

THE NEWS.

Two hundred miners at the Chamber's coal works at Elm Grove, Pa., went on strike. Fire destroyed the Spring Grove match factory in York, Pa. Sixty houses, the United States court-house, jail and several churches were burned at Ardmore, I. T. Judge Goff, of the United States Court, granted an order restricting the supervisor of registration of Highland county, S. C., from exercising the functions of his office, which case will bring to a square test the registration laws of South Carolina. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopted a resolution for the appointment of a legislative committee to visit upon the operators of the anthracite mines and request them to so arrange matters as to give their men more work. Several large operators in the Clearfield mining district have agreed to restore the mining rates to those in effect a year ago, providing the other operators do the same. Mrs. Della Parnell, the aged mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was found on a roadside near her home unconscious, and bleeding from a wound on her head. It is supposed that she was assaulted by tramps. Charles Smith, a negro tough, and Webster Ivaca, a young Indian, have been sentenced to hang by the United States Court in Fort Smith, Ark., with Cherokee Bill, on June 25. Smith killed two men at Muskogee during the fair last fall. He has been tried for three murders, but was convicted of manslaughter in two cases. He is a gambler, and the friend and adviser of Cherokee Bill's mother. Isaacs and another Indian killed Mike Cushing, a pedler, near the Saline Courthouse just after the close of the Cherokee payment. They robbed and buried his body. Judge Showalter vacated the restraining order in the Siegel-Cooper injunction suit in Chicago involving the income tax law, and set a hearing for two weeks later. He said the order had been imprudently entered. Albertus Keller, aged seventeen years, died of concussion of the brain at his home near Hanover, Pa., the result of being struck by a pitched ball while playing baseball. Anthony Comstock raided a printing office in York, Pa., and seized some immoral literature. Logan E. Wood was shot from an ambush near Covington, Ky. At Pittsburg William Dean was killed in an elevator, and Harry Goshen was badly hurt. At Cleveland Alexander Turk shot and killed his sweetheart, Julia Fallon, and then killed himself. Rev. J. C. Reed, the Baptist minister who is on trial for attempting to rob the First National Bank of East Portland, Oregon, last February, was found not guilty by the jury, on the ground that he is insane. C. D. Moreley, of Spencer, Mass., killed himself at South Framington, Mass. Governor Stone, of Missouri, respited seven murderers. Poor crops are reported in parts of Texas. The master to whom was referred a suit brought by the city in Chicago decided that municipalities cannot place unreasonable restrictions upon the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines. James Heath, one of the auditors of Bush Township, residing at Sandy Ridge, Pa., was waylaid while on his way home by a gang of men who had taken umbrage at his refusal to pass upon certain accounts of Overseer of the Poor Austin Linn. Heath's condition is regarded as critical. Henry Mattawa, a well-to-do colored farmer, six miles from Madison Station, Miss., was assassinated. His body had twenty-seven buck-shot and pistol holes in it. There is no clue to the assassins. His life was insured for \$2,000 by Dreyfus & Ashner, Jackson, Miss. Professor L. L. Dyche, the naturalist of the coast Artie expedition, which ended so disastrously last summer, will sail for Greenland, May 15, in the schooner Golden Hope, Captain Harvey Gadour, to make a collection of fauna. He will be picked up about October 11 by the same vessel. Albert H. Long, aged twenty-two years, committed suicide at the home of his brother-in-law in Philadelphia by shooting himself. He left a letter addressed to his father, J. C. Long, Richmond, Ind., saying that he could not secure work, and preferred death to idleness. A Baltimore and Ohio passenger train struck a delivery wagon at Conestoga, Pa., and besides killing the team, fatally injured Andrew Cooper, aged twenty-two, and Wilbur Rogers, aged fifteen. At Smithville, Va., a gun exploded in the hands of Simon Hickman, killing him instantly. Hickman, who is twenty years old, was experimenting with an old gun, which had no lock, and from which half the breech piece had been taken. Judge Baker, of the Federal Court, appointed at Indianapolis Frank Knuckles receiver of the water-works at Shelbyville and Warsaw, Ind. A default in the interest of \$261,000 worth of bonds was the basis for the complaint upon which the receiver was appointed. These two plants are a part of the assets of Coffin & Stanton, the New York brokers. The big stone crusher of Lukens & Yerkes, located in Plymouth Township Pa., together with the adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire. Loss is \$10,000; insurance \$7,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Walter R. Hayes was stabbed and killed by Casper Thomas, aged seventy-nine, at Bloomington, Pa. Rev. Mr. Cleveland, brother of the President, has been elected a representative to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church by the St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Presbytery. At Ida Grove, Ia., A. Schleiter, a wealthy business man, shot his wife and then himself. He is dead, and she cannot live. Several things indicate that he has been planning the suicide for several days. It is said that a note for \$500,000 against the Fair estate has been discovered. Dr. W. C. Bullard, of Columbus, Ga., was expelled from the Georgia Medical Association.

SOUND MONEY.

The President's Letter to Chicago Business Men.

TIME TO REASON TOGETHER

He Declares That the Line of Battle is Drawn Between the Forces of Safe Currency and Those of Silver Monometallism.

A despatch from Chicago says:—An answer has been received by the committee of business men who went to Washington in the latter part of March and asked President Cleveland to address a meeting in Chicago on the subject of sound currency. Mr. Cleveland's answer which was addressed to Wm. T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry C. Robbins, is as follows. "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—To Messrs. William T. Baker, Geo. W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey and David Kelly and Henry C. Robbins—Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion I contemplate.

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and the one who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or over-confident. "If the sound of money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people are without opportunity thus far, to examine the question in all its respects. have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money questioned. These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would subject itself to its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his produce. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that, if the price of the things he has to sell are nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that, even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"I ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency, they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion who is at the same vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land but for selfish and willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it may be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their conditions and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that anyone in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be readily benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, and that anyone should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and staple value of the currency of his country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for

we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

"If reckless dissonance and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenceless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support and the laborer or working man as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he needs it for the necessities to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. "I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly," GROVER CLEVELAND.

CROP REPORTS.

Suggestions to the Agricultural Department by Business Men.

A despatch from Washington says:—The convention of commercial organizations, which has been considering the improvement of crop reports, adopted the following: "This conference, called to consider means by which the crop-reporting service of the Department of Agriculture may be improved and the official results made more satisfactory to the public to best submit for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture the following suggestions: "That it is the judgment of the interests represented in this conference that the official crop-reporting service should be continued, and that the reports now regularly issued be continued, with such modifications as are later suggested.

"That the April report on winter grain be discontinued, but that all other features now embodied in that report be continued.

"That all reports concerning acreage of the various crops reported upon the department give the area by States in acres as well as by the percentage of the previous year's area.

"That the department, instead of having a principal correspondent and three assistants in each county, as at present, make an effort to secure the regular service of one or more reporters in each township, and to make their reports directly to the department at Washington.

"That in the selection of these correspondents they should not be taken from farming classes exclusively, but should include as far as possible, representatives of all classes of rural industry.

"That the department discontinue the employment of salaried State agents in the regular crop-reporting work.

"That returns of reserves of wheat, corn, oats and cotton be had for dates representing the close of the crop years, wheat on July 1, oats on August 1, corn on November 1 and cotton on September 1.

"That arrangements be perfected with the United States consular service for sending by cable to the department or at other intervals, if each month a statement giving the best available information concerning prospects for crops of grain and cotton in their respective districts, to be published in connection with the domestic crop report when issued.

"That it is the sense of this conference that a law should be enacted punishing by fine and imprisonment any employee of the Department of agriculture who divulges to anyone outside of the Department of Agriculture any statistical or other general information of the department previous to the time appointed for officially presenting the same to the public."

The conference then adjourned.

TERRIFIED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Violent Seismic Disturbances Felt in Southern Europe. Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout Southern Austria, the manifestations beginning at midnight. At Luitach, 35 miles northeast of Trieste, twenty-one shocks were felt between midnight and 7:30 A. M. All the churches, public buildings, business houses, and residences in the town were damaged. Several persons were killed by falling walls, and a large number of persons were more or less seriously injured.

A. Velden ten shocks were felt, and at Trieste four. Shocks were also felt at Albazzia, Arco, Gorizia, Cilli, and other places, in all of which many buildings were damaged. The direction of the disturbances was from southeast to northwest. Slight seismic vibrations were also felt in Vienna. Communication between Ljubach and Trieste is suspended. In many of the districts between the two towns as well as in the sections visited by the shocks, the people are camping out in the fields.

At the first shock in Venice the guests fled from the hotels to the public squares and the inhabitants sought refuge in the available open spaces. Many of the guests, together with a large number of residents, left the city by early trains, fearing a recurrence of the shock. Violent shocks were also experienced at Bologna, Ferrara and Treviso, in each of which towns great damage was done to buildings. In Treviso the entire audience rushed from a theater into the street at the first shock. Many were hurt in the panic, but no one was killed. Shocks have been generally felt throughout the north of Italy.

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, of Newark, N. J., will celebrate this year the seven-fifth anniversary of his graduation from Princeton College. He is the only surviving member of the class of '25.

PEACE TERMS.

The Agreement Between China and Japan.

EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

Foreign Diplomats Discredit Reports That Their Countries Will Make Trouble—The Indemnity a Great Hardship.

The terms of the peace agreement between China and Japan were the chief topic of discussion at Washington in diplomatic circles. Details of the agreement have not been received by either the State Department or the Chinese or the Japanese Legations, but a telegram from Minister Dun in Japan stated that the peace agreement had been signed. While Russia and France are reported to be talking about interfering, the foreign diplomats do not, as a rule, seem to put much faith in those reports.

France's seizure of a large slice of Chinese territory a few years ago, and the war France is now carrying on with a view of taking possession of Madagascar, would seem to make ridiculous any effort on the part of France to interfere in the settlement between China and Japan.

Russia has gobbled up a large part of Asia without any reason except her desire for more territory, and an attempt on the part of that nation to interfere with Japan in this matter would be so outrageously inconsistent that the State Department puts no faith in reports of that character.

As for Germany, the terms she exacted from France and the territory she took would make any interference on her part still more ridiculous. And for Great Britain to interfere would be the climax of absurdity, at least that is the talk in Washington, and no faith is put in these reports of European interference.

China is prevented by foreign treaties imposed on her from obtaining much revenue from her custom duties, although every other nation, including Great Britain, obtains a very large part of their revenues from that source. The entire revenue of the Chinese Government is said to be \$5,000,000 custom house or Treasury tax.

As the Chinese will have to pay 200,000,000 indemnity it would take its entire revenue for nearly four years to make up that sum. But as it has no surplus now and had a foreign debt of \$2,500,000 in 1892, which has since been largely increased, it will be a very hard task for it to pay the indemnity in the time reported—five years—unless there is a considerable increase in the rates of duty. But the capabilities of the Empire are so great that it is believed that by opening new ports and the adoption of modern methods, as will be extensively done because of this war, that its revenues will be considerably increased.

IMPORTANCE OF PORT ARTHUR.

The edict that Japan is to occupy the Liao Tung Peninsula up to the fortieth degree of latitude settles the important point that she is to have the great fortress of Port Arthur and the immediate surrounding territory, as foreshadowed in these despatches. The Liao Tung Peninsula is a small point of land jutting southward into the gulf of Pechili, with Port Arthur at its extreme point. The fortieth degree of latitude cuts across the mainland, where the little peninsula broadens into the mainland of Manchuria. This lower peninsula has the shape of a sword and is known as the "Sword of Japan." The edict does not state whether Japan gets this acquisition permanently or the indemnity is paid. She has contended on having it permanently, as it would give Japan command of the gulf of Pechili leading to Peking. If the occupancy is temporary it will give Japan military command over China as long as the occupancy lasts. The duration of the occupancy is most important and on this point undoubtedly will depend any action European powers may take.

The permanent occupation of the Island of Formosa has been settled for some time. The opening of Peking and four new ports of commerce marks the introduction of modern methods into the interior of China. Japan has gained the privilege of establishing her cotton and other factories in China, but it remains to be seen whether Japanese capitalists will invest in these enterprises, or the Chinese will buy these modern fabrics.

The edict makes a significant omission as to the reported Japan-China alliance, offensive and defensive, which, if consummated, would have given "the Orient to the Orientals." The Japanese and Chinese officials in Washington have never credited the report of this alliance.

AMERICANS ILL-TREATED.

Guatemalan Indignities to be Investigated by the State Department.

There was much complaint during the past year of the abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. In cases like that of Henry J. Stibbe, officers of American vessels were seized in Guatemalan ports and forced into the military service. In other American workmen peacefully engaged in their labors were imprisoned and maltreated and others still were subjected to the indignity of lashings upon the bare backs.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS WRECK

Cars Are Damaged and Two Burned, but No Passengers Hurt. Train No. 35, which left Richmond at 7:13 P. M., over the Atlantic Coast Line, was wrecked on the Northeastern Road within about six miles of Florence, S. C.

A washout was the cause of the accident and two sleeping cars were burned. No one was seriously hurt, however. Only the baggage-master, as far as could be learned, was injured.

TO SUPPRESS THE REVOLT.

Gen. Martinez Campos Has Begun Active Operations.

Following the arrival of General Martinez Campos active measures for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba, have already been taken. General Garcia has been appointed Governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba; Gen. Salcedo has been appointed commander of the first division, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Le Chamberre has been assigned to the command of the second headquarters at Bayamo.



GENERAL CAMPOS.

Gen. Martinez Campos has issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated. Deputy de Lome, Spain's minister to the United States, has started for Havana after gathering what information there is to be had regarding the Alliance affair.

Kingston, Jamaica.—Refugees from Cuba are arriving here daily. The latest arrivals report that the town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Cebreco, and that the town of Bayamo is besieged by the rebel leader Comot, with 500 men.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says: "Martinez Campos landed at Guantanamo and left at 1:30 for the field with 6,000 troops.

Gen. Maso, an insurgent leader, has issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 9,000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

"The death of Gen. Flor Comot is confirmed." A club called "The Friends of Cuba," was organized among the prominent Cubans and American business men of this city to give tangible aid to the Cuban patriots.

CABLE SPARKS.

A large band of insurgents recently landed at Baracoa, Cuba, and succeeded in fighting their way through the town and escaped. Emperor William has sent a splendid wreath to be deposited on Pinar del Rio's coffin on the anniversary of his birth.

Messlek II, King of Abyssinia, has postponed his visit to Europe and intends to visit the Italians in the autumn. His troops are armed with French rifles.

There yet remains but ten days of the armistice granted by the Japanese, and it is thought that peace negotiations with China will be concluded by that time.

The report of the withdrawal of Unru Khan's forces from Chitral is confirmed. Unru Khan is apparently now massing his forces on or beyond the Panjkora river.

The Japanese press is reported to be nearly unanimous in deprecating the conclusion of peace at this time, and many papers advocate the annihilation of Southern China.

Lord Rosebery intends to signalize his return to Parliament after his illness by the introduction of a bill to enable colonial judges to sit with the judicial committee of the privy council.

It is stated in the Russian semi-official organ that if Great Britain has approved Japan's territorial demands in regard to Manchuria and Korea, Russia will oppose Japan on land and on sea.

In the House of Commons it was stated that the government would not take steps to insure that British trade was put on the same footing with other nations in the use of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

The general elections for members of the Folketing the lower house of the Danish Diet, has resulted in the return of 61 radicals, 28 moderates and 24 members of the right. The radicals gained 15 seats.

Prince Bismarck received deputations representing the directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Germans resident in Odessa, Russia. He made brief response to their congratulations.

Brigadier Monaco, the negro leader who also fought in the former Cuban uprising, is reported to have died near Santiago de Cuba. It transpires that the British steamship Ethiohard, which was fired upon off Cape Mayai by a Spanish warship, was within a mile of the shore. The authorities claim to have discovered a conspiracy in which many prominent men were concerned, and among those arrested is the Marquis of Santa Lucia.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING.

Spanish Soldiers Are Now Menaced by Another Foe in Cuba.

Surgeon General Wyman has received a letter through the State Department from the United States Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba, dated March 31, informing him that during the first half of the month three deaths from yellow fever occurred in that city. "The mortality for the last fifteen days," he says, "is probably heavier on account of the presence of 5,000 new recruits for the Spanish army. Fever has not entirely died out during the winter, and has started in now in a malignant form.

"The country people and residents of the small villages in the interior are flocking to the large seaport towns for safety, and Santiago, Manzanilla and Guantanamo are crowded much beyond their capacity of caring for them, consequently poverty, squalor, and filth abound, and my agent at Manzanilla reports that a famine is imminent."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Cornelius Corcoran, 63 years of age, residing near Glen Mills, was killed by being thrown from his wagon in a runaway. His head struck a stone when he fell and when found half an hour afterward he was dead. An accident of the same kind happened to Mr. Corcoran about three years ago, and the report was given out and published at the time that he was dead. Some years ago the deceased was a prosperous and well-to-do farmer in Thornbury Township.

Ell Baumgardner, of West Manchester Township, York County, had the mumps. When he read in a medical work, that mumps, in some cases, left the mind impaired, he brooded over it, until he became insane and died.

While Albertus H. Keller, son of Dr. J. D. Keller, of Genesee, was playing base ball at the Elchberg Academy, he was hit by a pitched ball and died from the injuries.

The fifth international convention of Young Women's Christian Associations opened at Pittsburg.

The first Disciples observed their thirty-fourth anniversary at Lewistown.

The Board of Pardons, at Harrisburg, recommended pardons for J. Joseph Boecker, former convict, and Joseph Bueches, two Philadelphia murderers.

J. Howard M'gargue was bitten by a mad dog at K. net Square.

Walter S. Hayes attacked Casper Thomas, aged 79 years, at Bloomsburg, and was fatally shot by the latter.

The Board of Pardons met at Harrisburg and heard arguments in thirteen cases. Among them were the cases of Peter Kuckman and Joseph Bueches, two Philadelphia murderers.

Snow to a depth of two inches fell near Uniontown.

Miners in the Clearfield and Beech Creek region will probably ask for an increase in pay.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$100,000 to build a monument in Pittsburg to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, of London, Eng.

M. L. Denlinger, at Lancaster, was sentenced by Judge Brubaker to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary for publishing obscene literature.

Three masked men assailed and robbed Mrs. Hanlhan, aged 85 years, near Corry.

Colonel A. W. Sims died at Orbesonia.

Mrs. M. J. Kingsley, of Wilkes-Barre, was notified that she has fallen heir to \$25,000, besides three shares in a gold mine and two shares in a silver mine in Australia. The little fortune was willed to her by an uncle, recently deceased in the State of Washington.

A settlement of the estate will not be made for two years, until some of the heirs become of age. When Mrs. Kingsley was a girl she took care of her uncle's family during his illness.

Phillip Lanetta, an Italian employed at Cranberry Colliery, met with a shocking death there. His body was taken home in a box minus the head. He was working about the rollers when he fell between them. The machinery was revolving at a rapid speed, and before the engineer could be notified Lanetta's body passed out on the other side. The shreds of clothing alone prevented the mutilated body from scattering in fragments among the coal.

William Waltman, Henry Mott and Harvey Hesser, of Lebanon, were arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Charles O. Booth, of Lebanon, charged with robbing Danie Moyer, of Lebanon, who traveled with them from Pine Grove to Lebanon on an empty Lebanon and Fremont freight car, while asleep, of \$55 in cash and a watch. Some of the men were sent to prison and the others returned bail to answer the charge. Moyer recovered a some of the money stolen.

All the men were riding on the train illegally when the alleged robbery occurred.

Operating miners in the Wheeling District on the B. & O. Road, will open their mines with new men.

It was said at Harrisburg that the law makes encampments of a State guard obligatory.

Harry Woods, worried by his conscience, confessed an old robbery and was placed in jail at New Castle.

A thorough examination of the books and accounts of ex-City Controller Salmon, at Hazleton, showed that the apparent shortage of \$20,000 in his accounts reported to Council by the new Controller, is simply a clerical error.

A milk truck was formed at Pittsburg. Mary Frensigner hovered herself near Pottsville, because her lover refused to marry her.

William Hupp, aged 14 years, stabbed William Clark, aged 16 years, three times at Shamokin.

One reason assigned for the oil advance at Pittsburg is that the Standard had to increase crude prices first in order to advance refined oil figures.

Alexander Tonish and his wife, at Maltby, near Wilkes-Barre, were both dangerously stricken by a boarder.

At Pittsburg women have been engaged in a tin plate mill to supplant men. One hundred more will place men this week.

The Kehos family, at Girardville, will shortly be turned over to a fortune aggregating \$20,000, left by a young man once befriended by a member of the family.

William Boyd and Vickroy West, both of Fendale, in Somerset county, were out hunting ducks on the Stoney Creek, and just as West aimed his gun to shoot a duck Boyd crossed in front of the duck and the load entered Boyd's breast. Death resulted in a few minutes.

For the theft of \$500 from his sweetheart on the eve of their marriage, Fred C. Price, a Lock Haven machinist, was arrested in Berwick and put in jail. He has confessed his crime. While working last year in Lock Haven Price wooed and won the hand of Elizabeth Allen, with whose parents he boarded. The marriage was arranged for an early date in January, and a few days previous to the event that was to be Miss Allen's father gave her \$500 with which to purchase furniture for a new home. Price carried the money and disappeared while his bride was selecting a suite.

Canada is opposed to taking joint action with Russia, Japan and the United States for further protection of the Bering sea seals.