

THE NEWS.

A fire which started in the basement of Morris & Co.'s four-story block, in Quincy, Ill., completely destroyed that structure and also the large building of the Tenk Hardware Company. The Ironclad Overall Company and the F. T. Hill Carpet Company were also badly damaged. The total loss will reach \$300,000, mainly covered by insurance.

CLEMENCY SHOWN.

Sentence Commuted to Reform Committee Members.

DEATH PENALTY REMITTED

Seven Americans Among the Rank and File Who Have Received Heavy Sentences.

The death sentences imposed upon Messrs. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar, members of the Johannesburg reform committee at Pretoria, who pleaded guilty of high treason, were commuted by the President. As yet it is uncertain what sentence will be imposed upon the men, but it is thought probable that they will be given heavy fines, imprisonment and banishment for a long term of years.

The judge, in summing up, said he had no option but to pass sentence according to the Roman-Dutch law. Continuing, he said that although Dr. Jameson must have come into the country against the wish of the prisoners and for his own purposes or for the purposes of the British Chartered South Africa Company, the fact remained that he came to the border at the invitation of the reform committee, and if they had not invited him, there would not have been an invasion from another country. Could the prisoners reasonably expect mercy for such a serious crime as high treason?

After remarking that decorum had been maintained during the trial he said it was his painful duty to pass the sentences required by law. At the same time he expressed the hope that the executive would show the same clemency as it displayed to the members of the Jameson party.

Then, amid profound silence, the judge sentenced, individually and separately, Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, Col. Francis Rhodes and John Hays Hammond to death. The prisoners were perfectly calm and merely bowed to the judge when their sentences were pronounced.

The judge then sentenced the other prisoners to pay fines of \$10,000 each, to undergo two years' imprisonment and to three years' banishment, although the latter punishment is made subject to the will of the executive. There are seven Americans among the fifty-nine who received the latter sentence. They are Messrs. J. W. Leonard, Capt. M. N. Mein, J. S. Curtis, V. B. Clement, J. Lawley, H. J. King and Mr. Lingham.

The sentences pronounced caused consternation among all classes in Pretoria, and it was the general opinion that counsel for the defense made a great mistake in not introducing evidence by which the accused would be tried in proportion to their respective offenses instead of placing them all upon the same footing. The judge did not give weight to the plea that the prisoners were more guilty of folly than of crime.

INDIGNATION FELT AT LONDON. The sensation caused by the sentencing to death of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee at Pretoria increases in spite of the fact that it is announced that the sentences have been commuted, and little or nothing else is talked about. People generally are indignant at the attitude of the Transvaal as outlined in President Kruger's reply to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and urge that strong measures be taken. They will not approve of any further negotiations involving an appeal to President Kruger's generosity and Mr. Chamberlain is denounced on all sides.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Five Persons Killed, Twenty Injured and Much Property Destroyed.

Five persons at least were killed outright, three fatally and seventeen more or less injured and great destruction of property was wrought by a tornado which passed over Clay county, Kansas.

The tornado started about six miles south of Clinton and went in a northeasterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clinton and Morganville.

Its tracks varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. It tore through a farming community and left nothing standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The tornado was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district.

The victims were in their houses and the most of them had retired. The storm struck Peter Anderson's house at 9.30 o'clock. This was about a mile from the starting point. The house was demolished in an instant. Every member of the Anderson family was injured. When they had extricated themselves from the debris they discovered that the Anderson's grandchild was missing. The dead body of the child was found in a ravine half a mile away.

A large number of cattle and horses were killed and fruit in the storm's track was ruined. Many of the injured lay all night pined down by wreckage, while others crawled or hobbled across the country to neighbor's houses. In several instances people were lifted into the air by the wind and carried for a distance.

AN INFORMER THEASHED.

He Was Lashed in Turn by a Hundred Men But Will Recover.

While on his way home Lee Pinkston, a respectable white farmer, living near Brady's distillery, four miles from Salisbury, N. C., was held up by a hundred or more masked men, taken from his wagon, placed on a tree-stump and cowed. Every man in the party administered one or more lashes, and Pinkston was left, thought to be dying.

Revenue officers had seized twenty-five barrels of whisky at Brady's distillery and Pinkston was charged with having given the information. After being cowed he was told that if he did not leave the country in ten days he would be hanged. Pinkston will probably recover.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

11th DAY.—The House passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The republicans and populists voted solidly in favor of the measure, and the democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before General Lee's surrender.

12th DAY.—The House spent the day in further discussion of the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. W. A. Stone and Mr. Connolly spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Newlands and Mr. Broderick in opposition to it. Before the bankruptcy bill was taken up there was some discussion of the Treasury situation in connection with the appropriations for this session. Mr. Dockery charged that the liabilities created by this Congress, including \$20,000,000 for soldiers, would reach \$60,000,000. Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority on the floor, defended the appropriations, calling attention to the fact that the House had passed a bill to increase the revenue.

13th DAY.—The general debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued and concluded in the House. The friends of the measure are very sanguine that it will pass by a safe majority. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, gave notice that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankruptcy bill.

14th DAY.—The House of Representatives again devoted the major portion of the day to debate on the Bankruptcy bill. Several amendments were offered, but none were adopted.

SENATE.

11th DAY.—The Senate was plunged into an exciting financial debate. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration, and the item of four battleships, to cost an aggregate of \$15,000,000, served as a text for a speech by Mr. Gorman, pointing out that the revenues of the government are less than the receipts. Mr. Gorman's statements brought on a controversy, in which Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler joined issue with the Maryland Senator as to the responsibility for the failure of the tariff legislation in the present Congress.

12th DAY.—Two notable speeches by Senator Teller and Senator Sherman—representing opposite elements on the financial question—were heard in the Senate. The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, eulogizing Pere Marquette, after which the resolution was adopted accepting the status of Marquette presented by Wisconsin.

13th DAY.—The Senate spent another day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battleships and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. Mr. White (California) spoke of the need of coast defenses before further naval vessels were built, and Mr. Allen (Nebraska) made a speech of over three hours arraignment of the two old parties.

14th DAY.—The debate in the United States Senate was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorial maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. The senator used the blunt words characteristic of his utterances, arraignment of the President and cabinet officers with unsparring criticism and personal invective.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Officials Estimate that by June 30 It Will Amount to \$25,000,000.

The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately \$25,000,000. This is the opinion of officials and others best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year. In his annual estimate sent to Congress at the beginning of the present session the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts from customs during the fiscal year at \$172,000,000.

So far, with nearly ten months of the year gone, the customs receipts have reached about \$137,000,000 with a fair prospect of increasing to \$145,000,000 by the close of the year. The estimate of the receipts from internal revenue sources was \$158,000,000. Up to this time they have reached \$120,000,000 and it is expected that the figures for the completed year will be about \$146,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are expected to slightly exceed the estimates of \$15,000,000, making the total receipts for the year about \$327,000,000. The Secretary's estimate of the year's expenditures was \$362,000,000, which, according to his figures would leave a deficiency of \$47,000,000.

The actual expenditures, however, it is now thought, will aggregate about \$32,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle's estimate in December last. The Secretary's estimates at the time they were made were believed by those of long experience in the department to be extremely conservative. The receipts from both customs and internal revenue sources, however, have been surprisingly low, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of material improvement.

18 MONTHS IN ONE POSITION.

A Man Whose Only Motive is to Breathe and Whose Case Puzzles the Doctors.

Edward T. Dunbar, aged 29, is in the hospital at Sallor's Snug Harbor, New York. He has remained in the same position for eighteen months. He has just ended a journey of 6,000 miles.

About two years ago, on the way to Peru, he began to suffer from acute pains in his joints. He noticed that his joints began to stiffen and gave him great pain when he moved them. Within six months Dunbar was helpless. Beyond breathing he has no control of any muscle in his body. If one lays a finger on the stiffened joints the man screams with pain. If his bed is jarred it almost sends him into convulsions. The doctors have not yet diagnosed the disease. In Peru they said he was suffering from cerebral meningitis as well as from rheumatism. The English doctor in Callao said the disease was rheumatic arthritis. When not moved he suffers little pain and has a hearty appetite.

The Shah of Persia keeps the jubilee of his accession very shortly with great festivities at Teheran. His fellow-sovereigns are already sending presents, the Czar leading the way with a very practical gift of a whole battery of Krupp guns.

STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Wyanoke Goes to the Bottom.

RAN INTO A U. S. CRUISER.

Captain Jenney, of the Wyanoke, Who Was on the Bridge, Says He Was Confused by the Electric Lights.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the morning the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke, 2,200 tons, bound from Richmond to New York, collided with the United States cruiser Columbia, which was anchored in the James River, opposite Newport News, and went to the bottom in 30 minutes afterward.

Captain Jenney and the crew of the Wyanoke, together with a number of the passengers, came ashore in rowboats. Others were removed to the Columbia. The crew of the tug Wanderer rendered valuable assistance in the work of rescue.

Captain Jenney had just relieved the pilot when the collision occurred. There was no fog, but Captain Jenney says that electric lights obscured the Columbia. There were 107 passengers on board, 30 of whom were cabin. The crew numbered 42. Captain Jenney when seen by a Press representative, said that his vessel struck just forward of the starboard wheel with such force as to awaken all the passengers, among whom the wildest consternation at once prevailed.

As far as can be ascertained at present there were no lives lost, but it is yet very probable that several steerage passengers who were down below at the time might have gone to the bottom. Pursur Bardette lost his life, in which were all the ship's papers and consequently could not state whether or not the steerage passengers had been accounted for.

The officers and crew of the Columbia handled the unfortunate ladies and gentlemen with the greatest care, and made it as comfortable as possible for them while the work of rescue was going on. There were three bridal couples on board at the time, who lost their entire wardrobes and whatever valuables they carried with them.

Columbia's Injuries.

Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to which the Columbia is attached, sent the following telegram from Fort Monroe concerning the Columbia-Wyanoke collision: "To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. "Sands reports that the Old Dominion steamer, Wyanoke fouled the Columbia, anchored at Newport News, and sank under her forefoot. The passengers were all saved. Several of the crew were injured and are being attended by the Columbia's surgeons. The damage to the Columbia is: One hole, two feet in diameter, on the same side, and indentation of one plate on the starboard side, opposite the hole, opening a seam for about six feet; temporary loss of one anchor and forty-five fathoms of chain. I shall send her to the Norfolk Navy Yard as soon as the requirements of Paragraph 400, Naval Regulations, are complied with."

The cruiser undoubtedly was very lucky in coming out of the collision as well as she did. She is a triple screw cruiser of 7375 tons burden, and next to the Minneapolis, her sister ship, the fleetest cruiser in the United States navy, or indeed in the world, and as it was necessary to construct her hull very lightly in order to accommodate the weight of her tremendous machinery of 18,000 horse power, her frame and skin are not as heavy as is usual in all vessels of her tonnage. Fortunately for her the Columbia is fitted with a big steel ram and the additional strength given to her bow by this it is thought undoubtedly saved the vessel from more serious injury.

BROTHERS LYNCHED.

They Had Been Convicted of Murder, but Granted a New Trial.

A double lynching occurred before day-break in Warren county, Tenn., near Shellsford. The victims were William and Victor Hills, two brothers, white, convicted of a most fiendish murder. A mob of about fifteen heavily armed men entered the county seat of McMinnville, where the prisoner was incarcerated and without ceremony forced the jail doors and compelled the jailer to unlock the cell where the murderers were confined.

The men fought their captors with the fury of desperation, but were bound and placed on horses and their legs tied beneath the animals bellies, and thus secured was conducted to a point five miles away over a mountainous country. Here they were given short grace to confess their crime, for the men had been once sentenced to the gallows, but secured a new trial, and no doubt existed as to their guilt. Hopes were thrown over convenient limbs of trees on either side of the public road and with the dawn of day the bodies were found swinging like scarecrows in the wind.

The lynchers are supposed to have come from the adjoining counties of Van Buren, where the murder was committed and was unknown to people of McMinnville. The ride over the mountains with the unwilling brothers was a weird scene in the moonlight along the forest road, but the deed was done quietly and swiftly, and the party dispersed to their homes. The bodies were cut down and taken to the morgue at McMinnville, where they were viewed by thousands.

The crime with which the men were charged was the cowardly murder of Carroll Martin, an old farmer living in Van Buren county. The men stopped at the farmhouse and asked to remain all night. During the night they attempted to rob their host, and on his refusal to tell where his money was hidden slew him in cold blood. Though sentenced once to hang the Supreme Court reversed the case and it was to come up for retrial at next term of Circuit Court.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The directory census of Reading, just completed by the publishers, gives the present population at 84,735. The Schuylkill County Homoeopathic Medical Society held its quarterly session in Mahony City. Seventeen doctors were in attendance.

A piece of dynamite was found on the track of the Lancaster and Columbia electric railway at Lancaster. It is thought by some that it was placed there by an enemy of the company, and an investigation will be made.

The large Swiss barn of Reuben Schlegel near Fleetwood, was destroyed by fire, with large quantities of hay and grain. Loss, \$3500. An itinerant umbrella mender who slept in the barn gave the alarm in time to save the live stock.

Charles Miller, a tinsmith of Fredericksburg, while repairing the roof of the house of Constable John Mohr, in Bethel Township, slipped and fell to the ground. In falling he grasped the top of a brick chimney in the hope of saving himself. The bricks gave way and one of them struck Miller on the head and fractured his skull. Miller was otherwise seriously hurt and may die.

Andrew Carnegie has bought for \$25,000 a plot of ground at Duquesne, on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one for a public library, the other for a gymnasium and natatorium. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000. Work will begin on the construction of the buildings within a few weeks. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employees of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The people of Forest City, six miles north of Carbondale, are greatly excited over the peculiar death of John McGrath, a 14-year-old boy. He with some companions were playing ball when a quarrel started, during which young McGrath ran from the crowd pursued by Joe Wallinsky, a Polish boy. He had not run far when he fell to the ground. Wallinsky stumbling and falling on top of him. He was picked up and carried to a house nearby and a physician summoned, who pronounced the lad dead. An examination was made, which revealed the fact that his neck was broken.

Mrs. George W. Bolton, of Bridgeport, brought suit against the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company for \$10,000 damages. She was injured on the railway near her home two months ago. Mrs. Bolton was a passenger on a trolley car. Near the terminus of the line the conductor left the car to report at the power house. Mrs. Bolton afterward attempted to alight and in doing so the motorman started the car before she secured a foothold on the ground. She was thrown violently on the street, dislocating her right hip from which she has been bedfast ever since.

John Von Weisenfuh, who conducts a hotel in Taylor Borough, was probably fatally injured by David Davis and William Morris. Von Weisenfuh, during the evening conducted the opening of a hotel he started a few days ago and Davis and Morris were among his callers. About midnight he tried to get them out of his place and they assaulted him, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries. It is thought that he will die. His assailants have escaped.

Mrs. Emma McDade, wife of James McDade, of Pittsburg, was marked for life by her husband who threw vitrol in her face. She found that her husband, an ex-saloon-keeper, consorted with another woman. McDade became so enraged at her discovery of his perfidy that he hurled an uncorked bottle of the stuff at his wife's head. She is under treatment at a hospital.

Richard Post, No. 595, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pottstown, gave the final campfire of the season. Sidney, the 7-year-old son of John Moody, of Irish Valley, fell from a lumber wagon and was injured so badly that he died.

Sheridan Crumley, charged with the willful killing of Robert Play at Steelton, was released on bail for trial.

The State's financial officers brought suit against the Anzell Oil Company for \$400 unpaid taxes. The court awarded the State \$99.99.

Heber Hahn, aged 22 years, was killed by being caught between two cars of pig iron at the works of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company.

A love feast under the auspices of the Dunkards or German Baptists, at the Spring Creek Meeting House, near Derry Church, was attended by thousands of people.

A combination car belonging to Burton & Carroll's circus, was entered at Lebanon and ransacked by thieves, who took a large quantity of clothing, jewelry and other valuables.

The eight-inch and ten-inch rolling mills of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, suspended operations, owing to a scarcity of orders. The departments usually employ fifty workmen.

The following verdict was rendered at Pittsburg for injuries received in a natural gas explosion, the Alleghy Heating Company being the defendant: Inah L. Clayburn, \$275; J. W. Dunlap, \$400; Amelia Schiffauer, \$250; W. G. Henderson, \$1,540; R. H. Logan, \$50.

When George Krimp, of Ackermanville, employed at the Columbia-Ranger slate quarry, quit work, he harnessed his horse to drive home. Just as he got into the wagon the horse reared and backed into the quarry, both falling a distance of thirty feet. The horse was killed instantly, and Mr. Krimp was seriously injured about the head, face and back.

An order has been issued by the State Department of Agriculture that all vegetables colored by any process must be distinctly labeled "artificially colored," or the person offering or selling them will be liable for the full penalties of the pure food law.

At Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, hall-stones as big as walnuts are reported to have fallen. At Millford for a short time hall-stones as large as marbles fell, making the ground white.

While playing around a turn-table, May, the 12-year-old daughter of John Emerick, at Karthaus, was caught in the cogs and had both legs broken and crushed. A bar of iron pierced the little girl's body. She was so tightly wedged between the wheels that the ligaments of her limbs were torn out. She died after five hours of terrible suffering.

MANY HOMELESS.

Cripple Creek Wrecked by Incendiaries.

PALACE HOTEL BLOWN UP.

Thousands of Homeless People Shivering About Camp-fires—Firebugs Shot Down Whenever Caught.

While the fire was raging at Cripple Creek, Col., special trains were run from Victor and Gillette to bring in miners with sticks of dynamite ready to use wherever there was any call for it. It was more common than water at a city fire, and the lavish use was productive of many fatalities.

The Palace Hotel, containing three hundred rooms, was one of the first places attacked with dynamite, and from the results it would appear that no warning was given of the impending explosion. As the walls tottered in response to the tremendous charges of giant powder, the air was filled with shrieks of dying men who had been caught in their rooms and dragged down the wreck. Before the wreckers could offer any aid they were driven back by the flames that were rolling over the site of the hotel. The dynamites fled to save their own lives, and the loss of life at the palace is merely a matter of conjecture.

The Bimetallic Bank and the First National Bank burned as if they were made of paper. The First National Bank, while it was the leading institution in the district, was without proper facilities for holding the \$150,000 or more of deposits that were entrusted to it. Since the last fire the bank has had temporary quarters in the new burned district, where there were no vault accommodations. To add to the apprehensions of the stockholders and depositors, the explosion of the dynamite leaves nothing to be recovered from the ruins.

Volunteers, operating without guides or reasons, are credited with blowing up the buildings. After the explosion at the Palace Hotel, the crowd that had followed the fire paused for a moment, and the people began to grow vehement in their denunciations of the dynamiters, and there were several encounters between disputants. While a riot was impending, the flames worked towards the crowds that blocked Bennett avenue, and the advantage gained by the destruction of the hotel was lost by not removing the debris.

Thousands of homeless people shivered about campfires or wandered among the ruins of this once prosperous city throughout the night. The cold was severe, and toward morning snow began to fall. During the night, for a distance of a mile to the right and left, the burning embers presented a sight almost incomparable. Standing on the hill beyond the burned district and to the west, the picture was one of a huge bowl with the steam arising above. Everywhere along the thoroughfares can be seen the work of the dynamite—a great mass of kindling wood. A company of the Colorado National Guard is on duty in the unburned district. Numerous arrests have been made in the outside district, resort to which has been made by the vagrant element which lately has been infesting Cripple Creek. All night fires were starting up, occasionally on the place. Where possible, the residents pulled the houses down, and, if that failed, blew them up. They had no water in that portion of the city. A rumor is in circulation that a man was seen in the act of setting fire to a dwelling on Capitol Hill, and was shot by a resident, just as a firebug was shot and killed by Floyd Thompson. Mayor Doyle, of Victor, has employed two fire wardens for every business block in that city, as it has been rumored that firebugs are after that town as well as Cripple Creek. A man was caught in the very act of firing the rear of the Newell Hardware Company's store. He is in jail.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$1,500,000. The insurance will probably foot up between \$400,000 and \$5,000,000. The heaviest losers are as follows: Louis Weinberg, clothing store, \$40,000; Palace Hotel, \$40,000; Portland Hotel, \$20,000; furniture, \$7,000; insurance on furniture \$6,000; W. T. Booth, furniture, \$50,000; Wright Hardware Company, \$20,000; El Paso Lumber Company, \$20,000; Heller's drug store, \$20,000. Many other individual losses run as high as \$20,000.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN.

Terrible Disaster in a Mexican Silver Mine—Robbing the Supporters.

The most terrible mining disaster that ever occurred in Northern Mexico happened at the Vieja mine, about twelve miles from Chihuahua. The mine is very rich in silver and has been worked for the last hundred years. The roof of the mine has been supported by great pillars of ore, and a few weeks ago P. Prieto, the owner, began taking out these supports. Prieto urged the miners, who are Mexicans, to continue to work in spite of protests, it is said, and the terrible accident resulted. Eighty-five men were at work when the cave-in occurred. Of these eighteen escaped. Sixty-seven were buried, and of these thirty-seven have been taken out, seven of whom are dead and thirty seriously crushed, and many will not live. There is very little chance of recovering alive the thirty men yet under the earth.

THE TOWN WIPED OUT.

Epiphany, in South Dakota, Completely Destroyed by the Cyclone.

Additional particulars of the recent cyclone in South Dakota, are received. Epiphany was wiped out of existence. Not a building was left standing.

No estimate of the damage to crops, live stock and property has been given, but it is known to be large. The storm was headed for Madison, but on its arrival had spent itself and the damage was light. The list of people injured is rapidly growing and will probably reach thirty.

Prof. M. A. Schlechter, of the Botanical Museum, Berlin, is about to start on a collecting tour in South Africa.