

THE NEWS.

The Citizens' Bank, one of the oldest banks in Union City, Ind., closed for want of funds. The last dollar was paid out, and the auditor of state notified. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets, \$135,000. Cause of failure, inability to collect and security of money.—Gamble Brothers & Co., extensive lumber dealers at Highland Park, Ky., have assigned to the Fidelity Trust Company. No statement of assets and liabilities was made.—Taylor, Duke, leader of a notorious gang of outlaws, who has been wanted for several weeks for the murder of the sheriff of Pike County, Ga., was captured near Senola by Detective Looney, of the Atlanta police force.—Romulus Cotell, the self-confessed murderer of the Stone family, at Tallmadge, six weeks ago, was arraigned in Akron, O., before Common Pleas Judge J. A. Kohler, and pleaded not guilty. The judge appointed Attorneys E. F. Voris and Harvey Musser to defend him.—Melchior Heiser committed suicide in York, Pa.—George Young, of Bethlehem, Pa., blew out his brains.—The Methodist General Conference passed a resolution opposing appropriations to sectarian Indian schools.

Homer Judd, of the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing Company, was arrested in Fort Worth, on the charge of violating the Interstate Commerce law.—R. D. Hubbard, the head of the Linsend Oil Trust, has succeeded, with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting a great millers' combine.—Rev. E. D. Morris, the head of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, will be succeeded by Rev. Henry Goodwin Smith, of Freehold, N. J.—David Smith, a retired missionary, committed suicide at Hamilton, N. Y.—H. H. Holmes, the murderer, was hanged in Philadelphia.—The round houses and twelve locomotives belonging to the Queen and Crescent Railroad Company, at Somerset, Ky., were destroyed by fire; loss, \$390,000; fully insured.—During an electric storm that passed over East Berlin, Thomasville and Abbotstown, Pa., an unknown man was struck dead and several other persons stung.—A. A. Setson, of Philadelphia, aged forty years, attempted suicide in a hotel at Cape Charles City, Va.—The Crystal Lake Point Works, at Westmont, N. J., owned by James Flynn & Co., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.—By a vote of 425 to 98 the M. E. General Conference adopted the report of the committee on eligibility, and refers the woman question back to the annual conference, to be voted on again.—A jury at Columbus, Ohio, in the case of Ohio vs. ex-State Senator John L. Geyer, of Paulding, indicted for alleged solicitation of bribes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

John B. Watkins, formerly vice-president and superintendent of the Indian Milling Company, was indicted at Kansas City for violating the Interstate Commerce law. Watkins was arrested, but released upon furnishing \$1,000 bond. The section of the law under which Watkins was indicted was the tenth, which applies to the reporting of false weights by shippers.—Louis H. Bolden, a retired capitalist and president of the Chicago Kid Glove Company, was killed by falling down an elevator shaft in the building owned by him at 14 Customhouse Place, in Chicago.—Dad Culp, a butcher at Renovert, W. Va., fatally wounded his son and wife.—Mary Higgins, in Chicago, accused her husband of murdering their three children.—Poxey Barnes, accused in Farmville, Va., of the murder of Mrs. Pollard, was discharged.—A wreck occurred near Newark, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio, and some tramps were killed.—Lightning struck the house of Professor James A. Statterfield at Barracksville, Marion county, W. Va., and a young woman was killed and several other students of the Normal School severely shocked.—The general storehouse of Ashby & Boland and other property at Accomac Courthouse belonging to Alfred J. Lilliston, were burned.

Gottlieb Wehrlich, an old and well-known German resident of Omaha, Neb., committed suicide by strangulation at his home, at Tenth and Howard streets. The cause is ascribed to ill health and financial difficulties.—A steam chest on the steamer Argonaut, bound from Marquette to South Chicago, with ore, exploded when the steamer was twenty miles off Sheboygan. Nobody was hurt. A hole was blown through the steamer's hull above the water-line.—The Virginia police steamer Accomac arrived at Norfolk from a surveying trip of Poconoko and Tazler Sounds.—Lieutenant Douglas Settle was detailed by the War Department to West Virginia to give instructions to the state troops.—Charles Esty was killed and five other laborers injured by the caving in of a clay bank at a brick-work near Huntington, W. Va.—At a meeting of the Delaware Pilot Commissioners a resolution was adopted prohibiting Delaware pilots from taking apprentices until the number of first-class pilots is reduced to forty.

The schooner Norma, bound from San Francisco for the South Sea, is probably lost.—George G. Haag, a member of a suicide club, poisoned himself with strychnine in San Francisco.—Patrick J. Sexton, a Chicago millionaire, has been indicted by the federal grand jury. The charge is conspiracy.—Father Kolaczewski, of the Independent Catholic Church, of Cleveland, is ready to transfer the church property and congregation to the Methodist Church.—Hedgers, a colored desperado, was shot and fatally injured at Sybene, O., while burglarizing the postoffice in J. C. Crawford's store.—Fred Crawford, sixteen years old, did the shooting.—Henry Felipe, an employe of the Lancaster Pa., Caramel Company, was crushed to death.—The 1,200-ton four-master schooner Daniel B. Fearling, with a cargo of coal, went ashore about a mile north of the Highland Light Station, in Massachusetts. The crew of nine men were saved by the life-savers. The vessel will probably be a total loss.—The Pennsylvania and Cumberland Valley Railroads are at work on the proposed extension into the coal regions.—Fred Crawford shot and killed Kintley Rogers, one of two men who was trying to burglarize his store.—James Juencz and his wife were arrested in Wheeling, W. Va., on the charge of robbing the Maxwell Mansion.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis, on her way from the Mediterranean to Cronstadt, where she will represent the United States Navy upon the occasion of the czar's coronation fetes, anchored at Southampton and exchanged salutes with the warships and for.

HOLMES HANGED.

The Murderer Meets Death Without a Quiver.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

His Neck Broken As He Went Through the Trap—His Body Carted Away Accompanied by the Poundings on the Weapon of a Crowd of Eeys.

Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was hanged in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, at 12 1/2 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M. That is the time the drop fell. It was fully a half hour later before he was officially pronounced dead. A half minute before he was shot into eternity he made this declaration to the solemn assembly gathered about the scaffold: "Gentlemen: I have very few words to say. In fact, I would make no remarks at this time except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in my execution. I only wish to say that the extent of my wrongdoing taking human life consisted in the death of two women, they having died at my hands as the result of criminal operations. I wish to also state here, so that there can be no chance of misunderstanding hereafter, that I am not guilty of taking the lives of any of the Pietzel family—the three children and Benjamin, the father, of whose death I was convicted, and for which I am today to be hanged. That is all I have to say."

It will be seen that the words were well-chosen. They were equally well-considered. The voice never quavered; the hands clasped on the dark railing of the scaffold did not tremble. The nerve which had all along characterized this most marvelous of assassins had not deserted him to the very end. As the last syllable fell from his pallid lips, he turned to his attorney. Clapping his right hand in that of the young lawyer Holmes gave him a firm grasp—firm even at that terrible moment—he laid his left on the other man's shoulder, and gazing straight into their eyes uttered in a loud voice: Good-bye."

Then he carefully buttoned his coat, nodded to the sheriff, and in an instant he was hurried to his death. He was undoubtedly the most stoical of any in that assembly of 50 odd men. The pallor of his face was no deeper than the ordinary prison-bleach, and he stood erect, gazing steadily before him, until the horrible black cap shut out his last look at earthly things. He spent his last day of life uneventfully. During part of the day, Father Daily of the Church of the Annunciation visited him and said prayers. In the afternoon the lawyer, Samuel P. Rotan, called for a short time. The balance of the day Holmes occupied reading his Bible and other devotional books. Father Daily came again early in the evening and remained until 10.15 o'clock. After he left Holmes wrote letters of farewell until midnight. It is understood that these communications were addressed to his wives—the one in Gilmanston, N. H., and Georgianna Yoke, of Franklin, Ind., the third wife, whose testimony did so much to bring about today's execution. He also penned a letter of instructions to Mr. Rotan, his counsel. Absolute secrecy is maintained regarding the contents of these letters.

THE MURDERER'S CAREER. According to Detective Geyer, Herman Webster Mudgett was born in Gilmanston, N. H., on May 16, 1860. On the fourth of July, 1878, he was married at Alton, in his native State, to Clara A. Lovering. In 1887, on January 28, he married Myra Z. Belknap, but as his first wife was not dead he decided for obvious reasons to change his name and call himself Harry Howard Holmes. Less than a month after his marriage to Myra Belknap, Holmes fled in the Superior Court Cook county Ill., a libel in divorce against Clara A. Lovering Mudgett, but this action was thrown out of court because of his own failure to appear. Then in Chicago, two years later, he met Georgianna Yoke, who on January 7, 1874, became his third wife, neither of the other two wives being dead or divorced, a fact of which she was unaware. She knew him as Henry Mansfield Howard.

In the fall of 1893 Holmes made his first move—not his first on the chess board of crime—but the first in the game that led to his undoing. He made application to the Fidelity Mutual Life Association for a \$10,000 20-year policy, which was granted. A few months later the same company insured for \$10,000 Benjamin F. Pitzel, Holmes' partner in crime and his first victim. In August this man, under the name of B. F. Perry, rented a house at 1016 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. On September 4, Pitzel was found in an upper room of this house dead. It was arranged between the two men that Pitzel or Perry, as he was known to the neighbors, should be burned by an explosion, from the effects of which he should apparently die, but instead a corpse hired or purchased for the occasion should be palmed off on the insurance company as his. This was the plot as Pitzel knew it. Holmes intended, however, that the explosion not only should burn but also kill his confederate. Dead men tell no tales, and there would be one less to share the \$10,000.

It was through the determined efforts of the defrauded insurance company that Holmes was finally brought to punishment. Holmes had a long and fair trial. He made a sensation early in the court proceedings by dismissing his counsel and attempting to handle his own case. Another lawyer was assigned by the court and the case went on. A large number of witnesses came from all parts of the country to testify. An attempt to get a new trial after the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree was unsuccessful. While Holmes was convicted of murdering, but one person, Pitzel, there is not the shadow of a doubt that he subsequently murdered three of Pitzel's children and plotted to kill their mother and the other two. After he became convinced that he could not escape the gallows, he confessed to the killing of several other people, but his alleged

"confession" has proved to be largely a tissue of falsehoods.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

117th DAY.—The opponents of four battleships sustained an overwhelming defeat in the House on the proposition to accept the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill reducing the number to two. Mr. Sayers made the motion and supported his plea for economy with figures as to the condition of the treasury for the next fiscal year.

118th DAY.—The House passed without division a resolution for final adjournment on Monday, May 18, and then proceeded under a special order to consider private pension bills and acted on them at the rate of about one every five minutes. In five and a half hours seventy-two bills were favorably acted upon, among them bills granting the widow of the late Secretary Walter Q. Gresham a pension of \$100 a month; Elizabeth Watts Kearney, daughter of Gen. Phil Kearney, \$25 a month; the widow of the late Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, \$30 per month; Gen. James C. Parrott, \$50 per month; the widow of Gen. James H. Blunt, of Kansas, \$75 per month, and Gen. Nathan Kimball, \$100.

119th DAY.—The net result of a three-and-a-half-hours session of the House was the passage of a bill to amend the act creating the Court of Appeals so as to allow appeals from the Supreme Court of the territories to be heard by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Pickler attempted to secure his revenge for the defeat he suffered when the House refused to remain in session to pass private pension bills, by blocking legislation. He failed, and finally, the House losing patience, adjourned.

120th DAY.—The members of the House voted themselves \$100 per month for clerk hire during the recess of Congress. The proposition to extend the allowance to members came up in the form of the Hartman resolution, adversely reported from the committee on accounts. The resolution was amended so as to except chairmen of committees having annual clerks, and, as amended, was passed—139 to 105.

SENATE.

117th DAY.—Senator Hill added another day—the fifth—in opposition to the bond resolution in the Senate. Mr. Peffer, author of the resolution, announced that he would seek to force a vote by holding the Senate in session until the resolution was disposed of, but did not carry out his announced purpose. Mr. Pettigrew supported the bond resolution and severely criticized the administration of the treasury.

118th DAY.—The final vote on the resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues will be taken in the Senate tomorrow. An amendment by Mr. Lodge was adopted providing that the regular finance committee, instead of a special committee, as first proposed. The voting came after Mr. Hill had added another lively installment to his speech, including a sharp criticism of Mr. Pettigrew and a personal exchange with Mr. Wolcott, when the latter tried to call Mr. Hill to order.

119th DAY.—By the decisive vote of 51 to 6, the Senate inaugurated an investigation, to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Finance, into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of the United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury during the last three years. The six adverse votes were cast by Senators Caffery, of Louisiana; Faulkner, of West Virginia; Gray, of Delaware; Hill, of New York; Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Palmer, of Illinois, all Democrats. The debate had been animated, and, at times, sensational, throughout the early hours of the day.

120th DAY.—The river and harbor bill was completed in the Senate with the exception of the item for a deep-sea harbor on the Pacific coast. This has aroused keen opposition, the two California Senators opposing the proposed appropriation of \$3,099,000, on the ground that it is fostered by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Senator White commented on the extraordinary conditions by which the commerce committee of the Senate was forcing an appropriation on a State against the wishes of its Senators, representatives and people.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Annie Besant is on her way home from India. Mr. Goschen, the Secretary of War, has followed Mr. Balfour's example and taken to the bicycle. Colonel H. S. Ololett, president-founder of The Theosophical Society, is lecturing on "Theosophy" in Madras, India. Professor Charles Humann, director of the Berlin Museum, who was superintending the excavations at Ephesus, died in Smyrna. Julius von Payer, a Bohemian artist, had the marvelous experience of going four times to the arctic regions. He is the only artist in that specialty in Europe. United States Treasurer Morgan last Thursday mailed \$433 checks aggregating \$1,522,356 in payment of interest due May 1 registered United States 5 per cents of 1904, and 4 per cents of 1925. The late Baron de Hirsch was supposed by a great many superstitious people to have the "evil eye," and a few avoided him solely on that account as if he had been the very Prince of Darkness. M. Jean Thorel, who is well known to the literary world, and is very likely that his success in that line prompted him to join the ranks of the French dramatists, has not made a success with his first play, "Two Sisters."

Mr. Crockett, the novelist, who has just returned from a holiday in Holland, is not much impressed with that country as a setting for a story. His intention was to locate the principal scenes of his next novel in Holland, but it is possible that he may abandon the idea. M. Coquelin, the celebrated actor, has lost his appeal against the Societe de la Comedie-Francaise, and is again forbidden to play at any theatre in Paris or the provinces without the permission of Comedie-Francaise authorities. The penalty for disobedience is 500 francs or \$100 per night.

A FIVE-YEAR FAT BOY.

A Maryland Infant That Tips the Scale at 131 Pounds.

Deal's Island, Md., has a prodigy in a 5-year-old boy who tips the scale at 131 pounds. At the boy's birth he was not of an unusual size, but he rapidly grew until now at the age of five years he stands four feet high, weighing 131 pounds. The father of the boy is a very small man, weighing seven pounds less than his five-year-old son, and his mother is a little woman. Mr. Renier a Belgian, has bequeathed to the Belgian Treasury the sum of 2,000,000 francs, to be applied to the foundation of a medical institute to be called the Institut Rommelerae.

BY GASOLINE.

A Terrific Fatal Explosion in Cincinnati.

LIGHTING PLANT BLEW UP.

Two Buildings Almost Completely Blown to Pieces by the Force of the Explosive Gas—One Family was Wiped Out.

The five-story building at 430 and 432 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was blown to pieces by an explosion of gasoline.

Six persons are known to be dead and eleven injured. Of the dead, but two have been identified.

The ground story of 432 Walnut street was occupied by A. C. Drach as a saloon. He owned that part of the building and the other was owned by M. Goldsmith. The first floor of the building at 430 Walnut street was occupied by a saloon run by Louis Fey. The upper floors of the five-story building were occupied as flats. It is not known how many people were in the flats or how many were in the saloon, but none escaped, as the building immediately collapsed.

There was no fire to consume the debris and make certain death of all in the building, but the dust and dirt continued flying for a long time so densely that the work of rescuing the victims proceeded with great difficulty, although the police and fire departments rallied heroically to the work. The saloons were said to be quite full of people. One of the barkeepers who was not on duty at the time and escaped lived in one of the upper flats and was wild with grief, because he knew that he wife and four children were in the ruins. One of his children was recovered dead soon afterward.

A GASOLINE ENGINE.

The explosion was caused by a gasoline engine used as a motive power in generating electricity for use in the building. This was the first time the engine had been put in active operation. It was put in two weeks ago and had been experimented with for several days past. At the time of the explosion Mr. Drach was superintending the filling of the reservoir. Beyond that no information as to how the explosion occurred can be had.

The explosion occurred at 7.45 o'clock and was followed by the collapse of the building, the roof and upper stories crashing in a heap. The side walls, which are walls also of adjoining buildings, stood, and pictures were discernible hanging on the walls of what a moment before had been a happy home. A street car passing the front of the building was stopped dead still, the trolleys broke off, the windows shattered and the roof demolished. None of the passengers were badly hurt.

The building is just opposite the Gilson House, and there was almost a panic in that crowded hostelry. A graphic description of the terrible affair is given by Samuel L. Moyer, an employe of the Lukens-Heimer Company of Eighth street. Mr. Moyer was coming north on Walnut, and was about half way between the corner and the scene on the opposite side. He described the sensation as one of the most peculiar he ever experienced.

AN EYE WITNESS.

"I was sauntering along leisurely expecting to meet some of the boys who I go to lodge with on Monday evenings. The first thing I knew there was a blinding flash, a sudden report as of a cannon, and then I seemed to be rooted to the spot. I saw a general scattering for cover, but I could not move for a minute or two. By the time I recovered myself, the electric lights across the street in front of Drach's and adjoining places had gone entirely out, and a building seemed to have been completely telescoped. I ran over as near as I could get to the spot. I saw a Clifton Avenue car coming down toward Fourth, and immediately after the flash and explosion there arose from the scene of the collapse a huge object that sailed out from the sidewalk and landed on the top of the Clifton car. It forced the top of the car and lay across in the place where the roof had been. I think it was a piece of the iron lagging containing little glass sections. My impression that there was no report was confirmed by a man that came out from Foucar's saloon on the south side. He was hurt about the arms and on the legs, but recalled perfectly the circumstances and happenings inside the Foucar saloon where he was. The man's name is William McCandless, and he is a traveling salesman.

Mr. McCandless was standing in front of the Foucar bar. The force of the explosion blew the gas register off the sidewalk, and cut across the bar. It struck McCandless knocking him down. Mr. Candless boards at the Monroe Bath House, on Seventh street. Gutches, the barkeeper at Foucar's was also hurt. His head was cut quite severely, and he was removed to the Gibson House. Mr. Moyer says that after he discovered the nature of the accident he ran directly for the box at the corner of Fourth and Walnut. He reached the place just as Robert M. McCloy, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 6, pulled the alarm.

Clem McCannaha, a clerk at the Palace, was walking on the opposite side of the street in front of the barber shop when the explosion occurred. He described the sensation as almost paralyzing. The force of the explosion lifted him about three feet off the sidewalk and then deposited him in a heap on the ground. He arose, feeling that he was injured, and walked unsteadily to the hotel. An examination showed that an artery in his lower leg had been severed some way. But an examination of his Derby hat revealed the fact that he had had a very narrow escape from death. A slit about two inches long gaped open in the crown of his hat, showing that a sharp piece of glass had penetrated it and glanced off sideways. The doctor who was called says Mr. McCannaha will probably not be able to walk well for some days.

Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, has arrived in Constantinople in good health.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Governor Hastings has appointed David T. Caldwell, of Tyrone, to be coroner of Beaver county, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Foust, to become chief of police of Altoona.

General Joseph F. Knipe, of Harrisburg, has been appointed night watchman at the State Department, an office created by the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, on the request of Secretary Reeder.

Mrs. Isaac Miller, of Myerstown, had a narrow escape from drowning. She attempted to cross a dam on a footbridge, and by a misstep fell in the water where it is six feet deep. The strong current bore her toward the breast, but as she arose to the surface she screamed vociferously, attracting the attention of her husband, who rushed to the rescue and dragged her out barely in time to save her from going down the third time.

William Martin, son of Rev. Phillip Martin, of Sharon, disappeared from home 20 years ago, and as nothing was heard from him he was given up as dead. Mr. Martin read an account of his son being killed at Havre de Grace, Md., in a railroad wreck, and the family mourned him for dead. This week the son returned home after having made his fortune in the West.

A three-year-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. Playfoot, of East Stroudsburg, found a can of powdered poison in an outhouse and ate a quantity. The child's mother summoned a doctor and the little one's life was saved.

John Hayes, aged 73 years, died at his home in Carlisle. He deceased was a grandson of Mollie McCauley, the Mollie Pitcher of Revolutionary fame. He has a number of descendants in this locality.

A large three and one-half story stone barn, near the Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building belonged to Joseph E. Rapp, of Philadelphia. The contents, including farming implements and harness, were also consumed. The live stock was rescued. The loss is \$500. No insurance.

At a clam bake at Wemer's Grove, Scranton, a fight broke out, and after ten minutes slashing of knives John Cawley and Charles Tuggan, two young men, were carried badly injured to their homes, in what is known as Boone Hill. Cawley was wrestling with a man named McNamara when Tuggan came up from behind and jabbed a knife in Cawley's head. A general fight was then started and at least a half dozen men were cut. Cawley and Tuggan are the most seriously injured.

A distemper has broken out among the horses in the neighborhood of Kennett Square. Joseph Fyott, of New Garden, lost two, and several other farmers have a considerable number of sick animals.

Walter Hostetter, a prominent farmer of German Township, was kicked to death by his horse near his home at McGlellandtown. Hostetter is in town and started home about 5 o'clock in the evening; he was found injured under his wagon on the road with a hole kicked in his forehead.

Joseph Pool, of Marion, while driving a team to the mill was thrown from the wagon by the horses starting suddenly. He fell upon his head on the ground, breaking the fifth vertebrae of the neck bone. He was removed to the hospital in Chambersburg.

A Hungarian named Joseph Salts, from Braddock, attempted to walk across the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, over the Susquehanna at Rockville, and fell to the river fifty feet below. He was rescued unhurt.

Mr. Frank Baker, living near Greensburg took a dose of arsenic with suicidal intent and died in great agony soon afterward. The cause is attributed to domestic unhappiness. Previous to her marriage to Baker a few years ago she was Mrs. Leeper, a widow. The couple became acquainted and were married through the aid of a matrimonial bureau. The suicide was 50 years old, and had considerable wealth. Before she died and while writing in agony she directed that her husband should not inherit a penny of her estate.

Monroe Stewart, an employe of the Union Brick Company, Shamokin, was buried by a fall of clay and sustained internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Hundreds of acres of fine timberland near Halifax, Nova Scotia, have been destroyed by forest fires.

A fire at Kingston N. Y., destroyed Fisher & Higney's hotel, the loss exceeding \$50,000. Six firemen were injured.

J. C. Sommers, a wealthy banker, of Keokuk, Iowa, was run over and fatally injured by a train in Burlington, Iowa.

The school building at Barracksville, W. Va., was struck by lightning. Miss Hattie Youst was killed and three others were injured, one probably fatally.

Hanslow A. Boone, a prominent merchant of St. Clair, Pa., was instantly killed by being thrown from his carriage. His wife, who was with him, was seriously injured.

Another body was recovered from the ruins of the wrecked building on Walnut street, Cincinnati, making the death roll seven. The list of missing now numbers 16, but may be less.

Samuel Bissell, aged 37, a commercial traveler for a New York dry goods company, fell from a third-story window of the Panzer Hotel, in St. Louis, and was fatally injured.

The steamer Miowoca, brought to Victoria, B. C., the particulars of the explosion in the Brunner Colliery, near Wellington, New Zealand, on March 27. Of the sixty miners entombed not one escaped death.

Minnie Hue was burned to death and her infant son fatally injured, at their home in St. Louis. Mrs. Huelsman was fleeing the tank of a gas stove, when the fluid exploded.

The Erie mail on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a landslide 35 miles north of Harrisburg. The locomotive went over a steep embankment and three cars were derailed. No one was seriously hurt.

John Potulny and A. Purski, two well-known saloon keepers of South Chicago, were found dead in bed from asphyxiation at a Chicago hotel. The two men were drunk when they went to bed, and it is supposed one of them turned out the gas and then turned it on again.

SWEEPING ORDER.

President Cleveland Extends Civil Service.

NO MORE SPOILS OF OFFICE

Nearly Thirty Thousand Places are Added to the Classified List—Removals Can be Made Only For Cause—Laborers Alone are Excepted.

Almost thirty thousand government employes were brought within one sweep under the protection of the civil service by the issuance of an executive order by President Cleveland, making a general revision of the civil service rules.

The order is the most important since the inauguration of the present system more than a decade ago. It takes effect immediately. Its practical extent is the classification of all government employes below the rank of those subject to nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate and above the grades of laborer or workmen with a few exceptions. The order has long been in contemplation, and its promulgation is the result of an immense amount of correspondence and conference between the President, the Civil Service Commissioners, and the heads of the various departments.

The new rules add 23,399 positions to the classified list, increasing the number of classified positions from 55,736 to 85,135. The number of classified places which are excepted from examination has been reduced from 2,099 to 773, being mainly positions as cashiers in the customs, postal, and internal revenue services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian service are necessarily put in the excepted list.

Almost all the positions in Washington which have hitherto been excepted have been included in the competitive list. The only classified positions in Washington which will be excepted from examination under the new rules will be private secretaries of confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the President and to the head of each of the eight executive departments.

No positions will hereafter be subject to non-competitive examination, except in the cases of Indians employed in a teaching capacity in the Indian service. The revision of these rules divides the executive civil service into five branches—the departmental, custom house, post-office, government printing and internal revenue services.

In the departmental service are classified all officers and employes, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, and persons who have been nominated for confirmation by the Senate, who are serving in or on detail from the executive departments, commissioners, and officers, in the District of Columbia, the railway mail service, Indian service, all pension agencies, steamboat inspection service, marine hospital service, light-house service, all mints and assay offices, revenue cutter service, force employed under custodians of public buildings, several sub-treasuries, and engineer department at large.

Employes outside of Washington, not employed in any of these capacities also are classified in the Departmental service, as follows: Those serving in clerical capacity, watchman or messenger, physician, hospital steward, or nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; draftsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer, or fireman; superintendent of construction, superintendent of repair, or foreman, in the Supervising Architect's office; and those in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity, except in the life saving service.

In the custom house service are classified all officers and employes in any custom district whose employes number as many as five, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, and persons who have been nominated for confirmation by the Senate.

In the post-office service are classified all officers and employes in any free delivery post-office, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, and persons who have been nominated for confirmation by the Senate.

In the Internal Revenue Service are classified all officers and employes in any internal revenue district except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons who have been nominated for confirmation by the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Issued by the President and Brings 30,000 More Employes Into Service.

The long-expected order of the President including in the civil service most of the offices now remaining outside of the classified service was issued Wednesday.

The order will include within the civil service almost 30,000 additional Government employes. Practically the only persons left outside the civil service will be assistant secretaries, heads of bureaus and in a few cases private secretaries and laborers. The order is to take effect immediately.

The number of classified places which are excepted from examination has been reduced from 2039 to 773, being mainly positions as cashiers in the customs, postal and internal revenue services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian service are necessarily put in the excepted list. Almost all of the positions in Washington which have heretofore been excepted have been included in the competitive list.

The only classified position in Washington which will be excepted from examination under the new rules will be private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the President and to the head of each of the eight executive departments. No position will hereafter be subject to non-competitive examination, except in the cases of Indians employed in teaching capacity in the Indian service.

The university riding school at Heidelberg was burned. Four persons were suffocated and several others had narrow escapes.