

THE NEWS.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has sustained the decision of the district court in the case of Mrs. Hartley, who killed State Senator M. D. Foley in her studio at Reno, and was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.—In a Cincinnati Southern freight wreck, caused by a broken axle, near Danville, Ky., Stanley Davis, from Chattanooga, and D. R. Stokes, a negro from Georgia, both tramps, were killed. Five other tramps were slightly injured.—Indian Agent Beck, with a force of Indian police, began evicting settlers from the land of the Flournoy Company.—Attorney General Haskell, of Montana, married Miss E. L. Knowles, the assistant attorney general.—Advices from the Society Islands to San Francisco report the marriage of United States Consul Jacob Lamb to a native Tahiti girl.—C. W. Winthrop, a cemetery superintendent in San Francisco, is suspected of having caused the death of Mrs. Jennie Matthews in San Francisco.

Charles Wiley, Katie Johnson, Maud Myers, Bertha Shinn, Hattie Oakley and Gilbert Bateman were paddling about a raft on Knaggs pond, near Elmhurst, Ill., when it was overturned, and Wiley, Katie Johnson and Maud Myers were drowned. Wiley was a student at Austin College.—The frosts have not hurt the wheat crop in Dakota.—Nearly four hundred employees of the Upson Nut and Bolt Works, in Cincinnati, O., who went on strike for a ten per cent. increase of wages last week, returned to work.—At Providence, R. I., Louis P. Lejeune, former bookkeeper of the firm of Waldron, Wrightman & Co., was acquitted by Judge Wilbur, of the charge of embezzling \$5,000 of the firm's money, on a technicality.—Half a dozen deputy United States marshals raided a camp of whiskey peddlers on the line of the Kickapoo reservation, four miles north of Shawnee, and in the fight that ensued two of the peddlers were killed and two wounded.

Judge Shackelford, of Missouri, has instructed a jury at Jefferson City to investigate the charges of bribery against the legislature.—The Charles A. Wood Company, extensive dealers in builders' supplies, in Cleveland, have made an assignment to D. G. Kassouker. A sets \$110,000; liabilities \$70,000. A move on the part of the heavy creditors to push their claims caused the assignment.—The Michigan House of Representatives has passed an anti-treating bill.

Gen. Anson G. Cook was appointed by Governor Morton, New York commissioner for the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga.—John W. Haughwout was re-elected mayor of Lexington, Va. He is seventy-nine years old.—It is said that the Confederate Veterans, in session at Houston, Texas, have a plan to run General Schofield for president.—The Sound Money Convention began at Memphis. General Catchings, of Mississippi, was elected chairman. Secretary Carlisle made an exhaustive speech against free silver.

The Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, decided the income-tax law to be unconstitutional. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court.—The Governor of Minnesota signed the death warrant of Harry Hayward, convicted of inflicting the murder of Catherine Ling, in Minneapolis, the execution being set for June 21.—Crawford and Valentine, one of the largest stock and grain brokerage firms in Chicago, made an assignment.—Mrs. Warrick, a farmer's wife, in Oklahoma, Ia., gave poison to her three children and then committed suicide.—With elaborate ceremonies the Confederate monument at Raleigh, N. C., was unveiled. Among the speakers were Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, and ex-Governor Hot.—The brownstone building on N. Broad street, Philadelphia, for years the national headquarters of the Knights of Labor, was sold for \$40,000.—A man who gave his name as James McDonough, shot and killed William Leonard in a saloon in Aspen, Colo. Three others were injured, and McDonough is in the city jail.—Charles M. Ester, a teamster of Grants Pass, Ore., threw his wife into a pool of water, and held her head under until she was drowned. Three of his small children were standing near and witnessed the act.

Thomas McLaren, the murderer of Miss Jennie Klittler, his mistress, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by the court in Jersey City.—Two big claims against the Stanford estate have been withdrawn in court in San Francisco by the authority and discretion of all interested parties. One claim was for \$50,000 against the estate by Marshall Williamson. The other was for \$300,000, held by Horace M. Carpenter, the capitalist, of Oakland.—William J. Farran, alias Dean, was sentenced to four years in Folsom for counterfeiting by United States Judge Hawley in San Francisco. Farran was postmaster at The Needles, Cal. The indictment against his wife was dismissed.—George and Arthur Watkins, aged five and eight years, respectively, were burned to death in the home in Nanticoke, Pa. The children were upstairs when the fire broke out, and the smoke was so dense that they could not be rescued. Maud Watkins, aged eleven years, was also seriously burned.—The Merchants' National Bank of Seattle, Washington, suspended.

Five cents (\$19,000) damage in Ance Lake, N. Y.—At Oregon, Mo., Miss Ada Wolpenberger was outraged and then murdered. A younger sister is missing.—Every brickyard in Chicago is tied up as a result of the strike in that city.—Burglars blew open the vault at the state bank at Oneida, Kan., and got away with \$1,800.—The Oneida (N. Y.) rolling mills were destroyed by fire; loss \$40,000.—The Creek nation is in a state of insurrection against the tribal heads of the government. The misappropriation of funds is the cause. Armed bands are moving on Okmuggee, the capital, from different parts of the nation.—The Stock Producers' Association of Eastern Rout county, Colorado, passed resolutions forbidding sheepmen the freedom of the Bar River Valley. The sheepmen will probably disregard the warning. The stock feeders have a force of 800 to 1,000 men ready to resist any advance, and war is imminent.

Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, youngest son of the chancellor of the German empire, was married to Princess Emmanuelle von Solms-Braunfels, widow of the late Prince George von Solms-Braunfels. The bride is forty-one years old and the groom thirty-three.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Latest Details of the Armenian Massacre.

WHOLE FAMILIES KILLED.

Terrible Torture of Der Hohannes, the Priest—Escaped Refugees Appear Before the Armenian Commission at Moosh and Tell of the Sausoun Disaster.

A letter relating to the alleged Armenian atrocities has been received by reliable parties in Boston from an American resident in Turkey, the value of which consists in its accounts of interviews with refugees and returned soldiers, some of whom have been witnesses before the commission of the European powers.

"While at Moosh, February 15-27, 1925, I saw a large number of persons who had escaped the sad fate which befell many of their kindred. Having fled from the scenes of horror they had found a temporary refuge in the city and surrounding villages. I saw a man by the name of Tavon, a most intelligent person, 'rais' of the village of Semal. He gave a deeply pathetic account of his experiences. He is one of five brothers, one of whom died in Moosh prison; three brothers and a large number from their households were killed at the time of the massacre.

"Tavon said the Kurds attacked them first, but were unable to do much damage, as the Armenians had the advantage in position; also, that when the soldiers, who were as the soil for numbers came some Armenians fled to Kourdish villages, where they were received and protected; but the government, calling the chief men, told them that they defended the refugees at their peril. The friendly Kurds told this to the poor people, bidding them flee for their lives. I should say that this Tavon was successful in gaining admittance to the commission and giving his testimony before it.

"Tavon said a certain Turk, Sallagh, came to him and, among other inducements, offered him \$2,500 if he would testify falsely. To this he said: 'WIM you give me back my brothers?' He was exhorted to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, to which he said: 'I would rather be cut to pieces and go to them than tell lies.

"One morning, when I was at Moosh, the door of the little room which I occupied was opened and in came two persons, women we supposed by their dress. I was surprised at the early call. I concluded some important errand had brought them and so it was. One of the persons was a wounded man from the Sausoun district, in disguise. He sought an opportunity to appear before the commission.

"That he would not be allowed this, unless careful measures were taken, we had seen abundant proof. The man's name is Avak; he was from Semal village. He said there were 10 persons in his father's family. His father, a brother and a cousin were killed by bayonet wounds before his eyes. One brother and his nephew, both badly wounded. He said the treacherous enemy gave word to the villagers that 'there is money for you,' giving them about \$30, led by their priests, Der Hohannes, presented themselves before the officers, avowing that they were the obedient, loyal subjects of the Sultan.

"The order was given to take out the eyes of the priest, which the heartless soldiers did; they then tore away his beard and skinned his face, pierced his throat, and forced him to drink a cup of water, which ran from the wounds in his throat right and left. Death at last ended his physical sufferings.

"Immediately after this the soldiers were given the order to charge and a dreadful slaughter by bayonets followed. Early in this massacre Avak was severely wounded and fell; others soon fell upon him, but he remained for a time unconscious beneath the bodies of the slain. Rousing from his well-nigh death stupor in the night he exerted himself with much difficulty by pushing away the corpses above and around him. Slowly and patiently he made his way to some low bushes, among which he hid for three days, eating leaves, roots and gum from the shrubs.

"A cousin, Hasegig by name, also from Semal village, in passing saw Avak, and helped him to get to the shelter of some great rocks not far away. Here, in pain and weakness, he stayed three days, his cousin bringing him a little food by stealth. Finding he could walk, he set out alone, and by slow stages he was able to reach the village of Shushanamerz, where he had an uncle living. Here his friends wrapped him in the skin of a freshly-slaughtered sheep. When able to be removed he was taken to a shelter where they and straw were kept, in the out-skirts of the village.

"After about a month's stay there he returned to Semal where surviving members of his father's family were, and had begun to renew some of the houses which the soldiers had torn down and burned at that time ago. The attempt to rebuild was in obedience to the order of the governor to his subordinates.

"Avak was living with a few others who had escaped the massacre, when word reached them that foreign consuls had arrived at Moosh, and wished to see persons who could testify concerning the events at Sausoun. He came to Pertag village, and was kept for about 19 days in hiding there. The Turks having heard that a man from Semal was there tried to find him.

"I saw also another refugee, who said he was from Semal; that his name was Asadador, and that four from his family had been killed. He alluded to the terrible tortures inflicted on Der Hohannes, to his having his eyes taken out while he was alive, &c.

WHOLE FAMILIES MURDERED.

"At Dakevank I saw three women refugees from Semal. One of them, with quivering lips and quietly weeping, said: 'I had two brothers, a son-in-law and other relatives killed.' All three women said, with emphasis, that the black soldiers (alluding to dark uniforms) attacked and slew by bayonet large numbers of people. They added that protection was offered the women and children on condition that they should adopt the Moslem faith; but they adiled, 'rather than do this we fled.' After hiding in the shelter of rocks for several days they were able to make their escape.

"At Havadoric a man by the name of Terra, also from Semal, told me that his son, a brother, a brother's daughter and a sister were killed in the massacre. He stated that after five days of the dire conflict he fled and hid for ten days among trees, subsisting meanwhile on the fruit of a kind of thistle. He stated that he helped open a pit or trench, and removed and buried five bodies, one of whom was the priest, Hohannes, who, he said, met his death after severe and prolonged tortures at the hands of the soldiers. He said they wished to remove many more bodies and bury them, but the stench of the decaying bodies was so great that they would not do it.

"He added: 'At the time I buried my sister I cut off her hair, and it is now in my mother's possession.' When his brother was seized and hurried off by the soldiers, he took off his cap and threw it back to his mother, with the words: 'They are going to kill me! keep this as a remembrance.' The man was cruelly murdered.

"A woman by the name of Bahan, formerly of Dalorig, now staying at Havadoric, said: 'Our family numbered 12, of whom five were killed. My husband's brother and his son were hacked to pieces; my husband received a terrible wound, and he is now at St. Agaberig Monastery. I saw them kill my brother's wife. A soldier took up a large stone and struck her so violently that her brains were scattered, and she fell down dead. When I saw this and the others killed by bayonet, I wept sorely and beat my head so that now I am blind.

"All classes of people feel that the present state of things is far from safe, and this query is continually raised: 'What is to come? Aias for the world today if the tongues of its statesmen be mute in an hour like this. We cannot believe that England will hold her peace.

DEED AS HUMAN TARGETS.

"At Havadoric I saw a man by the name of Basbo, from Ratoch. He spoke about the ruthless destruction of property. Two from Basbo's family were killed. Mugadith, a native of Hakman, staying temporarily at Havadoric, said: 'There were 32 in our household. Five were killed, two died of fright, and I do not know where the rest are. My brother Caspar fell, and died by a bayonet; afterward they put a fire on him and he died. His children, a boy and a girl, died of fright. I saw a nephew killed by a gun.

"The soldiers stood Kivon and Stepan up together, and shot at them as a mark; one was killed and the other fled. They shot after him, and he is now badly wounded. When the soldiers blew the trumpets and began to strike, they seized my nephew's wife, and removing a yellow child from her sleeve it. We buried the poor woman, but they took the body out of the grave and left it unburied.

"Shamman, a woman from Dalorig, told her sad story as follows: 'Of the 30 who composed her family, her husband, his brother and two others were known to have been killed. The soldiers carried her handsome little son of about 3 years away captive. An Armenian afterward saw the boy, and offered a cow and three sheep for a ransom, but it was rejected.' Shamman had a beautiful daughter of about 8 years with her. I asked her how she escaped, and the mother said at the time the village was attacked the girl was caring for sheep in the lower pasture, and thus was safe.

"A woman from Akpe, a village of 40 houses, told me she escaped by telling the soldiers: 'I'll be a Turk and follow you.' She said she saw them kill her husband, and when a soldier seized her she appealed to an officer close by, imploring him for her life. He said, 'Let her go.' They left her severely, took most of her clothes, then allowed her to run away.

"She said she could hardly get on because of the slain persons who covered the ground and that sometimes she had to step upon the corpses. She hid among rocks, and finally escaped, but was sick a month from the effects of the cruel beating she received. She said that she knew several women, who, having hidden themselves and children behind trees and rocks, were compelled to choke their younger children when they began to cry from hunger lest the soldiers hear the cries and discover them. Sometimes too, the distressed mothers would all the children's mouths with dirt to drown their cries, especially when they saw anyone drawing near.

"I saw one woman and heard of another who were begging in the streets of Moosh whose reason had evidently been shattered by the terrible experiences they had passed through.

CHILDREN HACKED TO PIECES.

"Some of the most harrowing stories we have heard have been told by the soldiers themselves, not a few of whom claim to have been very unwilling agents, but compelled to obey the commands of their superiors. One soldier, on his return to Moosh after a campaign, gave the following incident: 'During the terrible time at the province, in passing by a field one morning, we saw a little motion among the grass, and drawing near found three little boys huddled together. He told them not to be afraid, he would take care of them.

"Upon reporting the case to his superior officer, he was allowed to bring the boys into camp and make a little booth-like shelter for them. He fed them several days, and hoped to save their lives; but after about a week had passed, when he went to carry them bread one day, he found they had been wantonly murdered.

Count Kolonky, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, has resigned and the Emperor has accepted his resignation.

THE LAW INVALID.

Every Section of the Income Tax Unconstitutional.

THE COURT STOOD 5 TO 4.

Chief Justice Fuller Read the Opinion of the Majority—Justice Jackson Delivers an Extraneous Opinion and Returns to Philadelphia.

The income tax law is no longer upon the statute books. It has been declared by the United States Supreme Court unconstitutional in every particular. All of the ten sections of the tariff act of 1894 which relate to incomes have been wiped out and there is not a vestige of the law left.

Upon the question of the general constitutionality of the law the court stood as follows: Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, and Shiras. For the law—Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White.

The decision by which this nullification was reached was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller in the presence of four distinguished judges within the historic Supreme Court chamber. As in the case of the previous hearing, the purport of the decision was well known long before the justices fled out of their consultation room and took their seats upon the bench. It was fore-hallowed last week. No one, however, had forecast the bitter and almost sensational utterances of Justice Harlan, who, in voicing his dissent from the opinion of the bare majority of the court went to further lengths than was ever before known in the history of the august tribunal of which he is a member. His words were, without doubt, the sensation of the day and they were all the more remarkable because they were carefully prepared and premeditated, being printed and read from the proof-slips with much emphasis and deliberation.

THE CROWD IN THE COURT ROOM.

Although the court was announced to meet at noon, it was long before that hour when the expectant crowd began to arrive. The chamber—not too capacious—was soon thronged to suffocation. Within the bar a group of distinguished men had gathered, headed by the Attorney General of the United States and his staff of assistants, including Solicitor General Holmes Conrad, of Virginia. O. H. Cavanaugh, who had fought for the victory now so near at hand, no one was present. Mr. James C. Carter, of New York, who argued for the law, had a front seat near Mr. Olney, and throughout the entire time consumed in the reading of the decisions gave the most earnest attention.

ALL THE JUSTICES APPEAR.

The appearance of the judges was in the nature of a surprise, for with them was Mr. Justice Jackson, who was supposed to be at his home in Tennessee. He had not, however, been out, but spent last week in Philadelphia, under the care of his physician. He participated in the consultation which preceded the announcement of the decisions, and made known his intention of delivering some remarks in support of the constitutionality of the law. It was easy to see, as he took his seat, that he was feeble and ill, but he remained throughout the session of the court and then returned to Philadelphia. Chief Justice Fuller bore with him a large bundle of manuscript and gazed with evident eagerness at the assembled crowd while the chief officer opened the court. All the justices, black-robed and dignified, were present. When the Chief Justice began to read the decision they settled themselves comfortably in their great leather chairs, Justice White throwing back his head and turning his face, with his eyes tightly closed, up to the paneled ceiling. Between the rows of justices and the rich red curtain that forms a background to the bench, stood the pages, silent and unembarrassed. Overhead a guided eagle stretched his golden wings, while still further toward the vaulted roof was the gallery as empty as a bare as a deserted lair.

ESSENCE OF THE MAJORITY DECISION.

Without a moment of introductory business the Chief Justice proceeded to read at once with much earnestness and feeling the decision which nullified the law. He held in his hand the sheets of paper upon which the opinion was printed and he kept his eyes fastened upon them. His great shock of white hair fell upon his brow and touched his glasses. His voice was low, but distinct, and was plainly audible, so intense was the silence. Nearly all of the justices paid close attention to the reading which lasted for three quarters of an hour, the decision being summed up in the following words:

First—We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

Second—We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property, or on the income of personal property, are likewise direct taxes.

Third—The taxes imposed by sections 27 to 29, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all these sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation are necessarily invalid.

The decrees heretofore entered in this court will be vacated, the decrees below will be reversed, and the cases remanded with instructions to grant the relief prayed.

Chief Justice Fuller was followed by Justice Harlan, who sat next to him on the bench. Justice Harlan supported the law. In doing this, however, he set all precedent of conservative utterance at naught. He made an almost personal attack upon the justices who had concurred in the majority opinion, he was caustic in review of their decision, and he added the emphasis of gesture to his vigorous words.

Justice Jackson's dissenting opinion was delivered extemporaneously, and was punctuated by paroxysms of coughing which was painful to witness. His words were listened to with a pathetic interest, due to the fact that he was probably making his last utterance upon the bench. His address was brief but forcible. Justice Brown then read an opinion in support of the law, emphasizing the declaration that the decision of the majority laid a heavy burden upon the general taxpayer, while the wealthy was allowed to escape their just proportion of taxation. Justice White concluded the delivery of the dissenting opinions with an address as remarkable as that uttered by Justice Harlan.

When the court adjourned the Chief Justice announced that it would finally adjourn for the term on Monday, June 2.

REV. WILLIAM SMITH.

Under the direction of Rev. William Smith, the second American national pilgrimage to European shrines will leave New York, July 10, on the steamship Westerland. The success of the first pilgrimage which took place last year, was great, and at the special request of Pope Leo the present one is undertaken.



There will probably be several hundred in the party, and many important shrines will be visited. Rev. Father Smith is thoroughly versed in all the Continental languages, and is well acquainted with the customs, as well as the topography of the different countries and cities which for pleasure and instruction, will be visited by the pilgrims. The patriotism of the party is to be represented by an American flag, which is to be borne by them on the journey. They will arrive at home about September 9.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Salvin's matchless rendition of "Saul" in Rome last month, is said to have been the chief theatrical event of the year in all Italy. Judge Priest, of the United States District Court at St. Louis, was so touched the other day by the letter of a counterfeiter's child pleading for mercy on behalf of her father that his honor reduced a sentence of seven years, which he had ordered to be entered on the docket, to three years.

John F. Cook, Jr., the only Afro-American resident of Bonnerport, Ida., has been elected mayor of that town. He is a druggist. His father was for a long time tax collector of the District of Columbia, and is now one of the most popular and wealthy men of his race at the National Capital.

Mr. Elison said recently that he believed the newspapers of the future would be published by phonograph. His reasons for this was that the eyesight of people were becoming poorer, the time of busy people was becoming more and more occupied, and many of the newspapers were now so large that it was impossible for busy people to read them through.

General Gomez, one of the most conspicuous figures in the struggle of Cuba, is not a Spaniard, as has been reported. He is a San Domingo native, born in the little town of Ban, between San Domingo City and Azua, a place noted for heroic men. During the occupancy of San Domingo by the Spaniards, through the annexation scheme of President Barz in 1854, Gomez sided with the annexationists and became an enthusiast for Spanish domination.

William Hope Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," the successful result of his fanaticism, is one of the really old men of the day. It comes from all manner of authority that the ideas of "Coin" are more penetrating and influential circulated in the Western rural world than the teachings of the Bible. He is a son of a granger in Virginia, taught school, tried law, but is now providing brains for Southern and Western free silver editors, and, whatever may be said of the quality, is making money.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES.

One Man Killed and Others Severely Injured While Removing Stamps.

A terrible accident took place on the farm of J. J. Martin, of Philadelphia, which is tenanted by W. C. Frye, situated on the Elk River, five miles from Chesapeake City, Md. Mr. Frye with a number of assistants had been engaged for some days in removing stamps in a new made field, using dynamite cartridges for the purpose. William Havelow, one of the assistants, had just placed a cartridge in position when a premature explosion occurred, hurling the men through the air. William Havelow, was frightfully injured and perily dismembered and expired shortly.

The injured are W. C. Frye, aged 44 years, Frank Havelow, 40 years, and a son of Frank Havelow, who will die from the effects of his injuries.

PLUNGE OF A SCARED HORSE.

The Animal Jumped Into a Crowd of Women and Children.

A serious runaway accident occurred at Fort Wayne, Ind., during the Ringling Brothers circus parade. Sixteen persons, most women and children, were injured and two will die.

The runaway horse, hitched to a carriage stood quietly until over half the procession had passed. When the herd of elephants arrived, the animal jumped high in the air, breaking the bridge. The horse made a wild plunge upon the sidewalk and leaped into the midst of at least fifty people.

Defenseless women with babies in their arms leaped into the street and others fell headlong into the store doorways. At least ten baby buggies were standing on the sidewalk directly in the path which the horse pursued until captured.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The people living near the Union Depot, Carlisle, were awakened by a terrific explosion that shattered windows for a whole block. An investigation showed that the entire front of Pagliano & Co.'s store had been blown to pieces. Upon further search it was found to have been caused by placing a dynamite cartridge under the door. It shattered the payment as well as demolished the front of the store. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

By a coal and gas deal 1,000 acres of land in South and West Mahoning Townships has been transferred to an Indianaoply syndicate which will develop the territory. Oil and gas will be drilled for and farmers are elated.

So far this month twenty-two cases of typhoid fever have been reported in Lancaster and last month there were thirteen cases. There have been also several deaths.

The United Presbyterian General Assembly convened in Pittsburg and elected a moderator.

The Lebanon Valley and Susquehanna Dental Association adjourned at Wilkes-Barre.

The front of Pagliano & Co.'s store at Carlisle was blown up with dynamite. The case against Principal Hanoy concerning the reading of the Bible in the public schools came up on final hearing at Scranton.

County Auditors at Lancaster began an investigation of charges of mismanagement against the Directors of the Poor.

Governor Hastings signed the Senate anti-pool selling bill. The House passed a bill to tax beer and the Senate postponed final action on the religious garb bill.

Pool rooms at Easton stopped operation and the pool sellers are deserting the resort. Two year old daughter of Edward Steiner of Greensburg, drank a quantity of carbolic acid and died in great agony an hour later.

The terrible suffering of the child so affected the mother that she has lost her reason.

Claims aggregating between \$65,000 and \$75,000 were filed at the Probationary office in Sunbury against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company for damages done land in this vicinity by coal dirt.

The territory damaged includes 45 acres of farm land, situated along the Mahanoy and Little Mahanoy Creeks and on the Carbon River. In Shamokin there are about seventy-five claimants.

The claim made by Luzerne County that it is entitled to a strip of the southern part of Lackawanna County a mile wide is not taken seriously by the Commissioners.

They say that any effort to take a portion of Lackawanna's territory would be resisted to the end. It was their opinion that the courts would not sustain Luzerne's claim to the strip in question.

A fall of rock killed Edward Luckner, a miner in the Pine Brook shaft, Scranton. Assisted by his laborers, Thomas Reddington and Joseph Cumisky, he was engaged in standing a prop to support the roof when an immense mass of rock fell, killing him instantly and slightly injuring his laborers. He was 59 years of age and is survived by a widow and eight children.

In the House at Harrisburg the Congressional, Senatorial and legislative appointments bills were defeated. The Senate rejected the House judicial appointment bill.

The Peitz anti-pool bill passed the House by a vote of 156 to 119. It only requires the Governor's signature to become a law.

The State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians convened at Wilkes-Barre.

The will of the late Eckley R. Cox, the wealthy coal operator, was admitted to probate at Wilkes-Barre. The estate is valued at \$1,600,000.

Two children were burned to death at Nanticoke by a fire which destroyed their home.

The first shipment of armor plate ever made from this country to a foreign government was made by the Bethlehem Iron Company to Russia.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburg endorsed the recommendations of the committee nominating certain men connected with the Union Mission, of New York, on the Board of Home Missions.

A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg alleging an infringement of a nickel steel patent on the part of the Carnegie Steel Company, (Ltd.) It was filed for Schaeffle & Co., of Paris, France.

Andrew, John and Robert Forrest made an assignment. Assets, \$15,000; liabilities, \$10,000.

George McDonald, aged 49, was crushed to death by a fall of coal in the Empire mine.

Alfred Ashton, the Bradlock attorney whom Chief Vanevor arrested for larceny, was taken to B. adcock.

William R. Scott, breaker boss at the No. 2 colliery of the Kensington Coal Company, is missing.

Robbers blew open the safe in the office of the Union Brewing Company and secured about thirty cents and two worthless checks.

MARTI AND AMERICANS.

Papers Found on His Body May Implicate His Co-conspirators.

Official confirmation has been received in Washington of the death of General Marti, the Cuban leader, in a battle with the Government troops. Marti's death is regarded as the most important event since General Canas began his campaign. The other Cuban leaders, Gomez, Maceo and Borrera, were known only by name in this country, but Marti is personally known throughout the United States, as he has long served as president of the Cuban party in this country. He has passed much of his time in Washington, his last service being as a delegate to the Pan American monetary conference.

The papers found on Marti are expected to result in important developments, as he was in personal correspondence with those sympathizers in the United States who have thus far eluded detection.

Yellow fever has broken out among the British leverly companies stationed at St. Lucia, West Indies, and already thirty soldiers have died.