

## THE NEWS.

Mrs. Helena Seims, of Hoboken, N. J., died of a broken heart.—The Portland (Ore.) Cold Storage Warehouse was burned. Loss \$75,000.—Several towboats and barges were sunk in the Ohio River near East Liverpool, O., by the ice.—A cool deal of silver is being shipped from the United States to Japan.—Rev. H. W. Harris, of Oakland, Cal., has gone on the stage.—George Magee was hanged at Frankfort, Ky.—At a fight at Kimball, W. Va., four persons were seriously wounded, and Frank Mournot was killed.—Bill Tom Hatfield was killed on Short Pole Creek, W. Va.—The Nebraska legislature has decided to pay bee-sugar producers five dollars a ton.—Harry Hill, who murdered Matthew Akesson, of Cass county, Neb., was hanged at Plattsmouth, Neb.—Fire at Norfolk, Neb., destroyed the Reno Hotel and other property. Damage \$75,000.—William H. Wallace, an old railroad man in the service of the Consolidated Road, retired from active service.—The firm of Waxelbaum & Son, dry goods merchants at Macon, Ga., went into the hands of a receiver.—Joe Dean, a murderer, was hanged in Fairburn, Ga. The rope broke, and he was swung off the scaffold the second time. Five thousand people tore down the fence surrounding the gallows and witnessed the execution.

Clarence Watts was accidentally shot and instantly killed in Chicago by Max Brunn.—The work of constructing branch lines of the Mexican International Railroad from Monclova, Mexico, to Sierra Mojaca, and from Beata to Monterrey has been suspended.—Mrs. Josephine Light, colored, aged twenty-two years, who was bitten, in Trenton, N. J., by a dog last December, and who was taken with convulsions a few days ago, died of hydrophobia.—It is stated that three of the most prominent sewing machine companies have already entered into the proposed sewing machine combination, and are now prepared to buy out absolutely the plant of a fourth company.—S. B. Kissell, a leading dry goods merchant of Carleisle, Pa., assigned with liabilities of eleven thousand dollars.—George Weaver and his wife, an old couple living alone on a farm near Troy, Ohio, were burned to death in their dwelling.—A freight train on the Nickel Plate Road, near Linden, O., ran down a horse and carriage containing a party of four persons, two of whom were killed, and the others badly wounded.

Edward Kahley, a wealthy farmer near Giltgarden, Hunterdon county, N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself to an apple tree in the rear of his house. He was sixty years old. The reason for the act is unknown.—The Charleston, S. C., police force seized the schooner Carolina, which was loaded with contraband whiskey.—The grand jury indicted ex-County Auditor Van Auker, of Mason City, Ia., for forgery of the public records. He had a dispute with the county board over fees, and it is charged that to make good his case he altered the records.—An attempt to rob the overland express at Slaus Pass, Arizona, failed because the robbers made a mistake in cutting off the wrong car.—The coroner's jury in Ashland, Pa., returned a verdict that Mrs. Edward Welsh was murdered by some unknown person. Her husband is under arrest.—In an explosion of molten metal at the furnace of the Shenango Steel Company, in Newcastle, Pa., James O'Brien, Jeremiah Sullivan were probably fatally burned, while Matthew Cusick and six others were painfully injured. The accident was caused by an imperfect bush plate, which burned out.

An explosion of gas wrecked the coal mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company near Cerrillos, N. M., and forty or more men were entombed.—A fire in the heart of the West Side factory district of Chicago destroyed several buildings, and caused panics among working women and children. In a rush of children from the Lancaster caramel factory a number were terribly crushed and maimed. The property loss exceeds \$600,000.—The board of managers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Savannah, which has the lease of the hall in Masonic Temple in which ex-Priest Slattery lectured, narrowly escaped the fury of a mob, canceled the contract for the hall with Slattery. The association declared that this action was taken as Slattery's language was calculated to incite riot and endanger lives.—The small-pox scare in Hot Springs, Ark., has driven hundreds of people away from that resort.—Fire which broke out in the B. McKieles drug store at Bath Beach, Long Island, has destroyed business and residence property to the value of \$50,000.

## COTTON-GROWERS.

### The Raising of the Staple Product Is No Longer Profitable.

During the fifty-third Congress the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry was authorized by the Senate to make an inquiry upon the existing depression in farm products, and Senators George, Bate and Proctor were selected as a sub-committee to take in hand the portion of the inquiry concerning the depressed price of cotton. The committee addressed a circular containing inquiries to a large number of farmers in each of the cotton states.

The answers to these inquiries, the committee say, show that generally the financial condition of farmers is bad, a very large percentage insolvent, and that very few, indeed, are substantially increasing in the possession of property, and that even these few are such as raise their own supplies and produce cotton only as a surplus.

The replies also demonstrate that with the price prevailing in the years 1891, 1892, 1893 in nearly every part of the cotton-producing region the cost of production equaled, if it did not exceed, the value of the cotton raised, a condition that applied even to the small farmers who raised their crops by their own labor, and the conditions have grown worse instead of better since. Indeed, they say "there is a general consensus of opinion that cotton cannot, except under the most favorable circumstances, be raised profitably for less than 8 cents per pound, nor without loss under 7 cents."

Tax health of the Carr's brother, Grand Duke George, who is suffering from pulmonary trouble, is said to be effected by the severe winter of Russia. His condition is said to be alarming.

## RIOT IN SAVANNAH.

### Ex-Priest Slattery Protected by the Military.

### TROOPS GUARDING THE CITY

#### The Windows of the Hall Demolished by Bricks and Many Persons Hurt by Flying Missiles.

A despatch from Savannah, Ga., says: The entire white military force of the city was called out in consequence of an attack by a mob upon the Masonic Temple, in which ex-Priest Slattery delivered a lecture on the Roman Catholic Church.

The announcement of the intended lecture led to the circulation of a petition appealing to Mr. Herman Myers, mayor of the city, to refuse to permit it on the ground that disorder would result. The mayor and city attorney told the committee which presented the petition that they had no power to abridge the right of free speech, and advised those who would be offended by the lecture to remain away from the hall.

Mayor Myers issued instructions to Chief of Police McDermott to have the entire available police force on hand at Masonic Temple. Fifteen policemen were stationed inside the hall and thirty others were massed in front.

By 8 o'clock a mob of over fifteen hundred surrounded Masonic Temple. In the hall was an audience of about four hundred persons, including a number of ladies.

The lecturer had hardly begun before bricks and cobble-stones began to rain on the windows. The police had closed all the heavy inside shutters. This saved those inside from injury, only two or three persons being injured by flying glass.

The rest of the police force was called out and fifty officers were soon in front of the hall. The mob made rushes to secure an entrance, but was driven back time after time by the police.

Before 9 o'clock the mob had grown to probably between three and four thousand people. Window after window in the Masonic Temple was crashed. Cries of "Kill him," "Down with Slattery," "Death to the renegade," were heard. Chief McDermott summoned the mayor.

The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock, and it was apparent that it meant the loss of many lives for the lecturer and the audience to leave the hall.

Upstairs a number of members of secret organizations, who had cheered Slattery's declaration that he belonged to them, had gathered around the ex-priest to defend him as they left the hall. A number, it is evident, had come armed in anticipation of such trouble.

Outside Mayor Myers and Col. William Garrard were in consultation. The mob hissed at the police and hooted at their orders to disperse.

The military alarm, eleven taps on all fire bells in the city, was sent in, but when it sounded the mob decided it. Bring on your military," some of the leaders shouted, "To hell with them; they can't save Slattery."

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted under command of Major Midrim, were the first to respond. The organization contained thirty men in all.

Soon after the tramp of the other militia was heard and four companies of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under command of Col. Garrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

By order of the mayor, the Guards formed in two single lines and charged the mob with fixed bayonets in hopes of breaking it. The mob was shoved back slowly, but refused to break, and occasional rocks were thrown at the hall. The mob was silent and defiant and apparently determined.

Six companies from the First Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, came up soon afterwards, making eleven companies on the ground.

In the hall the audience was still penned up. Some of the women were crying, and those who ventured to glance out did so at the risk of a broken head.

The military were deployed so as to drive the mob back and form a hollow square about the hall.

When a consultation of the commanding officers and mayor was held, Capt. J. H. Dillon, one of the most prominent Catholics of the city, tendered his services as a peace-maker. He brought Vice-General Caffery, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Becker to the scene of trouble.

Vice-General Caffery addressed a portion of the mob. "This man Slattery," said he, "can do your church no harm. You are bringing disgrace upon your religion by your conduct. It can meet with but condemnation. I plead with you to disperse and go home. Do not render it necessary to shed blood."

A few of those he addressed shook the vice-general by the hand and left, but the majority stood still.

Major Midrim and others urged the mob to disperse, but to no purpose. With double line of soldiers a block was formed, and while the rest of the militia kept the crowd back nearly all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

Slattery was escorted to the Pulaski Hotel by police and military. Later his wife was taken there in a carriage.

The crowd dwindled away, but the military was still on duty at midnight.

More trouble is feared, though prominent Catholics are trying to allay the excitement. Several policemen were so injured that they were sent home. Several of the military were wounded by being struck by stones.

Slattery's manager was knocked senseless with a sandbag.

M. Auguste Vacqueri, a well-known French literateur and editor-in-chief of the *Rappel*, a radical republican organ, is dead, aged seventy-two years. He was the author of a number of works of prose, poetry, and also wrote several dramas.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. A financial discussion was narrowly avoided upon the item appropriating \$100,000 as expenses of this government in participating in an international monetary conference. By a vote of 49 to 16 the Senate decided to consider the proposition to pay sugar bounty for the crop of 1894. At 6:10 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8 P. M. At the evening session private bills were passed.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief interest of the day's debate centered around the debate upon the debt-certificate plan proposed by Mr. Gorman. After it had been debated by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Mills, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hill, and other Senators, it was withdrawn by Mr. Gorman. There was further consideration of the civil sundry appropriation bill.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate the sundry civil appropriation bill was passed, including the \$5,300,000 for sugar bounty and the provision for the representation of the United States at an international monetary conference. The deficiency appropriation bill was reported. The civil sundry bill was amended to include an appropriation of \$125,000 for the Tennessee Exposition. A night session of the Senate was held, at which Mr. Chandler consumed the greater part of the time in discussing elections in several Democratic States.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate many bills of local importance were passed. Mr. Chandler on a resolution was adopted for a committee of inquiry as to the advisability of a joint commission with Great Britain to adjust claims growing out of the Berlin conference. An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to appropriate \$4,500,000 to pay Bering sea claims, in accordance with the President's recommendation, was rejected. It was required that the work of the eleventh census be completed before July 1 next. The general deficiency bill was passed. Private session bills which there was no objection considered.

### HOUSE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—In the House of Representatives the chief feature of interest was the discussion of the labor arbitration bill, which was passed. The conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill was withdrawn.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—In the House there was opposition to the joint resolution providing for the importation of goods in bond from the United States through the free zone of Mexico. It was agreed that the importation be prohibited. An agreement was reported as having been reached by conference in the pension appropriation bill.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the House fifty-four bills passed by the Senate were disposed of. The House passed the bill authorizing the Washington and Marlboro' Railroad, to improve and extend its tracks into the District of Columbia, was passed. The House insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate provision in the consular and diplomatic bill for a cable to Hawaii. The President's veto of the bill for a pension for Hiram Ibea was sustained. Several measures relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the House of Representatives there was a general contest for the passage of private bills. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was sent to conference. The bill to add two criminal sections to the interstate commerce act was defeated. The bill designed to preserve fur seals in Bering Sea was passed. The anti-lottery bill Virginia \$151,906 as her share of the direct tax of 1861, less \$27,328, the amount hereof paid by the government. At 5:21 P. M. the House took a recess until 8 P. M. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

## DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

There is serious danger of an epidemic of small-pox at St. Louis.

Charles Ansony and Louis Basam, aged 9 and 11, respectively, broke through the ice and were drowned in the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

An air chopper leaving from a city water main tank in Fifth avenue, Chicago, flooding the basements of a number of business houses, and damaging stock to the amount of \$10,000.

A wood chopper named John C. Warner, his wife and three children were found frozen to death in their cabin in the Beurtout Mountains, in Missouri, a few days ago. The discovery was accidentally made by a hunter.

First Lieutenant Fremont P. Peck, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, was killed on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, by the bursting of the breech of a Hotchkiss rapid firing gun.

An explosion of gas occurred in the West Bear Ridge Colliery, at Mahoning Plane, Pa., and six miners were killed and four seriously burned. Five of the victims were entombed until their bodies were subsequently recovered.

A passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad jumped the track and was wrecked seven miles west of Huntington, W. Va. John Adkins, of Wayne county, was killed outright, and an unknown woman from Pottery, Mich., was probably fatally injured. Engineer Jackson and Fireman Ganz were seriously hurt.

A freight wreck occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indiana Railroad at Labanon Junction, Ohio. "Conductor Chas. Hurless, of Dayton, went with the wreckage into the ditch. He lay pinned and partly submerged in water for nearly two hours. While the work of rescue was in progress the wreck caught fire and the flames were burning fiercely about the imprisoned conductor at the moment of his rescue.

## MINERS SUFFOCATED.

### Twenty-Six Men Have Lost Life in a New Mexico Coal Pit.

A special to the *Morning Democrat* says: "White Ash coal mines, three miles from Cerrillos, were the scene of a terrible explosion. Thirty-seven men were working in four levels when the disaster occurred. "Eleven of these have so far been rescued, all in a dying condition. The remaining 26 have doubtless perished. Over a dozen dead bodies have been recovered.

"The scenes at the identification of the wounded and dead were heartrending. The miners all are married men. When the news of the disaster spread wives and children hurried from W. do and Madrid. Not until evening were searchers able to descend owing to the poisonous vapors. In the course of half an hour several dead bodies were sent up. Then it was feared not a soul of the 37 had escaped, but the eleven were found alive.

## CABLE SPARKS.

Dr. Huiko, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is dead.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang is said to be plotting to secure the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China.

The students of Toronto University have refused to attend lectures because a professor has been dismissed.

Unusual honors were shown to the memory of Minister Gray when his remains left Mexico for Indianapolis.

The report of a possible war between Chili and Argentina over a boundary dispute is declared to have no foundation.

The Khedive of Egypt has signed a marriage contract with his favorite slave, who recently gave birth to a girl.

Patrick Higgins, who was for a long time the go-between for the advanced section of the Fenians in England and America, died in Liverpool.

A bill will be submitted to the Japanese Parliament asking for the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the expenses of carrying on the war against China.

The new United Service Institute in Whitehall, London, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in the presence of a most distinguished company.

The Appeal Court at Brussels has upheld the judgment against Mr. Lee, an American, who claims that he is the inventor of the new Belgian army rifle.

It is stated at Rio Janeiro that a new international loan of 100,000,000 francs will be arranged for the purpose of redeeming the Brazilian paper currency.

The bill to repeal the law which expelled the Jesuits from Germany passed the Reichstag. It is thought, however, that the Bundesrath will not sanction the measure.

Arrangements have been completed between France and Portugal for the conveyance to and treatment in the hospital at Mozambique of French soldiers who may be wounded during the Madagascar campaign.

Mr. J. Foster Rhodes, of Chicago, has been knighted by King Carlos, of Portugal, receiving the decoration of the Order of Christ of Portugal. Mr. Rhodes had extended courtesies to the Portuguese World's Fair commissioner.

## ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MR. T. Z. LESTER and Mr. John R. McLean contended for one of the boxes for the opera season at Washington. Mr. Lester finally got the box at a cost of \$850.

R. F. BACHMAN, an early pioneer capitalist and citizen of Los Gatos, Cal., who died recently, was one of a party to discover the Yosemite Valley in March, 1854.

Rev. Amos Kenworthy, of Knightstown, Indiana, is a friend, but not of the Eastern Branch, as he believes in revivals. He has also the reputation of a prophet. He is now conducting a revival in Cleveland.

The Duke of Westminster has become President of the British national trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty. Mrs. F. Talbot has presented to the English people, through the trust, a beautiful sea cliff at Barmouth, North Wales.

MR. KAYS, a well-known watchmaker of Chicago, is the owner of a clock the works of which are on the inside of an ordinary wine bottle and the dial is set obliquely on the top of the bottle. There is quite a mystery attached to this curious toy. Several years ago it floated to the shore from Lake Michigan.

Edward E. Hale's remark that there has not been a good Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard since Oliver Wendell Holmes' in 1835 is generally indorsed. The Boston Herald recalls Bret Harie's extraordinary performance approaching the ridiculous in this line, when fresh from the applause of Truthful James and Ah Sin, he read some very frivolous verses before his august audience.

Governor James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, is in Washington. He is a tall, dignified gentleman of pleasing address and is recognized one of the best lawyers in the State. Governor Clarke came East to try to effect a final settlement between the United States Government and the State of Arkansas in the matter of certain claims each holds against the other growing out of the sale of a lot of swamp lands years ago.

HARRIS LOYD, the representative of the Central Labor Union, of Boston, is a clean cut and very intelligent-looking man of anywhere from 40 to 50 years of age. He wears gold-bowed glasses, shaves his face clean, has a bald head, and is never at loss for a pertinent question or answer when he goes before a legislative committee.

Miss Elizabeth Coleridge, who died a few weeks ago at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, where she has passed the whole of her life, was a niece of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and a second cousin of England's late Lord Chief Justice. Miss Coleridge, who was an accomplished artist and a clever woman, had the culture and literary tastes for which nearly all the members of her family have been noted.

## A BANK BLOWN UP.

### Burglars Wrecked a Building at Griswold, but Got Nothing.

A terrific explosion wrecked the First National Bank, of Griswold, Ia. Burglars had blown up the building, but the excited crowds that hurried to the place found, on cleaning away the wreckage, that the contents of the burglar proof vaults were intact.

A spirited fight between the bank robbers and local authorities occurred, in which several persons were shot. Officers had been notified to watch for the men who robbed the Griswold Bank. Deputy Sheriff O'Brien with Sheriff Hooker and Officers Peterson and Warre arrested a suspect. Just as they reached the Court House, two men who had been following the party commenced firing at the officers. Presenting their guns, the officers returned the fire, the prisoner and the two strangers separating from the officers and shooting as they ran.

For some minutes the fusillade was kept up, citizens and other officers joining in the battle, which had become general all along the line, until the desperadoes were overcome and two of them placed under arrest and taken to jail, where they gave their names as John Reilly and James Wilson.

## EIGHTEEN YEARS.

### Charles A. Morganfield Found Guilty as Charged.

### JURY AGREES IN 10 MINUTES

#### Three of Them Were in Favor of the Death Penalty—The Prisoner Receives the Verdict Coolly.

A despatch from Fredericksburg, Va., says:—With a cigar in his hand and a smile on his thin roofer Morganfield looked into his stern and solemn faces of twelve jurors and learned his fate—guilty as charged in indictment, with a punishment of eighteen years in the penitentiary. The jury was out only about ten minutes, and on the first ballot arrived at a unanimous conclusion.

It was about 4:30 when court reopened to receive the verdict, and the prisoner was hurried in on his cot. The court-room was armed, and for once it was unnecessary for Sheriff Kennedy to wave his hat and yell, "Be silent, gentlemen!"

"Have you arrived at a verdict?" inquired Clerk Bryan after the jury had taken their places.

"We have," was the response.

"Look upon the prisoner, gentlemen of the jury. Is he guilty or not?"

"Guilty!" spoke up several of the jurors promptly. The verdict was then handed up and read, and it was all over. When the punishment was announced some person in the rear of the room gave vent to a long shrill whistle and was sharply reprimanded by the court.

MORGANFIELD WAS UNCONCERNED.

Morganfield was not visibly affected when he learned his fate, but gazed thoughtfully toward the water-stained ceiling of the little courtroom and an instant later was puffing away at his cigar as though nothing had happened.

Senator Little was on his feet in an instant and moved that the verdict be set aside. The motion was not argued, but was promptly overruled by the court. Notice of appeal was then entered; ninety days' time being asked to prepare the bill of exceptions, during which judgment was to be suspended.

The Circuit Court meets April 5, and Judge Ashton granted the intervening time for preparation. When the prisoner was sentenced, and was asked the customary question whether there was any reason why sentence should not be imposed, Morganfield turned on his cot, and in a clear distinct voice told the court that he had gone into the trial weak in mind and body, and without preparation, and that he had not expected to be tried so soon.

Judge Ashton pronounced the sentence, closing his address by congratulating the convicted man upon his lucky escape from the gallows. He said he thought the prisoner had been ably defended, and could see no reason for reopening the case. Morganfield was then remanded to the custody of the Fredericksburg authorities.

Attorney White asked for a continuance in the other four cases against Morganfield, and the court entered the order against the objections of Col. Day and Senator Little. On six days of this term remain and the judge said he was thoroughly fatigued, and presumed counsel were similarly affected.

## CALLED TO THE CABINET.

### William L. Wilson to be Postmaster-General.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: State—William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to be Postmaster-General; Louis M. Buford, of Illinois, to be Consul of the United States at Paso del Norte, Mexico; D. B. Spagnoli, of California, to be Consul of the United States, at Milan, Italy.

Interior—John H. Brickerstein, of Pennsylvania, and Arthur P. Greeley, of New Hampshire, (now principal examiners in the Patent Office), to be examiners-in-chief in the Patent Office.

The fact that President Cleveland intended to appoint Mr. Wilson to the position has been known for several days to the most intimate friends of Mr. Wilson and to Mr. Wilson himself. The selection is one which the President made of his own motion without any urging from Mr. Wilson's friends, and largely in recognition of the member's services in leading the tariff fight in the House.

No member has been on more intimate terms with the President than has been the chairman of the ways and means committee, and his speeches in the House have always been understood to voice the opinion of the administration. It was noted that Mr. Wilson's speech on the amendment to the post-office bill to compel railway clerks to live at the end of their routes—perhaps the last speech he will make as a Congressman—was an earnest plea to support the Postmaster-General.

No man in Congress has a greater personal popularity among members of both parties than Mr. Wilson.

## AWAKE FOR FIVE MONTHS.

### David Jones Went 133 Days and Nights Without Sleep—He Is Improving.

David Jones, a wealthy farmer, residing near Elwood, Ind., fell on the night of September 23rd last to sleep, and from that time on, night after night, could not get any rest. He lost a few pounds of flesh, but was able to continue work.

Noted medical men vainly tried to afford him relief. Last Friday night he began to feel drowsy and that night slept half an hour. He has since been sleeping a little each night and it is now thought that he soon will be all right again.

He went 133 days and nights without sleep. Three years ago he went thirty days and nights. He has lost only ten pounds during the long sleepless period now apparently at an end.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Commissioners of Lancaster county have just successfully completed the re-issuing of the county's 4 per cent. bonds with a new loan bearing 3½ per cent interest. The new loan will be taken almost wholly by the present holders. There is only one other county in the State whose bonds bear less than 4 per cent interest.

Judge Reed and other Philadelphians appeared before the Judiciary General Committee on behalf of truer civil service.

At the commencement of the Indian School at Carlisle, twenty graduates received diplomas.

The East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church convened at Schuylkill Haven, Bishop Dubs presiding.

Over 120 ministers attended the opening meeting of the fifty-seventh annual session of the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association at Pottstown.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Johnston was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. A man was killed by a falling wall.

Joseph Schute, a well-to-do resident of Stauffer, is charged, fired a bullet into his wife's side, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Schute and his wife quarreled a few days ago and she left him to go to her mother. He followed her, and when she refused to go with him, shot her. Schute has been arrested.

The Chicago syndicate owning the Gettysburg trolley line, has accepted the proposition of the Government to remove the line from certain parts of the battlefield.

The Monongahela River miners met at Monacaheia City and decided to strike for 69 cents a ton for mining.

The State Sabbath Association conference opened at Newville.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg railroad coal operators and the bituminous operators, held in Pittsburg, it was agreed to act in concert henceforth.

Ground was broken at McKeesport for an addition to the Sterling Steel works to consist of a twelve and eight inch mill. The company has received an order from Japan for heavy projectiles.

Roland Haldeman, of Tamques, has constructed a tiny cabinet table in which there are 2,533 places. The wood used in this piece of furniture is ebony, sycamore, mahogany and black walnut and are all so closely wedged together that it is hardly possible to tell where they are joined. Mr. Haldeman built it after working hours.

Ex-Superintendent of Banking Krumpholtz issued an itemized statement at Harrisburg, showing the conditions of institutions under the supervision of the department on November 31, 1894.

Mr. O'Grady, at Mount Washington, near Pittsburg, fell eighty feet, and saved his life by grasping the limbs of a tree.

A movement is on foot to provide for drainage in the coal regions near Hazleton by driving a tunnel five miles long.

Richard Flynn, an election reverend, in East Butler township, Schuylkill county, charged that Michael and John Carley and Patrick Maloney elected him from a voting room.

The large safe in the Reekel Centre post office at Quinterstown was blown open by burglars and robbed of about fifty dollars worth of postage stamps. The papers were scattered all around the floor. A heavy sledge hammer and a lantern were left behind by the thieves.

Collector Edward P. Kearns, of Pittsburg, was removed from office by President Cleveland and Edward A. Bigler, of Clearfield, appointed in his place.

Railroad coal operators met at Pittsburg. President Robbins agreed to retire for the sake of harmony.

The Legislative Committee visited the Wernerville Hospital and investigated the charges of cruelty preferred against the employees of that institution.

Elizabeth Somerson, an 11-year old daughter of Robert Somerson, of Smock Station, was the victim of a fatal burning. Her parents were away and she started to go to a neighbor's before daylight, lighting her way with a pit lamp. In some way her clothing caught fire. When she reached the house of William Louther she fell down unconscious on the floor. Every shred of clothing was burned from her body. Death came in a few hours.

Mrs. William Derk, of Shamokin, died in the opera house while awaiting the raising of the curtain before the first act. She was immediately removed to her home. Her death is attributed to heart failure. Her husband caught her in his arms when she was stricken.

The double residence on the corner of Shenando and Reno streets, Sharon, was completely destroyed by a natural gas explosion which resulted from igniting of accumulated gas in the cellar. The residence was occupied by John Ashton and family and Daniel Bryson and family. The injured are John Ash on, severely burned about the face and body, may die; Jean Bryson, burned about the face and hand; Miss Grace Ashton, burned a red one finger almost blown off; Mrs. Daniel Bryson, Mrs. John Ashton and Miss Minnie Ashton were slightly injured. All the walls of the house are down on several of the inmates were blown out on the street.

## ONE SHOT TOO MANY.

### Nineteen Bullets Struck His Breast: Plate, but the Last Passed Below It.

William Haverty was shot and fatally injured at Engel's Pavilion, Chicago, by Professor Alfred Blackhoff, an alleged champion rifle shot of the world. The man was performing the human target act. Haverty, who was acting as Blackhoff's assistant, had a steel plate over his breast.

Blackhoff fired twenty shots at the steel plate, "ringing the bell" nineteen times. At the twentieth shot Haverty sank to the floor crying, "My God I'm shot." One of the bullets had entered his stomach below the plate. At the hospital it was said he could not live. Blackhoff was arrested.

The strike at the Greylock Mills, North Adams, Massachusetts, is ended, the operatives having voted to return to work at the old scale of wages.