

THE NEWS.

Train-wreckers dethroned a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train at South Williamsport, Pa. The engine and nine cars were demolished. The crew saved their lives by jumping. Jeremiah Howard, a tramp, who was once deputy sheriff of Columbia county, was arrested, charged with being a member of the gang that caused the wreck. The various big gun and ordnance manufacturing concerns effected a combine. William R. Eckhardt, of Marion, O., blew his brains out. The brig Water Witch went ashore at Sachusset Point, and was a total loss. The body of Dr. J. H. Lyons, one of the Northern Pacific Coal Company's physicians, was found on the sidewalk within a few steps of his residence in Roslyn, Wash., with his skull crushed in. He had left for home a few minutes before. As far as can be determined, there was no attempt to robbery. The steamer City of Topeka left Seattle for Alaska crowded with searchers for fortunes in the gold regions North. The steamer also carried all the freight it could accommodate, consisting of miners' supplies, horses and dogs. Internal revenue officers raised five tills in Virginia, and captured twelve men. By the explosion of a keg of powder at Bellaire, O., a building was demolished and Jacob Wagener horribly burned.

The I. E. and St. Louis tunnel, three hundred feet in length, near Georgetown, Ind., caught fire and the entire wood was burned out. It will take several days to clear away the debris, and through freight traffic will be entirely abandoned until the tunnel is ready for use. The Star Hotel, a large two-story frame building in Fort Scott, was burned to the ground and the thirty occupants barely escaped with their lives. The action of Governor Bradley in ordering out four hundred state troops to guard the Kentucky State Capitol aroused bitter comment from the Blackburn men. Only one vote was cast in the ballot taken for senator. Mayor Julian presided at an indignation meeting held in Frankfort to protest against the Governor's action. Edwin H. Gayley and Daniel W. Taylor, brokers, of Wilmington, were acquitted of the charge of misappropriating funds entrusted to them by D. Frank Ditworth. Bishop W. B. Campbell, the head of the African Evangelical Mission, was arrested in Cleveland, O., on the charge of embezzling \$200. Dr. Charles Massbacher, of Toledo, O., was found dead in his bath-room with a bullet hole in his forehead.

At the semi-annual conference, Latter Day Saints, at Independence, Mo., Chairman Clark predicted that Christ would soon visit the earth. A blizzard raged in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska. Lawyer William A. Shoemaker, who was counsel for H. H. Holmes and who was charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the case, was by a decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia, suspended from the privileges of the court for one year. Ballington Booth, the deposed commander of the Salvation Army, has named the new religious organization he is forming God's American Volunteers. J. H. Cooke, postmaster at Quinlan, Texas, and president of the Quinlan Mercantile Company, who is short in his accounts, attempted to commit suicide. Albert Wallace, who murdered his sister, was executed in Peoria, Ill. Farmer Ole H. Norem, of Morris, Ill., was shot while resisting eviction by a deputy sheriff. Ida Skeek was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years as being an accessory to the murder of Jailer W. A. Cook, of Danville, Va. The fruit growers of Berkeley and other lines in West Virginia have taken steps to prevent the inroads of the San Jose scale. Frank Mapes, postmaster for Kansas City, Kans., to escape arrest for embezzlement of government funds, committed suicide. W. L. Peaz and his wife were arrested in St. Joseph, Mo., for counterfeiting. The wife confessed. Miss Aili Douglas, of Akron, Ia., was outraged and abused by a tramp. The church council in San Francisco, acquitted Rev. Dr. Brown of infamy with Mrs. Stockton. Emil de Faw, at Fessville, Mich., shot Fred Selpferlein and his wife. A freight train ran into a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Steelton. Two persons were killed and eight injured. Captain Wilborg and Mates Peterson and Johansen, of the Danish steamer Horva, were sent to prison by Judge Butler, of the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, for filibustering. The Kentucky legislature adjourned sine die without electing a senator to succeed Senator Blackburn. William Sifert, a farmer residing near Alliance, O., forbade Andrew File to call on his daughter Cora. File met Sifert in a country road and beat him with a club, causing injuries from the effects of which Sifert died. Two Indians belonging to the Shoshone tribe in Northern Wyoming were killed by three white men, who then stole their horses. They are being pursued by United States Marshal McDermott, of Wyoming. The Solar Iron Works of William Clark's Sons & Co., in Pittsburg, were closed by the sheriff on executions aggregating \$685,425. The convention of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents opened in Richmond, Va. The failure of L. T. Pratt & Co., dealers in metals, Boston, was announced. A special train carrying officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad on a tour of inspection, was wrecked at Rogers, Ark., and a brakeman killed. The Ancient Order of Hibernians in Philadelphia celebrated St. Patrick's Day with a parade, in which several posts of the G. A. R. took part.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. A Resolution Providing for the Event of Death of the President-Elect. In the House, Representative Boutelle, of Maine, introduced a resolution amending the Constitution by making provisions therein to meet the contingency of the death of the President-elect after the electors have cast their vote in January and before his inauguration on March 4. It provides that in case the person elected as President shall before his inauguration die, decline or become unable to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the person elected Vice-President, who in such case shall be inaugurated as President and hold office accordingly.

Increased Postoffice Receipts. The gross receipts of the thirty largest postoffices in the country last month were \$2,722,187, against \$2,377,445 for February, 1895.

BLOWN UP.

Five Men Lose Their Lives in a Powder Mill Explosion.

THE BUILDINGS WRECKED

And then Destroyed by Fire—Windows in Houses for Miles Around Shattered—Loss \$30,000.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Laffin-Rand Powder Mill, at Rifton, New York. Rifton is about six miles from Kingston, and yet the force of the explosion, which was closely followed by a second explosion, was plainly felt in that city. Five men were blown to pieces, and it was with difficulty that the identification of the missing could be arrived at. The list of killed follows: Elias Peterson, John Jones, Emory Decker, Korman Decker and Solomon Smalley. About fifty men were employed at the mill, and many of them were hurt. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when the calamity occurred. The glazer and dry-house went up, shattered to atoms with the terrific force of the explosion. Only five men were engaged at work in that department, and those were the five who were killed. What caused the explosion will never be known. Almost immediately an adjoining building took fire, and it, too, was blown to pieces.

The terrified workmen tried to reach places of safety, but many of them were struck by flying timbers. The entire surrounding village was shaken on its foundation, all the windows for miles around were broken, and the buildings close to the powder mills tottered as though they, too, would fall. The scene was one of great excitement, and to add to the disorder the buildings adjoining those which had been wrecked caught fire. These were badly damaged before the fire could be extinguished. In all 60,000 pounds were destroyed, and the loss to the company is placed at \$30,000. Of the men killed, all were married, except Norman Decker. Their bodies were frightfully mutilated, portions of them being scattered among debris far from the scene of the explosion.

ITALY QUIETING DOWN.

Preparing for a Meeting of the Dreihund Rulers.

After a week of tumult and excitement over the terrible defeat in Africa, Italy has at last settled into a condition of comparative quiet. There is a strong feeling of resentment against General Baratieri and a disinclination among the troops to go to Africa, but all rioting has ceased and the reservists who fled from the country soonest than go to Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1873 are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelik have been opened and it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is settling down to work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated.

To add to the peaceful feeling comes the pleasant report that Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark the public proof of the renewal of the ties which compose the Dreihund, which is intended to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that Italy, instead of being friendless, upon the verge of bankruptcy and encumbered by a tottering throne, is strong in the earnest support of Germany, and Austria, and will be backed by Great Britain in any great emergency. That the latter report is true is no longer doubted in Rome, and it is added that a British naval squadron will be ordered to Genoa upon the occasion of the meeting of the Emperors and King Humbert, in order to openly demonstrate Great Britain's sympathy with Italy and the Dreihund. Finally it is said that before the Emperors meet at Genoa Emperor Francis Joseph will have succeeded in entirely reconciling Queen Victoria with her imperial grandson, and so the peace of Europe, it is hoped, will be further cemented and the possibility of a European war will be driven further and further into the background.

There is a strong movement among certain military men to have the court-martial trial of General Baratieri conducted in secret, as it is feared that revelations might be made which will not tend to strengthen the case of Italy before the world, but the general public demand publicity in the matter, and it is believed that the war office authorities will have to bow to the popular will. Every fresh report from Africa only tends to confirm the most alarming reports as to the extent of the disaster at Adowa, and although the official figures have not yet been made public it is admitted that over 12,000 men were killed, wounded or made prisoners. It is believed that the loss of the Abyssinians was almost as great. The Abyssinians captured almost all the Italian artillery, ammunition and supplies. Disinterested judges still hold that the real cause for the defeat of the Italians is to be found in the almost unceasing clamor of certain newspapers of Rome and other parts of Italy at the alleged inaction of General Baratieri. These apparently unjust comments upon his conduct of the campaign seem to have goaded him to push forward when good generalship would have avoided such a step until the plans for the advance were completed.

The Italia Militaire asserts that it has good authority for stating that Emperor Menelik's proposals of people are honorable and advantageous to Italy. The Tribune fears that the proposals conceal a snare and assert that Menelik is simply seeking to gain time. A duel with sabres has been fought near Budapest, Hungary, between Baron Josika and Baron Kiebselburg. The latter was mortally wounded.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

Eighty-second Day.—The House devoted the day to the bill to amend the administrative tariff act of 1890, and passed it without substantial amendment. The bill was drawn after extensive hearings and the advice and assistance of the Treasury Department, the board of general appraisers, importers and others with practical experience on the subject. One of the most important changes makes increased duties and penalties for undervaluation commence at the point of undervaluation and not at 10 per cent. above the undervaluation, as provided by the present law.

Eighty-third Day.—The House entered upon the consideration of the resolutions censuring Mr. Bayard for speeches delivered by him before the grammar school at Boston, England, and before the Edinburgh (Scotland) Philosophical Institution last fall. Mr. Hill, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Mr. McCreary, who was chairman of the committee in the last Congress, opened respectively for and against the resolutions. Mr. Draper (Republican, of Massachusetts) announced his inability to bring himself to vote for the resolutions, and Mr. Dismore (Democrat, of Arkansas) defended the utterances of Mr. Bayard as to the effect of protection, and read extracts from Senator Chandler's interview alleging that the McKimley boomers were lying on the protected industries.

Eighty-fourth Day.—In the debate on the Bayard resolutions Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who made the principal speech in opposition, defended Mr. Bayard's utterances, and Senator Chandler's interview was again brought forward as a vindication of Mr. Bayard's statement that protection tended to corrupt public life. Mr. Pearson, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Grosvenor spoke in favor of the resolutions. The debate concluded with an altercation between Mr. Sulzer, of New York, and Mr. Gibson, of Tennessee.

Eighty-fifth Day.—The House, after three days' debate, adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador at Great Britain, for utterances delivered in an address at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland. The vote stood 190 to 71 in favor of the first resolution and 191 to 59 in favor of the second. Five Republicans voted against the resolution of censure, and six Democrats voted for it. All the Republicans and nine Democrats voted for the second resolution.

SENATE.

Eighty-second Day.—The Cuban debate in the Senate is drawing to a close, as Mr. Sherman is keeping the question before the Senate continuously, so that the speeches are not likely to last much longer. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, occupied a most interesting session Tuesday evening in support of the resolution. The Senator severely arraigned Minister Dupuy de Lome, of Spain, for impropriety in criticizing Senators.

Eighty-third Day.—The Senate listened to an unexpected storm of invective from Senator Vest, of Missouri, directed against the President and members of the cabinet. A comparatively minor measure was under consideration, relating to the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for the opening of an Indian reservation in Utah.

Eighty-fourth Day.—Cuba had the entire attention of the Senate. A vigorous contribution to the debate came from Mr. Chilton, of Texas, who urged that there was abundant work at home to occupy the attention of Congress instead of enlisting in humanitarian crusades abroad, with their possibilities of war. Mr. Caffery also opposed the Cuban resolutions.

Eighty-fifth Day.—The Cuban resolutions before the Senate received an unexpected reverse. Mr. Sherman sought to interrupt the usual course of adjourning over Saturday unless unanimous consent was given to take the final vote on the Cuban question at a stated time next week. The unanimous consent was not given, however, and the Senate voted to adjourn. Most of the day was given to the Cuban debate, speeches being made by Mr. Caffery in opposition and by Mr. Call in support of the resolutions. The Dupont election case came up long enough to allow Mr. Allen (populist) opportunity to express his views against Mr. Dupont's claim.

AMERICAN CITIZEN SHOT.

Gross Outrage by the Spanish Soldiers which is Being Investigated.

Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, the American citizen who is reported to have been shot and nearly killed by Spanish troops under the command of General Melquiz, arrived in Havana. He is so seriously injured that he had to be carried on a stretcher. The captain-general has promised the promptest inquiry into the circumstances in the case and has given assurances that the guilty persons will be most severely punished.

Dr. Delgado says that a number of the employees of the Delgado plantation, near Balmora, have been killed by the troops, including the brothers Tipia and the two Guerras—father and son.

The circumstances in the case, so far as they can be gathered at present, seem to point to a most gross and deliberate outrage upon the part of the Spanish soldiers, who were made aware that Mr. Delgado and his aged father were both American citizens. But this fact appears to have had no weight with the Spanish officers, and Dr. Delgado was said to have been bound and shot without trial and without any justification. The doctor was left for dead and eight of his father's employees were killed.

The United States consul-general, Mr. Ramon O. Williams, has taken the matter in hand, and no stone will be left unturned to bring the Spaniards to justice. The insurgents have burned the fields, wharves and sugar depot of Dolores, in the Remedios district of the province of Santa Clara, and they have also destroyed by fire the fields and splendid buildings of the Laborato plantation.

The insurgent brigadier, Perquito Perez, died recently in the vicinity of Barahua, in the Remedios district, in which neighborhood seven countrymen were recently hanged for supplying vegetables to detachments of Spanish troops.

The celebrated bandit, insurgent captain and incendiary Enrique Aleman Hernandez has been captured in a wounded condition at Mariano.

WANT SIX BATTLESHIPS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Increase the Number.

There is a probability that the question of the number of new battleships to be authorized by this Congress, which was passed by the Naval Committee Wednesday, may be fought over again in the House when it bill comes up. Several of the enthusiasts for the new navy are determined to appeal for the decision of the committee to the House in their efforts to secure six battleships in stead of four. When the vote was taken by Commissioner Cummings and Mr. Hall both gave notice that they reserved their right to offer amendments in the House.

ROENTGEN X-RAYS.

Three American Consuls Report on the Discovery.

PUT TO PRACTICAL USE.

Army Surgeons Studying It—Consul Monaghan Tells How an Accident Led Keen-eyed Professor Roentgen on to Success.

Three United States consuls have forwarded to the State Department at Washington reports upon the Roentgen discovery in photography. Consul-General de Kay, at Berlin, speaks of the discovery as one "which may profoundly effect surgery and medicine in the way of diagnosing tumors, protuberances in bones and foreign growths in the flesh, as well as bullets or other substances in the bodies of men or animals. It is likely also, that the discovery will in time enable us to examine the interior of tools, machinery and other objects of wood and metal, so as to guard against danger from flaws or errors in casting."

"With the electric light from air-exhausted receivers, Professor Roentgen has photographed through the flesh and through pasteboard, tin and wood, and also through many layers of paper. One peculiarity of Professor Roentgen's visible rays is that they pass through many other substances, and even, to a certain extent, through metals. Another very singular property they are said to possess—they do not refract when passing through water or through a prism of glass or crystal. It is supposed that they must move in a manner quite different from that of the other light rays of electricity, and perhaps on some unknown element of matter. Owing to the absence of refraction they are thought to move straight forward, not in waves, like ordinary light. It is too early to more than outline the results and prospects of this discovery.

WHAT A WITNESS SAYS.

Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, has some wonderful information obtained through an eye-witness to the experiments. He says in his report: "Professor Roentgen takes a Crookes pipe—a very strong vacuum glass pipe—through which goes an induction stream, and photographs, by means of rays that are sent out from the pipe, on ordinary photographic plates. These rays, whose existence was never suspected till now, are invisible to the human eye. They penetrate woods, organic matter and otherwise opaque substances. The papers claim that they will not penetrate iron or metals, but my informant, who attended the meetings where the experiments were made, assures me that the rays were put through three inches of hard rubber, and carried a good photograph to plates on the other side; also, through a 15-centimetre iron plate. Like so many great things, the discovery owes its origin to accident. The professor was experimenting with a Crookes pipe around which he had wrapped some stuff. He ran a strong electric current through the pipe, and noticed later some lines on prepared paper—such as he had never noticed before by electrical experiments. The keen-eyed scientist studied out this line, suspected its cause, experimented and obtained this marvelous discovery."

USED IN BONE DISEASES.

Consul Chancelier, at Havre, tells of the experiments which the French physicians have been making with the Roentgen discovery. "A report on the experiment," he says, "has been read before the Paris Academy of Sciences by Professor Lannelongue, who is convinced that the discovery may be of great use and importance to the medical faculty. One of the exhibits produced by Professor Lannelongue was the photograph of the hand of a child afflicted with tuberculosis in the bones. The internal condition of the limb was reproduced and exactly corresponded with the diagnosis given by Professor Lannelongue, who had examined the child before the Roentgen discovery was known in France.

"Stronger testimony as to the value of Professor Roentgen's discovery comes from the University of Mont Peiler. Three medical lecturers connected with that institution have succeeded in photographing a 5-franc piece which was placed inside a purse and had four folds of leather between it and the apparatus. The form of the money came out distinctly and on the photographic plate and so, too, did the shape and texture of the interior lining of the purse.

News from Berlin says the German minister of war has taken the necessary steps for introducing the discovery at once into the surgical department of the army, in order that it may be thoroughly studied for use in time of war. A series of negatives already taken in Berlin of a gunshot wound have an accurate impression of the lesion of the bone, and enabled the surgeon to determine with precision the exact location of the projectile.

SHOT WIFE AND HER SISTER.

A Tragedy in an Ohio Town Following a Divorce.

John Moss, a wealthy brick manufacturer of New Riegel, Ohio, shot and fatally wounded his divorced wife and her sister, Miss Kate Smith. Mrs. Moss secured a divorce from her husband last week, and he went to her house and demanded that she come back and live with him. This she refused to do, when he shot her three times and Miss Smith twice. Moss defies the village Marshal to arrest him.

VICTORY FOR FARMERS.

Bill Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to Distribute Seeds.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been done in the preceding years, has become a law without the President's signature, the resolution not having been returned to Congress within the constitutional ten days' limit. Secretary Morton refused to carry out the old law and vigorously opposed the passage of the present more mandatory act.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Four miners were killed and two fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder in the Centre Star Mine, at Roseland, British Columbia.

James Hand, an engineer, and J. Daly, conductor, was killed in a freight wreck on the Ontario and Western Railroad at Starlight, N. Y.

Michael O'Brien, Jr., of Conshohocken, Pa., was killed by being run over by a locomotive at the Ridge road crossing over the "Y" of the "Trenton Cut-off."

At Fayette, O., Wm. Scharg and Archie Rogers, stonemasons, fell 70 feet from the scaffolding of a church in course of erection and was instantly killed.

Hattie C. Winans, 40 years old, a boarder at the parsonage of the Rev. Dr. Horace Bishop, in East Orange, N. J., was suffocated during a fire at the parsonage.

The Laffin and Rand Powder Works, at Rifton, N. Y., were completely wrecked by the ex.losion of \$30,000 pounds of powder. Five men, employees of the company, were instantly killed.

A Concord stage on the Hidenaur line between Cripple Creek and Gillet, Colo., was overturned as the result of a run way a student in descending Tenderfoot Hill, C. D. Pierce, of Denver, was probably fatally and several others seriously injured.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad broke in two 10 miles south of Water Valley, Mississippi, afterwards coming together with a force that wrecked the train. Charles Fletcher and two unknown persons who were stealing a ride were killed and Conductor Ferguson was badly injured.

David Armstrong, aged 35, a laborer, and George Saylor, 33 years old, a porter, fell off the roof of their house, on Ninth avenue in New York City, looked in each other's arms. Armstrong was killed instantly and Saylor fatally injured. They are said to have gone to the roof to engage in a friendly wrestling match, and while engaged tripped over a stone coping.

A special car carrying officers of the "Frisco" Railway was run into while side-tracked near Rogers, Ark., by an express train. Among the occupants of the car was President Ripley, Chairman Walker, General Superintendent Wentworth and Mr. Alsbr, representing the "Frisco" foreign bondholders, and several others. Brakeman Botts was killed and the cook of the private car was injured.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Prince of Wales has been unanimously re-elected grand master of the Mark Masons for the ensuing year. His installation will take place on June 2.

Gladstone when he met President Faure recently said the reason he would not spend any time in Paris was because "when one is dead and sees but imperfectly it is better to stay at home with one's family."

Abraham Life, a veteran soldier of Farmland, Ind., who lost his right arm during the war, is suffering from a peculiar affliction that is puzzling the doctors. A few months ago his right leg began to shorten, and it is now five inches shorter than it used to be and ought to be.

Lord Ashburton has in late years been reducing his landed possessions. He has now determined upon disposing of his Willshire property, which comprises nearly 10,000 acres. This vast estate will be put up to auction in the summer, first as a whole, and if not successful, immediately afterwards in lots arranged as far as possible to give the tenants an opportunity of acquiring the freehold of their holdings.

Frederic H. Hayes, of Cleveland, the youngest son of the late Rutherford B. Hayes, who was in New York recently, is described as a tall, well built, smooth-faced young man of rugged personality. Mr. Hayes, who is in the electric business in Cleveland, is here looking after his business affairs. He did not start in to make a way in the world for himself upon the fame of his father's name. He began as an electrician at the shops, with an apron on. His affairs have prospered, and he now has a large business in Ohio.

Earl Grey, who succeeds Cecil Rhodes as the administrator of the South African Chartered Company, comes of the crotchety Greys, who are renowned for their family quarrels. As godson of the late Prince Consort, Lord Grey, is a particular favorite at court, the Queen being especially fond of him as the son of the General Grey who was so many years her private secretary and who may possibly be remembered in this country as the chief of the suit in attendance on the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States. He is a handsome man of about forty-four, and was known as Mr. Albert Grey until he succeeded to the peerage of his crotchety old granduncle, about eighteen months ago.

INSURGENTS' GREAT LOSS.

Three Hundred Said to Have Been Killed and Wounded.

A hot battle between the forces under Colonel Hernandez and the insurgents under Maceo Bandera and others, is reported from the neighborhood of Sanelaria, in Pinar del Rio. The insurgent loss is reported to have been 300 killed and wounded. Of the troops, Captain Torroja Guersero was killed and Lieutenant Tomas wounded. The official report also says that five soldiers were killed and fifty-six wounded.

Colonel Suarez Yuelan left Las Mangas Monday. Colonel Hernandez was ordered to march to Candelaria. The march was made in torrents of rain. The insurgents to the number of 400 were awaiting the advance of the troops. As they came up in a gallop the insurgents opened fire from behind the bushes along the road.

The battalion of Tarifa in the vanguard with a section of the cavalry squadron of Victoria and the artillery became engaged. The columns in the rear coming into action, the whole pile of troops was involved. The artillery threw grape shot over the insurgents, who advanced machetes in hand. The movement of the insurgents was thus held in check, but new forces coming to their aid they fell upon the Spanish columns in a fierce attack. This attack also was checked, giving the victory to the Spanish troops and terminating the engagement after two hours' fighting. A bayonet charge, assisted by concentrated artillery fire, dislodged the insurgents, who fled in great numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

"Paddy" McGraw, who murdered "Tiny" Sloan, in Pittsburg nine years ago, and afterward made a sensational escape from the Western Penitentiary, where he was serving a twelve-years' sentence for his crime, has at last been located in Savannah, Mo. Superintendent of Police O'Mara received a letter from a Savannah lawyer inclosing McGraw's photograph. It was immediately identified as that of McGraw. An officer will go after him. "Tiny" Sloan, his victim, was chief clerk in the Police Department, and secretary of the Republican City Committee. He was shot by McGraw early one morning in a saloon.

Joseph Filtery, aged 90, one of the oldest residents of North Cornwall Township, is dead at his home near Wood Fort, after a brief illness, the first serious one of his life. The deceased had been almost totally blind for a number of years. He was for many years a member of the United Brethren denomination. Several children survive.

Alexander Brink, of Milford, Pike county, while crossing Barret Bridge, encountered two strangers, who attempted to hold him up. Brink had considerable money with him, and a fierce fight at once began. Brink came out of it successful, the highwaymen making a hasty retreat. At the same bridge a few days later, Charles Hedrick was attacked by two men who jumped out from behind the tower and made for him. Hedrick thought that a fight would be useless and ran. He was pursued for some distance but his assailants finally abandoned the chase.

Michael Unash, a Hungarian, who was well loaded with beer, walked over the stripping bank at Tresknov and fell fully 100 feet to the bottom of the pit. Soon a crowd of several hundred were standing on the bank devising a method by which the body could be brought to the surface. A long rope was brought and a man lowered into the pit, and soon Unash was brought to the top. As soon as he was landed he untied the rope with his own hands and walked away. Unash was only stunned by the great fall, and after having recovered from that was apparently all right.

John C. Cooper, of Columbia, a Pennsylvania Railroad freight brakeman, was instantly killed, by falling from his train, near Glen Loch. His body when found was completely severed. Deceased was 40 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Andrew Stoe, of Lancaster, met with a very sudden and tragic death. When her husband arose to go to market Mrs. Stoe was sleeping. Shortly after his departure their young daughter was awakened by the baby crying, and on going into the room found her mother lying dead, with her head resting on the floor and her feet on the bed. Her arms were outstretched, and in a cradle beside the bed was the baby. Mrs. Stoe has been an invalid for some time, and it is believed that she raised herself in bed to lift the baby from the cradle, when she was suddenly attacked with heart disease and died instantly.

The death of Mrs. Caroline Steinhach, of Fairview, who was supposed to have been murdered by her husband, was cleared up. The woman had been insane, and had feared that her husband, John Steinhach, would poison her. He had brought her to the almshouse for treatment in the insanity department, and ten minutes later he died. Steinhach left so hurriedly that murder was suspected. The inquest showed that the woman had starved herself to that point where the added exposure of cold on the trip to the almshouse caused her death. Steinhach was released.

John M. Gauth, a tobacco dealer who obtained considerable notoriety a few months ago by holding out against eleven jurors until they came over to his side, was found dead in bed at his home in Williamsport. The case was that of the Commonwealth against Arley H. Gilroy, charged with setting fire to lumber yards. Gauth was the only juror for conviction, the other eleven being acquitted. He kept them out twenty-four hours and brought in a verdict of guilty. He was an old man, lived alone, and died of heart disease in the night.

Millionaire F. M. Bahl, of the Sharon Iron Works, Sharon, has brought suit in the United States Court against John Stephens, manager of the Midland Iron & Steel Company, of Muncie, Ind., on a charge of violating a contract and to restrain the company from manufacturing polished steel and sheet iron, of which Stephens says he is the inventor. The new process is said to be equal to Bessemer sheet iron. Stephens is cited to appear in the United States Court at Indianapolis on April 6.

An explosion occurred in the Cambria Iron Company's open hearth furnaces at Johnstown, caused by a lot of slag dropping into some water on the cinder bed. Noah Fidler was badly injured about the head, back and hips, and James Laffey and David Beighart were severely hurt. The report was very loud and the jar was felt to a considerable distance. About sixty feet of the roof was blown off and the remaining part was badly shattered. The loss is several thousand dollars.

By the sudden explosion of a pipe, two inches in thickness, which had been found in a pile of scrap iron at the rolling mills of the East Lebanon Iron Company, in the eastern suburbs of Lebanon, and set up against the boilers in the engine room, considerable damage was occasioned. Pipes and bars of iron in the mill were battered by the terrific force of the explosion. A dozen of the employees were injured by flying debris, but none seriously. It is believed that giant powder was secreted in the pipe by one of the numerous tramps frequenting the vicinity of the mills, and that this caused the explosion.

The old anthracite furnaces at Cornwall, erected by the late Robert W. Coleman, in 1852, are being razed by the present owner, the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, of Scranton. The furnaces have not been in operation for a number of years.

Jacob Brown, a prominent citizen, and for fifty years engaged in the mercantile business in Lock Haven, is dead, aged 76 years. Local business men have organized a corporation with a capital of \$10,000 for the manufacture of underwear and other knitted goods.

A prairie fire in Deaver county, Okla., covered an area of 16 miles and caused a loss estimated at \$300,000. Two lives were lost.