

THE NEWS.

News comes from Hancock county, Tenn., that Mary, Lula and John Hatfield were burned to death in a mountain cabin about five miles from Sneedville. Their mother, who is a widow, had gone to a neighbor's house, locking the children in the house.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company cabled to Queen Olga, at Athens, \$1,000, which was sent to Mrs. Theodore Hall, treasurer of the Greek Ladies' committee here, by an American woman, whose name is unknown, to help the Greek cause.

A Citizens' Sunday Car Association has been organized in Toronto, Ontario, for the purpose of agitating the proposition to operate street-car lines on Sundays.

Emil Söhler, a saloon-keeper at 197 Wells street, Chicago, was shot and instantly killed just before midnight Wednesday night by one of three men who entered the saloon for the purpose of robbery. Twenty men were in the place at the time, drinking, but none of them made any effort to capture the robbers.

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, was married to Miss Jennie Poyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J. The wedding was at the home of the bride. Very few of Senator Platt's colleagues were aware of his intended nuptials, and the announcement of the marriage was quite a surprise.

A special from Newark, O. T., says, E. D. Newcomb, leader of a noted band of outlaws, has been caught and lodged in jail, and the band broken up. The story of his capture reads like a dime novel.

Floyd Meyer, who killed William Alton and William Herriott at Bathonville, N. Y., on Christmas Eve, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Auburn penitentiary.

The village of New Millport, 14 miles from Clearfield, Pa., was almost destroyed by fire. The postoffice, the M. E. Church, and a number of other buildings were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at \$15,000 with little insurance.

James Fleming, who killed his brother-in-law, John Reed, at the home of the latter, in Jersey City, on New Year's night, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for 30 years.

In Chicago Thomas Redmond, alias "Texas Tom," formerly a well-known race track follower, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of John Stuart.

John Beattie has been appointed receiver of the assets and property of the Liberty Cattle Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., in proceedings brought by William F. Wilson, a stockholder and creditor. The company was incorporated in January last with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The suspension of F. A. Phillips, of the Consolidated Exchange, New York, has been announced. The failure was attributed to the recent marked decline in wheat.

The court-martial trial of Paymaster John Corwin, United States Navy, charged with embezzlement, making false and fraudulent official reports, scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and desertion, was begun in Washington.

At separate meetings of the Commercial Exchange and the Maritime Exchange, Philadelphia, resolutions were adopted urging Congress to frame the tariff bill, now under consideration, that the provision for drawback on tin plates will be re-incorporated therein.

The Ohio medical law has been declared unconstitutional in the lower courts. It requires physicians to register, and have certificates based upon practice or examination.

The body of an unknown German, who shot himself dead in Windsor, Ontario, was fully identified as that of John A. Dittman, who last week killed his mistress, Nellie Bergin, in Detroit, and escaped before his crime was detected. Dittman had been working in Windsor as a gardener.

Robert Downing has purchased the production rights of "David," a play written by George S. Johns, a St. Louis (Mo.) newspaper man. Mr. Downing says he will play the piece exclusively.

At Glasgow Junction, Ky., Bob Locke and Al Maddox quarreled. Maddox attacked Locke with a soybean blade, cutting his head almost off. Maddox is in jail.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The falling waters of Kern River have been made to furnish electric power for the town at Bakersfield, Cal.

Wages at Clondike, the new gold region in Alaska, have been as high as \$15 a day, but this price will undoubtedly be lowered by the arrival of the parties now en route.

A prominent horseman on Oregon says that there are absolutely no good young horses in that State. He says that within five years a good horse will be very expensive along the coast.

A Kansas City doctor hired an armless man to watch his instrument case, thinking that a man without arms could not steal it. The guard, however, hired a bootblack to steal the case for him.

A peculiar disease, thought to be some trouble of the kidneys, is affecting the cattle of Washington. They look well and eat heartily and seem to be all right, but will, apparently without cause, lie down and never rise again.

The increase in the sales of bicycles in Michigan has lately been phenomenal. It is estimated that nearly half the population will be seen on wheels this summer. The roads all over the State are being improved and numerous bicycle paths constructed.

It will interest summer visitors to Maine to know that the fight between the guides and the law of that State is growing warm. The law says that every guide shall pay a license of \$40 or give up his business. The majority of guides have flatly refused to pay the license.

A message said to have been dropped from the atrium in Cripple Creek, Col., stated that one of the passengers was Pierre Humbert, of Boston. A reporter of the "Herald," of that city called at Mr. Humbert's office and was told by that gentleman himself that the story is pure fiction.

VICTIMS OF A CYCLONE.

A Man and His Wife Blown Sixty Feet and Fatally Hurt.

A special from Omer, Arenas county, Mich., says a cyclone struck that town about 5.30 in the evening, completely demolishing the store of R. W. Clowston, whose residence was also blown down. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hazley were blown sixty feet into the air, and both were fatally hurt. Mr. Clowston is thought to be fatally injured. Mrs. John T. Balkie and her brother, John Canally, of Port Huron, were in the upper portion of the store building when it collapsed. They were buried under the debris, but escaped serious injury.

The Hagley residence was blown to pieces, and not a board can be found within two hundred feet of its former location. The Presbyterian church was also damaged.

TRIBUTE TO A HERO.

Grant's Tomb Dedicated with Splendid Pageantry.

SERVICE AT MONUMENT.

Roar of Belching Guns and Tramp of Thousands of Soldiers Attended the Ceremonies that Mark the Transfer of the Union General's Dust to the New Tomb—New York Was Thronged with People.

The dedication of the Grant monument on Riverside Heights, marked an epoch in the history of the country, for on that day brave soldiers of the gray united with gallant veterans of the blue in honoring the memory of the man who, great in battle, was greater in the hour of triumph.

The decorations, especially along the route of the parade, were elaborate and picturesque, striking arrangements of flags, bunting and portraits of Grant appearing on both public and private houses. The best feature of the decorations was that they were not confined to the line of march, but were common throughout the town. Even in the residence sections, including the so-called tenement districts, more or less pretentious displays of flags and bunting were made. The hotels, theatres, business houses and other buildings put out their colors, and the day decorations were augmented at night by brilliant electrical displays. Office buildings and buildings belonging to the great corporations caught the infection and covered the grim and business-like outlines of the buildings behind patriotic clouds of bunting.

The first public function in connection with the dedication occurred at sunrise when the enormous flag which is forever to float alongside the tomb was hoisted by G. A. R. Veterans. Then occurred the formal ceremonies at the tomb, after which followed the land and naval parades. The day's observances were concluded at night by a reception at the Union League Club in honor of the President and Vice President.

At the massive tomb, during these preliminary exercises, surrounded by all the thousands who could find seats or footholds there, were the President of the United States, the Vice-President, every member of the President's cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, nearly all the United States Senators and Representatives, and Generals of the Army, active and retired, and the Admirals of the Navy, active and retired, the members of the Legislature of New York, the Mayor of New York City and the Aldermen of New York and Brooklyn, together with all the members of the Grant family.

The procession that was reviewed by the President, at the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies from an elaborately decorated stand beside a triumphal arch that spanned Riverside Drive, was composed of one of the largest bodies of armed men that has ever been gathered together in this country in time of peace. There were 2,500 members of the Regular Army, 1,500 sailors and marines from the warships in the river and the Navy Yard, 25,000 soldiers in the National Guards of the various States, 10,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, 4,000 armed and equipped cadets, and 10,000 civilians. The grand total rose above 53,000, and the line took nearly five hours in passing the reviewing stand.

In the Hudson River, off Riverside Park, were anchored the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, the President's flagship Dolphin, and warships representing the Governments of Spain, Italy, France and Great Britain.

In the evening came the brilliant reception to the President and Vice-President at the Union League Club, and on the following evening a grand ball was given in honor of the officers of the war vessels at the Waldorf. It is estimated that the parade was viewed by at least 1,000,000 people.

AT THE TOMB.

Ceremonies Were Simple and Included an Address by the President.

Owing to the length of the parade, it was impossible for those in charge of the ceremonies at the tomb to delay them until the head of the marching column reached Riverside, hence they began at eleven o'clock. Bishop John P. Newman, who was a close personal friend of General Grant and his pastor in Washington when he was President, offered the opening prayer, after which General Horace Porter, as president of the Monument Association, delivered an address, presenting the monument to Mayor Strong, who received it on behalf of the city. President McKinley then spoke, and Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the benediction.

The oratory was interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of one thousand voices, accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred pieces, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and the vast assemblage joined when the Doxology was announced.

The order of exercises were: 1. Hymn, "America—My Country, 'Tis of Thee." 2. Prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman. 3. Hymn of thanks, "Old Netherland Folk Song." 4. Address by the President of the United States. 5. Oration by General Horace Porter, President of Grant Monument Association. 6. Presentation of the monument by Mayor Strong. 7. Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah." 8. Doxology. The Doxology was sung by the chorus under Frank Damrosch, and the assemblage in the vicinity of the monument joined in.

THE LAND PARADE.

A Gorgeous Spectacle Made by Regulars, Veterans, Militia and Civilians.

The land parade began to move at half-past ten o'clock sharp. One-half hour before that time President McKinley was driven over the line of march to the tomb of his great predecessor in the Presidential chair. With him were Mayor Strong, who received the monument for the city; General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, the orator of the day, who made the presentation; and Admiral George Brown, of the navy. Behind the Presidential party rode Mrs. U. S. Grant and family. They were escorted by four comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, four Companions of the Loyal Legion and four veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of whom were with the general's body guard for this party.

At the head of the military division and of the parade rode General Grenville M. Lodge, the Grand Marshal accompanied by

distinguished aids. Next in line were the United States forces, under the command of Major-General Wesley A. Merritt. He was surrounded by a brilliant staff, followed by the First Brigade, U. S. A., led by General William M. Graham. Under his command among other bodies were the gray-coated corps of cadets from the West Point Military Academy; the engineers from Willets Point, the Thirtieth and Ninth Infantry Regiments and nine batteries of artillery. Then followed a regiment of cruk United States Cavalrymen. The Second Brigade of United States forces was made up of three battalions of marines, headed by the Marine Band of Washington, and five battalions of blue jackets from Admiral Bunce's White Squadron.

Governor Frank S. Black and his gold-laced staff led the Second Division, composed of the National Guard of the State of New York. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanded the First Brigade of this division, which included the Seventh, famed in the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and the famous Old Guard of the United States. The Third Division may be called the Governor's Guard, for ten Chief Executives of sister Commonwealths had places in it. First in line was Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, followed by a provisional brigade picked from the National Guard of the Keystone State.

New Jersey's Governor, John W. Griggs, acted as brigadier of the soldiers of that State. Next came Governor Cook, of Connecticut, supported by a solitary battalion, the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, of Hartford and New Haven. They were followed by Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts, with the Cadets as escort. Behind them came the National Lancers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, founded back in Colonial days.

The Maryland troops, headed by Governor Lowndes, trod upon the heels of the Bay State brigade. The Governor was escorted by the crack regiment of Maryland, the Fifth of Baltimore.

The National Guard of Virginia, led by Governor Charles O. Ferrel, followed. The Blue was escorted by the Richmond Blues, composed now of brilliant young men of the New South.

Then marched the soldier boys from Vermont, commanded by Governor Josiah Groat. Next came Governor Asa Bushnell of Ohio, supported by picked detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery from the Buckeye National Guard.

Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, headed a detachment of the Guard of his State. Then rode Governor Charles Busiel, of New Hampshire, escorted by the pride of the Granite State, the Amoskeg Veterans Corps. The National Guard of the District of Columbia, representative of every State in the Union closed the strictly military section of the parade.

The Cadets of the American Guard, of the public schools, uniformed, armed and equipped, and the boy soldiers of private schools and academies, had the right of the line of the next division, marshalled by Captain Zalinski, U. S. A., retired. All creeds and nationalities were represented in this division, for there was a company of Chinese students, fully equipped, as well as a crack colored cadet corps.

With General O. O. Howard riding ahead, the veterans of the land and sea forces of the Union Army next fell into line. General Howard had a staff of 100 mounted veterans behind him, and it is estimated that ten thousand old soldiers, sailors and marines were in his division.

Following the Union veterans and their Sons rode the Confederate veterans and Sons.

PARADE ON WATER.

Brave Array of United States Vessels on the Hudson.

The exercises at the tomb were concluded at about the time the head of the parade appeared, and the President reviewed it as it filed by in the order given. When the last detachment had marched before him, President McKinley went aboard the Dolphin. As the President boarded his flagship the combined fleet of war vessels gave the Presidential salute—twenty-one guns.

President McKinley was accompanied on the Dolphin by the cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Admiral Brown, General Miles, John M. Schofield and Daniel Butterfield.

The ships were dressed in rainbow fashion with the signal flags, which were strung from the bows over the trucks of the masts and fastened to the jack staff at the sterns of the vessels.

The men-of-war, United States and foreign, were anchored in double column in Riverside, abreast of the monument, off Riverside. Below these, riding in double column also, was the fleet of revenue cutters and lighthouse vessels. The merchant marine division paraded up the river. In passing the monument the vessels saluted by dipping colors. This division rounded a stake boat and proceeded down stream again, heaving to and forming in double column just below the cutters and lighthouses boats. Then the vessels awaited the Presidential review. As the Dolphin started down between the columns the North Atlantic squadron and the foreign warships blazed forth a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. The men of the merchant marine manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers as the reviewing party moved past. The steam river craft gave vent to their enthusiasm through brazen and iron-throated whistles.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Description of the Magnificent Mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York.

The Grant Monument on Riverside Drive is an established fact, grand in its simplicity, inspiring in the memories that it brings to life. There is no place in New York or vicinity better fitted for it. The Hudson River flows silently within a stone's throw. Directly opposite, across the river, the Palisades loom in a grandeur that has given them world-wide fame. Looking north, the eye may see as far as Tappan Zee, over a stretch of country which is famed in history.

The immediate surroundings of the monument itself are very beautiful. In one direction are located the stately buildings of the new Columbia University. Adjoining them, will stand the great Protestant Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The monument is 165 feet high, and stands upon a promontory 140 feet above the Hudson. The design is original in its execution and conception. The square Doric base is typical of Grant's military career; the circular cupola is symbolic of his civil life, and the steeple that completes the structure announces that it is the tomb of a warrior. The exterior is of granite, and its interior of marble. On the main floor is the crypt, thirty feet wide, where already rests

the massive sarcophagus of General Grant. The foundation, which is of concrete, is 110 feet by 110 feet at the base, and 107 feet square at the top. Its depth is twenty-two feet. The top of the foundation is 134 feet, and the top of the dome is 390 feet, above high water. The main superstructure is of granite, 100 feet square and eighty-five feet high.

At eighty feet from the foundation is the lower edge of the cornice. Huge iron head blocks of granite form a projecting ledge above this, and one more layer of granite blocks completes the main body. The monument faces the south, and on this side are the only approach and entrance to the tomb. The entrance is through a brazen door. This front of the tomb has four granite columns at the entrance, but just outside of these is another line of fluted columns six in number, thirty feet high, seven feet in diameter, at the base and six at the top. They form part of the portico.

The portico is in the Ionic style, and is in itself a figure of great beauty. The approach to the portico is formed by granite platforms 100 feet wide which afford a gradual ascent of forty feet.

The completion of this noble mausoleum within five years is a lasting testimonial to New York's civic pride. The first meeting of the Grant Memorial Committee was held on April 9, 1892, and over 80,000 American citizens contributed the \$700,000 necessary for the erection of the great tomb.

CABLE SPARKS.

The death of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford was announced in London.

A spirited debate of Transvaal affairs took place in the Parliament at Cape Town.

Col. John Hay, United States ambassador to Great Britain called at the foreign office in London.

The Honduras rebels have evacuated the town of Esperanza, which they had captured.

The election of provincial Deputies in Porto Rico under the new reform system was attended with many frauds.

It was announced in Constantinople that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.

Five anarchists were arrested at St. Nazaire, France. Incriminating documents and a design of a bomb were found in their lodgings.

Dr. Peters, the German African commissioner, has been sentenced to dismissal from the imperial service for ill-treating natives in Africa.

It is stated in London that Mme. Melba will not appear at the grand opera season at Covent Garden, the management having refused to accede to her demand of £200 (£1,000) per night.

The Greek forces suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks, and retreated from Trynova and Larissa. The powers are in communication with a view to ending the war, and it is believed an armistice will be arranged.

DEATH OF ANTONIO MORA.

The Man to Whom Spain Recently Paid Nearly \$1,000,000.

A despatch from New York, says: Antonio Maximo Mora, whose property in Cuba was confiscated twenty-five years ago, and whose claim against Spain was finally settled in 1895 by the payment by Spain of nearly \$1,000,000, died at the Hotel Greenoble aged seventy-nine years.

Mr. Mora was a native of Cuba, but became a naturalized American citizen in May, 1886, after the outbreak of a revolution in Cuba. Mora, who was a wealthy planter, was arrested for being in sympathy with the insurgents, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The court also decreed that his property be confiscated. Mora and his brother escaped to this city, where Mora laid claim before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. He estimated the loss to himself and brother at \$3,000,000.

Diplomatic correspondence began, and in 1886 Spain acknowledged the claim to be a valid debt, although deducting one-half of the original amount demanded by Mora, who, being in need of money, agreed to this reduction. The claim remained unpaid for nearly ten years. More than \$100,000 was expended by the United States government in collecting the claim.

A \$2,000,000 FIRE.

Newport News Visited by a Very Destructive Fire.

A despatch from Newport News, Va., says: A raging fire played havoc at the wharf, destroying two coastwise merchant-ship piers, two steamships, one sailing ship and a tugboat, and entailing a loss of probably not less than \$1,500,000.

It was about 4 o'clock when a watchman saw a flame shoot out of the end of Pier No. 5, and before he had time to sound the alarm the entire building was enveloped in a huge mass of flames. He hurried to the steamers lying alongside the pier to arouse the crews, and, although they responded quickly, not even taking time to put on their clothing, many barely escaped with their lives, and it is thought that probably five persons lost their lives, as they are missing. Three were foreigners and their names cannot be ascertained. The other two were Elijah Manser, tugboat and Billy Paxton, negro foreman on the tugboat Wanderer. They jumped overboard, and have not been seen since.

FOUR MINERS MEET DEATH.

Explosion of Gas in Alabama Mine—Some Narrow Escapes.

At 3 o'clock in the morning an explosion of gas occurred in mine No. 9, at Blocton, Ala. Four men were killed and twenty-six narrowly escaped with their lives. Thirty men were at work driving headings, when four Italians entered a room in which there was gas. The lamps in their hats ignited the gas, and the explosion that followed shook the country for a mile around. The timbering and coal that fell out of the escape of the Italians. The others managed, after great difficulty, to get out. Nearly all were more or less bruised and burned, and two—Frank Bagetti and Robert Gunlock—were overcome by gas, and had to be dragged out by their companions. As soon as possible rescuers went to work digging for the entombed Italians, but not until late in the afternoon were their bodies found. It is believed from their mangled condition that they were killed outright.

The Foraker railway pooling bill, which is now before the U. S. Senate, if passed, will probably place the railways on a more solid footing than they have been for years. It is not denied that prosperous railways make a prosperous country, and now that the supreme court has declared traffic agreements to be illegal, the railroads will either have to have a pooling bill or submit to an era of very disastrous cuttings.

King Humbert of Italy was attacked in his carriage in Rome by a political fanatic, who attempted to stab his Majesty. The man was arrested before he did any injury and the King proceeded on his way to the races.

50 LIVES SWEEP AWAY.

A Cloudburst Overwhelms West Guthrie, Okla.

FAMILIES DROWNED.

Many are Caught in Bed and Perish in the Torrent—Some Take Refuge in Trees and Either Fall from Exhaustion or are Rescued by Persons Who Brave the Dangers of the Swift Current.

A despatch from Guthrie, Okla., says:—A cloudburst caused a mighty wave of water six feet high and a mile wide to sweep down the valley of the Cottonwood river and strike West Guthrie at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning with a great roar. The water crashed houses and drove the people from them.

Fully fifty persons were drowned, but the exact number is not known yet, as the water has not subsided sufficiently to restore order of the chaos that was caused.

The Cottonwood river is scarcely more than forty feet wide ordinarily, and winds in many curves between the banks in West Guthrie.

Water Rose as if by Magic. In the morning the river began to rise as if by magic. Higher and higher it went, jumping four feet in 30 minutes.

West Guthrie is thickly populated, mostly by colored people. Many began carrying their household goods to places of safety. Few had made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives.

The river burst from its banks and a raging sea of water half a mile wide swept across the valley, carrying houses, barns and fences before it. To add to the horror of the situation the main supply pipe of the waterworks system burst where it crossed the Cottonwood in the southern part of the city, and all the water in the reservoirs burst into the river.

Their Escape Cut Off. In the southwestern part of the city a long arm of land is formed by the widening of the river. In this land lived hundreds of colored people. The bridge leading across the river to the other part of the city was swept away.

The people were absorbed in watching the rising waters in the morning when the flood from the reservoirs came down in a solid wall and swept across the arm of land near the mainland, cutting them off from escape. They fled from their homes to the higher part of the newly formed island. There was much loss of life in that part of the city.

House after house was lifted from its foundation and swept away. The debris jammed against the strong bridge near the high school plant. This bridge was torn from its moorings and carried away.

Horses and cows soon dotted the river, swimming in all directions. Men and women could be seen in houses beckoning for help. In many instances the water had reached the eaves of these houses.

Current Too Swift for Rescuers. Many persons clambered into trees and either fell from exhaustion or were rescued. There were no boats for rescuing and the men set about constructing rafts. When the rafts were put in the river the terrible swiftness of the current made it impossible to manage them.

Overwhelmed While in Bed. The water flooded everything in the valleys of the Cottonwood and the Cimarron. It caught many persons asleep, and they were either instantly drowned or thrown into the merciless waves in their night clothes to fight for their lives as best they could. Men, women and children clung to houses and tree tops, while many were carried down the rapid stream on floating houses or some smaller portion of their belongings. Whole families were drowned.

Property Loss at Least \$100,000. The main residence and business portions of Guthrie were unharmed. Four thousand dollars has been raised in Guthrie for the relief of the sufferers.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has now denied the story that she has insured her life for \$1,000,000 in a New York company.

Mrs. J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, Ill., is to present a marble bust of Miss Francis, a Willard to the Northwestern University, of which institution Miss Willard is an alumna.

Commodore Albert Kautz, of the Navy, who has just been promoted to that grade by the President, is a brother of the late General Kautz. He it was who succeeded in bringing about the first exchange of prisoners in the civil war.

The names of the new city government at St. Louis sound like a Reichstag roll-call. Mr. Ziegenhain is Mayor, and among the other successful candidates for municipal office are Messrs. Bosch, Wenneker, Reinhardt, Meier, Gast, Gaus, Kratz, Thuner and so forth.

Max Muller relates that Queen Victoria once remarked to Tennyson that she did not mind the stars from strangers he found so annoying. "No, madam," the poet replied, "and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I 'ked I would not be troubled either."

Margaret Katharine Hinds, 1 week old on April 6, of Portland, Me., has a great-grandmother, two great-grandfathers, two great-grand-mothers, two grandfathers and two grandmothers. On her father's side there are four living generations, and on her mother's side five living generations.

Sarah Bernhard's late husband M. Damala, was a Cretan by birth, and the actress is strongly in sympathy with the Greek revolutionists. She calls Greece the "ethical foster-mother of France," and denounces the Powers for interfering with the liberation of an oppressed race.

At a recent examination held by the Louisiana Board of Medical Examiners on behalf of the State Medical Society, a negro woman, Dr. Emma Waterfield, was one of the successful students. She not only passed her examination, but passed with honors. She is the first negro to be licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana.

John Marshall, who just died in Indianapolis, was a member of the Alexander expedition sent to Salt Lake to force Brigham Young to evacuate his office and allow his successor, whom President Buchanan had appointed, to take his seat. He was the driver of one of the ammunition wagons, and with his own hands burst open an iron gate which was preventing the entrance of the army into the Mormon capital.

General Manager Green, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has issued an order requiring all live stock to be watered and fed at least once every twenty-four hours. Yard Masters are to be held strictly accountable and the penalty for violation is rather severe.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

At Montgomery, Eugene Back, aged 14, and Walter Deier, aged 12, became involved in a boyish quarrel. During the wrangle a pass was made at Deier with a pocket knife. The latter threw up his arm to ward off the blow and received the blade in his elbow, an ugly wound being inflicted.

Fifteen thousand little trout have been placed in the Roanoke Creek. The Blooming Grove Association, of Pike County, which owns a large hatchery near Shobola Creek, during the season hatched 500,000 trout. These were turned out into the agglutinating waters 3000 9-year-old, 2000 2-year-old and 5000 1-year trout. There was retained for further stock 8000 2-year and 10,000 1-year old trout.

A man, subsequently identified as Morris S. Yeager, aged 35 years, of Lansdale, Montgomery County, was struck and instantly killed just east of the Big Casoga bridge, Lancaster.

He was walking east on the north track and stepped immediately in front of the engine, seemingly paying no attention to a warning of danger given him by the crew of another train.

His identity was established by a certificate on his person showing that he had money in the First National Bank of Lansdale, and his father telegraphed for the body. He was very tall, measuring six feet two inches.

Professor Rollin Z. Hartzler, head of the Department of Classics in Albright Collegiate Institute, at Myerstown, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, to take effect at the end of the present school term.

Jarvis Bylle and Michael Martin have instituted suit against A. S. Yanawick, the coal operator, the former claiming \$10,000 and the latter \$5000 damages. Both men were injured several months ago by a fall of coal while descending a slope at the No. 2 Colliery Colliery, Hazleton.

FLOOD FIGHTING.

Little Hope for Better Conditions in the Delta District.

A despatch from Memphis, says: Sunday was a rainy and threatening day in the Lower Delta country, and the Louisiana levees were taxed to their utmost.