

THE NEWS.

John Lloyd, chief engineer of the American Line steamship Indiana, was drowned while swimming in the Delaware River. Lloyd was thirty years old, and resided in Liverpool, Eng. Forest fire have out off communication from towns in Michigan. W. A. Faires, a prominent liverman and horse dealer in Memphis, Tenn., fatally injured by sawing his throat with a dull knife severing his windpipe. He had not been quite right in his mind for some time. G. L. Kaker, wholesale dealer in boys' and children's clothing in Philadelphia, has failed. Burglars broke open a safe in a store in Norfolk, Ct., but got only \$15. For the second time inside of a year, a serious conflagration has destroyed part of the town of Williams, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in New Mexico. Loss \$70,000. Five cases of small-pox have developed in the family of David Reace, in Actonville, O. The remains of Captain Stephen V. Balke, a Cuban exile, were found half eaten by buzzards near McGregor, Tex. John Quiggley was murdered at the Corritas ranch in old Mexico while asleep. His partner is suspected of the crime. In the federal court at Keokuk, Ia., E. L. Cassatt, late president of the First National Bank of Peila, Ia., has been indicted for the embezzlement of \$80,000. Capt. Webber has gone to China, it is said, for the purpose of reorganizing the Chinese navy. In a collision which has occurred between two immigrant trams at San Pablo, province of Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, fifteen persons have been killed and thirty injured. J. H. Ormandy and his wife, son and daughter, were arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., for conducting an extensive counterfeiting establishment in the outskirts of the city. Ormandy confessed, but said his family were ignorant of the business in which he was engaged. The coins counterfeited were of small denominations. At Watertown, N. Y., Minnie Ingersoll and Nicholas P. Strife were shot by John Hoeh, an ex convict. The latter afterward attempted suicide. The attempt at heliograph signalling between the summit of principal snow-capped peaks in the Northwest did not prove a success, owing to the smoky condition of the atmosphere. Not one of the five snow-capped mountains within sight of Portland in clear weather was visible. The Minnesota Supreme Court has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Harry Hayward. A triple drowning accident occurred in the village of Slatersville, R. I. George E. Rippey, aged seven; John Keegan, aged six, and John McGull, aged five, left their homes about two o'clock to go fishing. They did not return, and at night their hats were found floating down the river. Their bodies have been recovered.

As previously stated a man named Crispie Creek, Col.,—William Walker, a colored desperado, was killed by William Walton, colored, near Memphis, Tenn. In South Camden, N. J., a locomotive struck a trolley car and demolished it. All the passengers succeeded in escaping before the collision. Albert Bucke, a nineteen-year-old lad, committed suicide in Carlisle, Pa. Fire broke out at Matwotona, the western suburb of Milwaukee, Wis., sweeping away almost the entire business part of the place within two hours, and entailing a loss of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The insurance will not amount to more than half that sum. Alexander Simms was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., for the murder of Policeman Minor last April. In an explosion of gas at the Neilson colliery, near Shamokin, Pa., Nicholas Gebrich, Henry Osman, Joan Francois, Joseph Kaloeh and William Duffy were severely injured. Gebrich will probably die. An additional number of bonds forged by Z. T. Lewis, the bond broker of Urbaca, Ohio, came to light. The coal operators at the Elkton mines appealed to Governor McCorkle for troops, claiming that a reign of terror exists at the mines. Patrick Baley, a foreman in the Lytle Colliery at Minersville, Pa., was killed by an explosion of gas, he having entered the mine with a naked lamp. The Redding and Alturas stage was robbed by highwaymen on a lonely road in California, and the express money-box and registered mail taken. Smithley, Harvey and Patterson were convicted at Kingswood, W. Va., of the shooting of Sheriff Leroy Shaw. Two workmen were killed in Chicago by falling from a scaffold. Six prisoners made their escape from the jail at Hendersonville, N. C. At a conference in Atlantic City of prominent officials of the Order of Elks it was agreed to compromise the difference existing between the two factions. Fifty houses have been destroyed by fire at Lorneville, a suburb of Cornwall, Ont., and 109 people are rendered homeless. Great distress prevails. One child was burned to death. Some boys playing in a shed set fire to it, and thus started the blaze. Five men were badly hurt in a wreck on the Paulina street electric line in Chicago. Mrs. Lizzie Cottler was committed for contempt in Chicago for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of her child. Dr. H. Trollinger reported that the negro criminals are held in slavery in Mexico. Thomas A. Goodman, who shot and killed H. E. Parsons some time ago and who on his second trial was acquitted, is a candidate for the position of special policeman of Henrico county, Va. Two severe shocks of earthquake occurred at Shawneetown, Ill. Judge Linton, in the United States Court at Memphis, appointed a special commission to conduct the sale of the Tennessee Railroad. Charles W. Irvine, charged with robbing the Bank of Lexington through his business partner, Charles M. Figgatt, who wrecked that bank by overdraft, was acquitted at Lexington, Va. Two brothers, Wash and Rufus Lynn, shot and instantly killed Luther Ryan, at a negro festival at Gordonville, Ky. Two balls went entirely through Ryan's body. It is stated that negotiations are pending between the Navy Department and the Champs relative to making a practical test of the turret now used on modern warships. Just how soon the matter will be decided is not known to the shipbuilding firm, but it is expected that it will be quite soon.

Professor George William Smith has been chosen president of Colgate University. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and thirty-two years of age. He is the youngest college president in the United States. He has been professor of history in Colgate University. A military balloon exploded in the barracks at Berlin. Three soldiers were injured and one of them has since died.

PILGRIMS PERISH.

Thirteen Persons Killed on a Canadian Railroad.

TWENTY-SEVEN INJURED.

The Second Section of the Train Ran Into the First Section, which Had Stopped for Water, at Craig's Road Station.

A terrible accident occurred at 3 o'clock A. M., at Craig's Road Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, about fourteen miles west of Lewis, Quebec. A very large pilgrimage from Sherbrooke Windsor Mills and Richmond had left the latter town about 10 o'clock P. M., for the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. There were two sections of the train, one running a few minutes behind the other. The first section was standing at the Craig's Road Station taking water, when the second section, passing the semaphore, dashed into the rear Pullman coach of the first section, crushing it. The Pullman coach was to be coupled into the first-class cars of the first section, killing a number of passengers and injuring in them. The total number killed is thirteen and the number injured twenty-seven.

The work of rescue was done as soon as possible. When the blinding clouds of steam had subsided the trainmen and pre-arrived the men together and the dead and injured were taken from the ruins of the engine, Pullman and first-class coaches and cared for wherever temporary quarters could be found. The women of the party ministered as best they could to the wants of the maimed pilgrims. They tore off their underclothing and made bandages for the gaping wounds and tried, in the absence of surgeons, to staunch the flow of blood and properly cleanse the hurts.

Word was sent to Montreal and orders from there were issued to Lewis to send out a force of doctors from Quebec to attend the wounded and a force of men to clear up the track.

At Lewis hundreds of people had congregated and numerous express wagons containing mattresses and pillows were awaiting the arrival of the train. The wounded had all been made as comfortable as possible on mattresses on the cars and were attended to by physicians who had been sent on from Lewis at an early hour. The unfortunate victims were covered with blood and their clothes were torn to shreds. Bruises and cuts on the head and body were particularly common. The second person taken from the train was Rev. Mr. Dignan, cure of St. George's of Windsor, who died just as he was taken from the cars. The other wounded were immediately driven to the Hospital Dieu, at Lewis.

The unfortunate pilgrims all occupied beds in the different wards in the Hospital Dieu and were attended by physicians of Lewis and Quebec and nuns and ladies of Lewis. The care of some of the wounded were fearful as they were attended to by the physicians. It is hard to say where the blame for the accident rests. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod might have dozed off to sleep, and thus missed seeing the semaphore, and was unconscious of his whereabouts. A strict investigation will be held at once to determine where the responsibility rests.

LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Inspector General Dumont Submits His Annual Report.

The records of the United States steamship inspection service, which during the last nineteen years has been under the direction of General Dumont, as Inspector general, show that during the last fiscal year the number of lives lost on steam vessels was approximately 338. This was an increase over the average of the preceding eighteen years of 128. This great increase was caused by the large loss of life by the founding of the steamship Collins, recently, off the Pacific coast. This make the average for the last 19 years 247. The highest previous annual loss was 586 in 1874. The lowest was 133 in 1886. Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of vessels since 1870—over 100 per cent.—there have been but 729 disasters to steam vessels, with a loss of but 5,067 lives, the number of persons carried per annum having increased from 122,589, 130 carried in 1870, to not less than 650,000, 000 carried in 1892. The average loss of life under the law of 1852 was one person to every 250,181 passengers carried, while under the act of 1871, which greatly improved the efficiency of the service, there was only one life lost in each 2,783,338 passengers carried, or a reduction in the number of lives lost of nearly 11 to 1 in proportion to the number of passengers carried. The service consists of 175 officers and clerks, one supervising inspector general, ten supervising inspectors of districts, under whom are local inspectors, divided amongst the various customs collecting districts of the United States. One of the most striking instances of the benefits derived from the powers conferred upon inspectors under the law is the almost entire absence of intemperance at the present time upon the part of the licensed officers. An alleged defect in the laws, and one which has caused much criticism, is in the local inspectors' power to investigate the cause of boiler explosions and casualties to steam vessels, thus giving the inspectors the right to pass judgement upon their own acts.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The War Department Issues an Interesting Report on the Country's Militia.

The Military Information Bureau of the War Department has issued a report on the organized militia of the United States. It contains special reports of inspection officers and other information covering the encampment season of 1891, together with the following table showing the total organized strength of the militia in the several States:

Table with 2 columns: State and Militia Strength. Includes Alabama (2,282), Arkansas (1,079), California (4,994), Colorado (1,021), Connecticut (1,765), Delaware (421), Florida (1,163), Georgia (4,194), Idaho (1,363), Illinois (5,313), Indiana (2,881), Iowa (2,478), Kansas (1,725), Kentucky (1,471), Louisiana (1,249), Maine (1,241), Maryland (1,307), Massachusetts (5,330), Michigan (2,237), Minnesota (1,930), Mississippi (1,740), Missouri (2,146), Montana (1,016), Nebraska (1,242), Nevada (547), New Hampshire (1,137), New Jersey (3,970), New York (12,846), North Carolina (1,512), North Dakota (524), Ohio (6,937), Oregon (582), Pennsylvania (8,702), Rhode Island (1,218), South Carolina (4,474), South Dakota (709), Tennessee (1,669), Texas (3,960), Vermont (787), Virginia (8,919), Washington (1,130), West Virginia (588), Wyoming (450).

The whole number of citizens in the United States liable to military duty is given at 9,943,643. Camps of instruction was held in 1891 in thirty States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In all but one of the States officers of the United States were detailed by the Secretary of War for duty at the encampments. In nine States—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming, and in one Territory—Utah, where officers of the United States Army were on duty with the State troops, there were, owing to lack of appropriations, duty of the troops during railroad strikes, and other causes, no camps. In the States where camps were held over 83 per cent. of the organized force was in camp. The largest regular annual appropriation, \$4,000,000, is made by New York the smallest, \$1,000, by New Mexico. Arkansas makes no appropriation, and depends upon an allotment from the United States appropriation and the subscribers of the members and friends of the State Guard. The States appropriating in 1891 \$1,000,000 or more besides New York, were Pennsylvania, \$2,000,000; Massachusetts, \$2,150,000; California, \$1,800,000; Illinois, \$1,200,000; Rhode Island, \$1,400,000; Wisconsin, \$1,000,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The American Wire Company's 303 wire drawers went on strike at Cleveland for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The Stamford, Conn. cut. Manufacturing Company, employing 500 hands, announced that the wages of all its employees would be increased at once 10 per cent. The 200 employees of the Canton, O. Steel Company went on strike for a restoration of wages of 1892. This is equivalent to a demand for an increase of from 25 to 49 per cent. A despatch from Calumet, Mich., says that work was begun on number five shaft of the Tamarack mine. The shaft will extend vertically a most one mile into the earth before striking the copper lead. It will require four years, working day and night with dynamite, to reach the vein. The agents of the manufacturing corporations of Lowell, Mass., have been asked by the mule spinners to report upon a new schedule of wages. The new schedule is practically the same as that already in use in Fall River and New Bedford, being based upon the number and quantity of yarn produced. A Richmond, Virginia, despatch says that Governor O'Ferrall's information from Pocahontas was to the effect that there is likely to be serious trouble among the coal miners and he has ordered the Roanoke Light Infantry, the Roanoke Machine Works' Guard and the Lynchburg Guard to proceed to the scene of trouble. According to advices which have reached Charleston, West Virginia, from the Elkton mining region, "the situation is hourly growing more serious. The 90-0 miners who have been out on a strike are reduced almost to starvation, and as many of them will be refused employment, are growing desperate. Adjutant White, of the Governor's staff, thinks the troops will be required to preserve order." The furnace men of the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company have been granted an increase of 15 per cent over the 10 per cent. increase in wages which was given them voluntarily by the company on July 1. The increase effects the wages of 470 men. They claimed that the voluntary increase invalidated their contract with the company, and being insufficient they asked for more. A despatch from Muskegon, Mich., says hostilities between the old and new boom companies have been resumed. A number of arrests were made. The old company owns every acre of land along Muskegon river for a distance of five miles, and will allow no person to drive logs or trespass on their grounds. If they succeed in preventing the big drive of logs of the new company, containing millions of feet, from coming down the river every mill in the city will shut down within a few weeks. In Mr. Gladstone's farewell address to the electors of Middlethorpe he declares that the century just expiring has witnessed unexampled progress in the matter of franchises for the people.

MURDERED BY GAS

Chicago Contractor Suffocates Wife and Family.

STRUGGLE WITH CHILDREN.

Apparently Under Influence of an Insane Impulse Frederick Hellmann Planned the Extinction of Himself and His Family.

A despatch from Chicago, Ill., says: Frederick Hellmann, a well-to-do mason contractor, murdered his wife and four children and then killed himself. It was at first supposed that Hellmann and his wife and children met death by accident, but it developed at the coroner's inquest that the wholesale murder was calmly planned, and that the man intended to kill himself, and end the existence of the members of his family. The tragedy took place in a little brick cottage at the corner of Cornelia and Wood streets. The motive for the crime may never be known, but it is supposed the act was that of a mad man, as Hellmann, ten years ago, had a stroke, from which he never recovered completely. Suspicion was first aroused by the fact that the house in which the Hellmanns lived was tightly closed long after the usual hour for the family to be asleep. The mother and married sister of Hellmann, who lives next door, attempted to break into the house, but were unable to do so. They finally managed to force an entrance through a window that had been left unfastened, and make their way to one of the bedrooms where the dead bodies of all the family were found. The house was so full of gas that the two women were nearly overcome, and it was only after it had been opened up that it was found possible to turn off the gas, which was streaming from an open jet. The relatives and all the neighbors at once concluded that the deaths had been the result of an accident, and the police, when they came, adhered to the same opinion. The open gas jet was just above the bed in which the mother and one of children lay, and it was supposed that one of them had, during the night, accidentally hit the stop cock and knocked it open. At the inquest, however, an entirely different complexion was given the affair by Charles, a brother of Hellmann, who produced a letter, written by the murderer and suicide late on the previous evening, in which he clearly stated his purpose of killing himself, although he gave no intimation of the fact that he was meditating the deaths of the members of his family. He spoke of the window through which the women had crawled as the only way in which his brother could gain admission to the house, and said that he had left it open for that purpose. The brother had not received the letter until afternoon, and came directly to the inquest. Other circumstances also went to show the deliberate intentions of the man. The gas pipes were only placed in the house two weeks ago. It is now the belief that they were put there for the purpose of carrying out the deed so successfully accomplished. The position of the bodies at the time they were found indicated that the two boys and older girl fought desperately to leave the room after the father had turned on the gas. The mother and baby were lying on the inside of the bed as if in peaceful slumber, but the two boys and the older girl were in different attitudes and the expressions of their faces were those of persons who had struggled hard. The father's hand was firmly placed across the mouth of the older boy, and there is an abrasion of the throat of the other lad, as though he had been strangled.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Samuel Minturn Peck and William H. Hayne, it is said, are to take the platform together. Peck weighs 200 and Hayne 97 pounds; but they are both good poets. Agnes Booth says that she did not see two pretty women in London; that the famous graces of Paris are a delusion, and that apartments in Europe are not up to the average of Harlem flats. Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of this city, who is lecturing on the Pacific Coast, has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm. In San Francisco much attention has been paid to him, and as a representative Philadelphia philanthropist he has aroused much interest. The ex-King of Servia won \$140,000 at the Paris Grand Prix, enough to pay a quarter of his gambling debts at least. There was an element of superstitious in his betting. A mare had won every eight Grand Prix race previously, and his inference was that a mare would win the 1895 race proved to be correct. A young man named Bennett has put his bicycle to profitable use in the Australian gold fields by establishing with it a postal route between Coolgardie, the center of the mining district, and Dundas, which is 280 miles away. Strapped on the wheel is a small letter-box in which he carries letters between the two towns for a shilling apiece and telegrams for five shillings, making one round trip a week. A revolver, a sharp knife and a water-bottle comprise the rest of his outfit. King Menelik of Abyssinia is founding a large library at Abiss Abeta and collecting all the old Ethiopian books he can find. According to tradition, when the Somalis invaded Abyssinia in the sixteenth century, all the books belonging to the Emperor were hidden on an island in Lake Zaal, in Southern Shoa. In December last Menelik sent a fleet of rafts to the island, where the hidden books were actually found. The natives could not read them, but kept them as religious objects. The manuscripts were left with them, but copies were ordered for the new library. SIX BURNED TO DEATH. Livory Stable Employes in Detroit Lose Their Lives. Fire was discovered in the livory stable of G. F. Case, 41 West Congress Street, Detroit, Mich., a brick four-story structure. All of the employes were lodged and fed in the building. On the fourth floor were sleeping accommodations for twenty-five men. How many occupied beds is not definitely known, but six burned and charred bodies are at the morgue awaiting burial. There were many narrow escapes and heroic rescues by the firemen and police. The loss will aggregate \$100,000. There were about eighty horses stabled in the basement, all of which were gotten out with the exception of Little Mae, the pacer, valued at \$3500.

LAST OF A FAMILY OF OUTLAWS

Bill Best, of Kentucky, Picks a Quarrel With the Wrong Man.

William Best, the most notorious resident of Paint Lick, Kentucky, was shot and instantly killed in a quarrel by Speed Nunn. The killing of Best wipes out at least a family of outlaws who have been the terror of this section for many years.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

The Clinton Fire-brick Works, at Cumberland, W. Va., was burned. Loss \$60,000.

Egbert Mayer, aged 18 years, was fatally injured in Minneapolis by the bursting of a toy cannon. Two men, a woman, a boy and a horse were in a trolley car collision in Newark, New Jersey. A head-on collision between trolley cars occurred at Midway Park, near Middletown, N. Y. Several persons were severely injured. John Swastrom, aged 22 years; Miss Hedwig Lawson, aged 19, were drowned while boating near Long Point, on Chautauque Lake, N. Y. A section of the grand stand at the Buffalo Driving Park, in Buffalo, N. Y., fell owing to a weak stairway. About 50 persons were injured, three probably fatally. Thomas Habishaw was instantly killed and Samuel Farmer seriously injured by a 500-pound boulder falling on them in the Marabel quicksilver mine, at Calistoga, Cal. A boiler explosion in the Howard, South Dakota, roller mill, almost destroyed the building, killed the engineer and seriously injured five other people, three of them probably fatally. Nearly three inches of rain fell in three hours in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark. Several bridges on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway were washed away and the damage to crops was considerable. A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that E. A. Walton, of Houston county, died of hydrophobia. He was bitten six weeks ago by a mad dog. Walton went to New York and was treated at the Pasteur Institute. After fifteen days he was dismissed as cured. A despatch from Deolson, Texas, says that that county "is literally under water. It has rained almost constantly for the past month with no prospect of an abatement. The cat crop is much injured, cotton is in the weeds, and the farmers are despondent." The schooner Lucia Porter, from Philadelphia for Groton, arrived at New London, Conn. Captain Farrow reported the loss of Charles Peterson, one of the crew, on the passage to the latter port. Peterson was sent aft to catch the lead and fell over the stern. He caught hold of the line, but let go before he could be hauled on board. Louise, aged 10, daughter of Samuel A. Galpin, President of the New Haven Clock Company, and Ella Johnson, aged 16, a Swedish nurse, was drowned in Taunton Lake, Conn. The children were in bathing, and the younger girl went beyond her depth and was sinking. The nurse swam out and she, too, sank. A runaway horse at Columbus, O., threw a carriage and four occupants over a 20-foot embankment. William Thompson, the driver, was probably fatally injured. Mrs. A. J. Bright had her left arm badly crushed; Jay Bright, aged 3 years, lost one of his fingers, and his sister, Bessie, aged 5, was badly bruised.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A shocking accident occurred at Schuylkill Haven, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which one man was instantly killed and two others seriously, if not fatally injured. The accident was due to a trip of cars crashing into a car on which the men were at work. Their names are Daniel Dalley, aged 65 years, crushed about the head killed instantly; Frank Swartz, aged 55 years, two lower limbs crushed so badly that they will have to be amputated; George Berger, aged 40 years, one limb crushed, will have to be amputated. The victims were all employees of the repair shop at Schuylkill Haven, and were at work repairing a gondola car, while a trip of cars was being shifted on the same track a short distance in the rear. It was while they were engaged in removing the drawhead that the trip of cars broke loose and came down on them before they were aware of their danger. Dalley was caught about the head between the bumpers, and his cheek bones were crushed as was also a portion of his skull. The other men fell beneath the wheels and were crushed. All of the men were married and had families. Walter N. Boyer, secretary of the Conewago Water Company, and Engineer Birkenbine, both of Philadelphia, inspected the tremendous falls at Conewago, whose water power it is proposed to utilize for commercial purposes. The company will begin work in a short time and propose to furnish water and power to various towns in this section. The falls are the best on the Susquehanna. Henry Crate, a notorious pow-wow doctor, was committed to jail at Allentown, charged with defrauding a woman. Crate called at the home of Harry Peters, at Ballisteville, and in the absence of the latter, told Mrs. Peters that he would cure her of rheumatism by pow-wowing. Mrs. Peters gave the man several dollars for the "treatment," but found no relief. When her husband heard of the matter he had Crate arrested. Because he had an idea that he would become insane Alfred Butcher, aged 19 years, of Carlisle, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Butcher was found lying in an outhouse near his father's residence. The revolver was lying by his side and a bullet wound appeared in his forehead. In his coat pocket a letter addressed to his father and dated July 8 was found, which stated that insanity was coming upon him and that he preferred death to lunacy. Edward Lowe, aged 13 years, a son of W. H. Lowe of Easton, was drowned in the Bushkill. With Edward Seigrist, aged 15, he went in bathing. They played on a raft for a while and were swimming around it when Lowe sank and Seigrist raised an alarm. Before assistance arrived the boy was drowned. It is thought Lowe was taken with cramps a ter diving from the raft. The body was recovered. Five men were severely injured by an explosion of gas in the N. 10 vein at Neilson colliery, Shamokin, by the firing of a shot. One of the men will die. Nicholas Gebrich, who was internally injured, cannot live. Henry O-man was badly bruised and his face and hands were burned. Jean Francois, face and hands were burned. Joseph Bailche's face was burned and his hands were lacerated. William Duffy's leg was hurt. A number of men in an adjoining gangway were knocked down by the force of the explosion. A suit for \$5000 on novel grounds was commenced at Wilkes-Barre, by Roman Danksha, an undertaker, against Vincent Orlowski. Danksha claims his business has been greatly injured by certain statements Orlowski has publicly made to his discredit. It is charged that Orlowski warned certain persons against allowing Danksha to conduct any funeral for them or their friends. He claims that Danksha "in embalming bodies used dirty fluid, wash water slops and dish water." Rev. D. H. Phillips, of Durham, Bucks County, died from the effects of a pin prick in the leg. Mrs. Bessner, of Pittsburg, hanged herself and child and tried to strangle a baby. Five boys were arrested at Chester charged with numerous robberies. Five miners were injured by an explosion in Neilson colliery, near Shamokin. One will die. Mrs. Ida Barters at West Chester, instituted a suit for divorce. Danie Werling, the executed wife murderer, was given a public funeral at Pittsburg. The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission for the Atlanta Exposition met at Harrisburg. A group of Hungarian children found three boxes containing dynamite sticks secreted in an arch under the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Pottstown. An elder Hun attempted to open one of the boxes, when there was an explosion and the man was painfully injured. The foreigners who had collected by this time, were fearfully alarmed and threw the remaining boxes into a pond of water. It is believed that the stuff was hidden there by would-be burglars for the purpose of using it in burglary work. Judge Woodward gave a hearing to Miss Cassie Connel, who accidentally shot and killed Mrs. Kelley at Pittston. There was no new evidence beyond the fact that Mrs. Kelley stood 145 feet away from the point where Miss Connel stood when the shot was fired, and also that Miss Connel could see the old lady when she fired. The friends of the young girl furnished a \$2000 bail. Governor Hastings' veto of the Electric light bills and the Woods water bill have made his administration very popular in Montgomery County and Senator Quay's course is strongly disapproved. Governor Hastings approved the special appropriation bill giving \$263,000 to the State Normal School. Delaware County officials accuse a Harrisburg constable of releasing a murder-suspect after suggesting a division of the reward. Several interesting lectures were given at Mount Gretna. At the conference between the Iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg the bar and the plate scale for the entire Pittsburg district was signed. Mrs. Hannah Simons, aged 33 years, had sixteen teeth extracted at Reading and died of hemorrhage of the gum.