. It is impossible to get track of all who reached either bank of the river, but they report that the officers are of the opinion that all the passengers will be accounted for.

One of the pilots telegraphed his family that they had a hard time getting to shore, but that no lives were lost.

DEED OF A MANIAC.

Killed His Two Little Children and Shot Himself Dead.

Edward Rivers, living near Brownsville, Edmondson county, killed his two children, a boy of 6 and a girl of 8 years, and fired a bullet into his own brain. Rivers was addicted to the habitual use of morphine and labored under the delusion that his family, if allowed to live, would become hopelessly insane. At the time of the tragedy the wife was absent from home on a visit, and upon her return the bloody spectacle threw her into convulsions, which imperils her life.

FIVE MEN BURIED IN A MINE.

An Internal Explosion of Powder is the Cause of a Frightful Disaster.

About 11.30 P. M., an explosion occurred at the mines of the Tradewater Coal Company, Sturte, Ky. Five kegs of powder exploded inside the mines, killing five men and two mules and caving the mines in on them. About seventy-five men are now at work digging the men from the debris, and have reached the mules, and they are horribly mangled.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The policy of the administration as to Hawaii was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the United States Senate. The debate was still in progress when the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up and Mr. Turpie (Dem.), of Indiana, spoke against the measure.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the Senate two currency bills were offered. One by Mr. Smith provides for a temporary bond issue pending an investigation by a "monetary commission" composed of senators, members of the House and civilians. Another, by Mr. Jones, provides for a bond issue and a conditional restoration of silver. The two senators urged their respective measures in speeches which received close attention from a well-filled Senate and crowded galleries.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the United States Senate Mr. White spoke in advocacy of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Another chapter to the Hawaiian question was added, Mr. Allen (Pop.), of Nebraska, presenting a resolution for annexation, and Mr. George (Dem.), of Mississippi, making a speech supporting the administration policy. Another new senator, Mr. Pritchard (Rep.), of North Carolina, was sworn in during the day.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—The Senate passed the Nicaragua Canal bill. The vote was 31 yeas, 21 nays. Much interest was shown in the vote. The bill directs the issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua Canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Nicaragua Canal company of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues." An additional \$30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total hundred millions thus issued is to be used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have general supervision of the project.

HOUSE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for five days in the House, was finally passed. It carried \$6,494,820 when reported, but, as passed, the total was considerably augmented, one amendment alone—to pay the first installment for the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet—carrying \$1,650,000. Several important amendments were added to the bill.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the House Mr. Childs, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railway from New York to San Francisco. The remainder of the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Fifty-five pages of the bill in the bill were disposed of without amendment before adjournment.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—The House of Representatives devoted all of its time to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill with such success that at the hour of adjournment it had completed the reading of the bill, except for several unimportant paragraphs, which were temporarily passed over.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was passed by the House in the shortest time so far as known, on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed, the bill carries \$23,125,731. The principal theme of discussion, Mr. Sawyer's proposition to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sawyer's proposition was defeated—74-87—while that of Mr. Coombs was carried without division.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Entertained a Brilliant Gathering.

One of the most important social functions which the President is called upon to perform annually is the dinner given at the White House to the diplomatic corps. The event is magnificent in all its appointments, the State costumes worn by the foreign representatives and their wives making the scene brilliant and distinguished. Thursday night the executive mansion was beautifully decorated while an additional charm was lent by the music of the Marine band. Almost the entire diplomatic corps was entertained at dinner by the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

The following is a complete list of those present: The President and Mrs. Cleveland, the British Ambassador and Lady Paulet; the Ambassador of France; the Ambassador of Italy and Baroness DeFavena; the German Ambassador and Mrs. Carven von Saarna; the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero; the Netherlands Minister; the Turkish Minister; Charge d'Affaires of Colombia; the Minister of Belgium; the Minister of Sweden and Norway; the Minister of Brazil and Mme. Mendonca; the Brazilian Special Envoy, Baron De Rio Branco; the Brazilian Special Envoy, General Cerqueira and Mme. Cerqueira; the Minister of Russia; the Minister of Hayti; the Minister of Spain; Charge d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Senora De Calvo; the Minister of Guatemala and Senora De Laz; Arriga; the Hawaiian Minister; the Minister of Chile and Senora de Gama; the Chinese Minister; and Mrs. Yang; the Argentine Minister and Senora de Zaballos; the Minister of Nicaragua and Mme. Deggusman; the Minister of Denmark; the Minister of Venezuela and Senora Andrade; the Minister of Japan; the Charge d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic; the Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mrs. Hengimuller; Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland; Charge d'Affaires of Portugal; Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham; Senator and Mrs. Sherman; Representative and Mrs. McCreary; Representative and Mrs. Hill; Senator and Mrs. Gray.

NO SLEEP FOR 116 DAYS.

An Indiana Farmer Has Not Lost Consciousness Since September 25.

David Jones, a prosperous farmer living near Elwood, Ind., has had no sleep since September 20. Three years ago he was afflicted in the same way for a period of ninety days, when sleep again returned and he was normal until about September 19 last, when he became restless and could only catch short naps.

On September 25 sleep left him entirely and he says he does not feel that he would ever desire to sleep again. At times he becomes very nervous, but if he lies down and remains quiet for a time he arises much refreshed. He has now been without sleep for 116 days.

TO DREDGE PEARL HARBOR.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Acts Favorably on an Appropriation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized a favorable report on Senator Morgan's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$100,000 for dredging the Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) bar. The amendment was not antagonized by any member of the committee, but was discussed at some length and the importance of the improvement explained by Senator Morgan.

POURED OIL ON THE FIRE.

As a Result Two Children Are Dead and Another is Dying.

The three children of William Beabach were at home alone at Milldale, Ky., a suburb of Covington, two boys and a girl, all under 12 years of age. They undertook to start a fire in the kitchen stove and poured coal oil on the kindling wood. An explosion occurred, and the children were enveloped in flames. When neighbors ran in the two boys were dead and the girl in a dying condition.

A HUNDRED LIVES

Were Wiped Out By An Earthquake in Kuchan, Persia.

SUFFERING OF SURVIVORS.

The Cold Weather Was Intense, and Caused Much Misery Among the Inhabitants.—The Town Had Just Been Rebuilt.

The town of Kuchan, in the province of Khorasan, Persia, which was destroyed by an earthquake fourteen months ago, and which was subsequently rebuilt, was again destroyed by an earthquake shock on Thursday last.

There was at on the previous occasion, great loss of life. One hundred women were in a bath house, were crushed to death by the falling building. The weather is intensely cold and this increases the suffering of the survivors whose houses were destroyed.

Four distinct shocks were felt at Meshed within three days. None of these shocks, however, was of sufficient strength to do any damage.

Kuchan lies at the foot of the Shah Jahan Kan, a mountain 11,600 feet in height. The town, which is about eighty miles north of Meshed, is 3,300 feet above the sea level. It is, or was, an important place, being on the route to Shirvan. The population prior to the earthquake of November 17, 1893, which destroyed every house in the place, was between 20,000 and 25,000.

The official report of the disaster placed the number of persons killed at 12,000, and 50,000 head of cattle perished in the valley at the head of which Kuchan is situated. From November 18 to November 24 there were 109 distinct shocks. It was the first shock that destroyed the town.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

General Stone Reports Gratifying Progress in Several States.

Official reports to the Bureau of Road Inquiry, Washington, show that increased interest is being taken in the good roads movement and that a large proportion of the railroad companies have agreed to further the movement by offering very low rates whenever any general movement is started. General Roy Stone, in charge of the bureau, and who has been spending some weeks attending road conventions in the West as the representative of the Agricultural Department, has returned to Washington. In reviewing the progress of the movement, General Stone said:—

"In Indiana and Missouri active interest is being taken in the movement. In Nebraska there is not much need for general road improvements except in the river countries, owing to the naturally good roads, helped along by the very dry weather. Kansas is interested in the question to make the improvements and the Legislature will undoubtedly take up the matter and make decided changes in legislation.

"Nearly all of the Southern States are taking some steps in road building, either by increased use of convict labor, or by county bonding. Michigan will take some important steps this winter to make its country law more successful. A very energetic movement is in progress in Wisconsin. In New Jersey, State aid probably will be doubled in amount this year. The Massachusetts State Commission has asked for \$1,000,000 to expend in the construction of State roads. There is some opposition to this but the appropriation will be granted.

"General opinion favors convict and tramp labor for road improvement. The main idea is to use State prison convicts in preparing road materials, working in quarries where they can be guarded, and to use tramps, county prisoners and short term convicts in macadamizing roads."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

James B. Church, of Tiverton, R. I., a man 52 years old, tumbled in the river near his home on January 3 at 4 o'clock in the morning. He likes that sort of thing and does it frequently.

Felix Alder, of the New York Ethical Society, recently speaking on the subject of the "Public schools," said the school was the child of democracy. Education in the past was for the few, but not for the many.

Sophie Lyons, a noted female adventurer, now under arrest in St. Louis, takes her situation with equanimity. She threatens to write a book telling all she knows about life in Europe and America. At present she is reading "Trilby."

Senator Willockson has introduced a bill in the Kansas Senate which paces deadly weapons in a position very similar to that occupied by intoxicating liquors. By its provisions no person is permitted to sell weapons of any kind to minors except on written order from the parent or guardian of the child.

Frederick York Powell, who has succeeded Froude as Regius Professor of History at Oxford, took in his youth no particular university honors, but he remained at Oxford coaching and writing and gradually became one of the most useful men at the university. He has more than once acted as deputy to Prof. Freeman.

"Mose" Gunst, who was made a police commissioner of San Francisco by Governor Markham, to the disgust of the decent people, and who has been removed by Governor Budd, is a well-known figure to New Yorkers. He has always spent a part of the Summer at Long Branch, and makes two trips a year to the East, going to Cuba from San Francisco by way of New York. He is a small, thick set, solid man, who seldom smiles, speaks with profound gravity and settles the affairs of the universe with an air of thoughtful finality.

CABLE SPARKS.

Baron Baniy has formed a cabinet for Hungary in which he will act as premier only.

The Argentine cabinet has resigned because the President refused amnesty to political offenders. Senator Tasse, Canadian commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, died after a long illness at Madrid.

The Prussian budget shows a heavy deficit. In the Reichstag the proposal of repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws was discussed.

The German government was questioned in the Reichstag concerning the alleged inadequate protection given Germans abroad.

It is reported again in Mexico City that negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala over the international boundary dispute have come to a complete standstill.

The King of Siam has effected a great reform by issuing a decree appointing a legislative body, but retaining the King's power to legislate alone if necessary.

A general spirit of unrest is felt in New South Wales owing to the depression of trade. The number of unemployed men are daily increasing and trouble is feared.

In the German Reichstag the second reading of the motion to repeal the anti-Jesuit law was passed. The minority included the conservatives, national liberals, imperial party and Freisinnige union.

Frederick Villiers, a London war correspondent accuses Dr. Guerrillero correspondent of the New York Herald, with attempting to have Croceman, correspondent of the New York World, arrested as a Chinese spy.

It is reported in Berlin that Prince Lobanoff-Rotovski, Russian ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed ambassador to Germany in succession to General Count von Schouvaloff, recently appointed Governor of Warsaw.

PANIC REIGNS IN PEKIN.

Chinese Peace Envoys Ordered to Expell Negotiations.

A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says: "The Japanese movement on Wei Hai Wei has caused a panic in Tien Tsin and Peking. The Chinese peace envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations with the Japanese Government. Japanese cruisers are watching both channels at Wei Hai Wei. The siege trains move slowly, the roads being covered with snow.

A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai states that the Chinese peace envoys made applications to the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation to Japan, and will sail on January 26. They will be transferred to a Japanese steamer at Shimonoeki.

San Francisco, Cal.—The steamer Peru arrived at 6 P. M. bringing Yokohama news to January 5th, and Tokio news to January 8th. Under date of January 2 the Japan Gazette says:—

"We understand that no attempt will be made to reach Peking this winter. The reason is obvious, but it will never do to allow the army to remain idle or permit the national enthusiasm to cool through a passive policy. Hence it is reported that it has been decided to capture Wei-hai-wei. If it was not for the bad weather this diversion would not be attempted, as the Chinese fleet is afraid to fight, and Wei-hai-wei is no obstacle to a march on the capital. But since forward movements of any magnitude are at present impossible the value of capturing Wei-hai-wei is easily comprehensible. Before the end of January we believe Hal-hai-wei ought to be in Japanese hands."

Writing under date of January 8, the United Press correspondent at Tokio says:—

"In addition to two first-class fortresses and a dock yard with all appliances as well as a great tract of territory, China has lost in the present war fighting ships aggregating 13,346 tons and valued at 11,600,000 yen (five and one-half million gold dollars). Of these vessels three were captured by the Japanese. The rest sunk or burned. Among other spoils taken by the Japanese are 607 cannon, 7,400 stand of rifles, 2,601,741 rounds of cannon ammunition, 77,438,783 rounds of small arm ammunition, 16,367 Koku of rice, spears and coils to the amount of one million yen, 3,326 tents, eighteen sailing ships and steamers, and a quantity of other things, the value of the whole, including the fortresses and dock yard being about eighty million yen."

The bondsman of ex-banker Rockefeller, from whom the city of Wilkes-Barre secured a verdict of \$52,000 for interest on bonds will carry their case to the Supreme Court.

The United Miners' Executive Board in session at Pottsville, approved Senator Coyne's bill providing for a State department of mining.

In the Fair-White Judicial contest at Indiana some sensational testimony regarding the purchasing was heard.

Ex-Steward Elijah Emerick, formerly of the Schuylkill County Almshouse, was placed on trial at Pottsville on charges of immorality.

Congressman Sipe, at Washington, said that he did not believe the inquiry into the affairs of Collector Kearns, at Pittsburg, would result seriously for that official.

Mrs. David Cornish, of Reading, savagely attacked Annie Cooper with a razor.

A damage suit for \$5,000 was begun at Lebanon by James S. Ewing against John Birkinbine for the death of the plaintiff's son.

The Harrisburg Committee on to protect that city's water supply met and took steps toward preventing further pollution of the Susquehanna River.

The suit in equity of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company against the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad Company over the negotiation of bonds was begun at Carlisle.

LORD CHURCHILL DEAD.

He Will Be Buried at Bladon Church, Near Blenheim.

Lord Randolph Churchill died in London at 6 o'clock. Winston Churchill, the eldest son, said the death of his father was peaceful and painless.

During the morning a private funeral service for the family only was held at the Churchill residence on Grosvenor Square. The body will be interred at Bladon Church, near Blenheim, where the two younger brothers of the deceased are buried.

The mother of the late Lord Churchill, Frances Ann Emily, Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, is seriously ill.

Reports of the battle between the Italians and Abyssinians in Egypt show that the losses were heavy.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Senate resolution for a legislative inquiry into the management of the Norristown Insane Asylum was referred by the House to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

E. K. Smith, the Columbia banker, was placed on trial at Lancaster charged with embezzlement.

Pittsburg bankers met and launched a financial scheme designed to remedy the present depression.

It is semi-officially announced that the Carnegie Company will undertake the making of heavy guns at its Homestead plant.

In the suit at Carlisle between the Cumberland Valley and the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad is witnesses testified that the leading road has been permitted to absorb freight traffic belonging to the Cumberland Valley Road.

State Senator William Flinn, leader of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature, will be asked to resign, it is said, because he advocates the Greater Pittsburg bill.

Senator Gobin will introduce a resolution in Harrisburg for an investigation of charges of mismanagement at the Norristown Insane Asylum.

All the mines in the Pittsburg district now in operation are paying fifty-five cents per ton for mining, the lowest rate that has been paid for years.

Both branches of the Legislature held busy sessions at Harrisburg and several bills finally passed the House. A bill was introduced by Mr. Ritter to appropriate \$500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

Chester and Delaware county farmers met at West Chester and proposed various amendments to the new tuberculosis law before the Legislature.

Ex-Steward Emerick of the Schuylkill County Almshouse was found guilty as indicted by a court jury at Pottsville. Application was made for a new trial.

The Fair-White judicial contest trial was reopened at Indiana and various witnesses stated that they had been paid to vote for White.

The suicide of Geo. A. Lowman at Wilkes-Barre, is said to have been due to his inability to keep up the premiums on his life insurance policy.

Twelve hundred employes of the Carnegie Company attended a meeting at Homestead to discuss another organization.

A sleigh was overturned in a Hazleton runaway and twenty children were thrown out and injured.

Patrick Campbell, a veteran, was badly beaten at Norristown by a gang of toughs whom he sheltered from the weather.

The chief of Police of Scranton confiscated and burned \$2,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia.

The dead body of an unknown man was found on the wayside near Mountville. He had a bullet hole in his head and his hand grasped a revolver.

Five puddling furnaces of the Lebanon Rolling Mills shut down indefinitely, owing to the fact that the mills have too great a supply of iron on hand.

The placing of a washery at the culm banks of the abandoned Kalmia Colliery in Porter Township by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, gives employment to about seventy-five hands.

The flywheel at the power house of the East Harrisburg Passenger Railway, burst and threw a portion of the roof. The loss is about \$6,000. Traffic was suspended for about three hours.

John L. Lippert, aged about 35 years, a freight brakeman on the Northern Central Railroad, was thrown from a box car in his train near York Haven, and the car wheels crushed his head in a jelly. The remains were sent to his home in Baltimore.

A freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Audearied, near Hazleton, was carried down by the sinking of the earth over some mine workings. Fifty cars went into the hole and were wrecked. No one was hurt.

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