

CAN DECLARE WAR.

Filipino Congress Authorizes Aguinaldo to take this Step

SHOT BY AMERICANS.

A Wave of Patriotic Fervor Sweeping Over Luzon—Women Ask to Bear Arms and to Take Men's Places in Defense of Independence—American Sentry Kills a Captain.

Manila, (via Hong Kong.) By Cable.—The Republic, official organ of the Filipino government, announces that the Congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable.

The native cabinet insisted upon the liberation of the Spanish civil prisoners, in honor of the recent proclamation of the Filipino Republic, and also appropriated money for the native clergy. A decree to that effect was signed. The Spanish clergy, however, remain prisoners.

At a mass-meeting of women at Cavite it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission for them to take men's places in defense of independence and to bear arms if necessary.

An American sentry killed a captain of Filipino artillery at the Tondo outpost. The native press is intensely excited and denounces it as a "cowardly assassination."

Five Filipinos determined to have revenge for their captain's death, attempted to enter the American lines. An American sentry killed one of them, who was armed with a pistol. After an exchange of shots the others were arrested.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—General Otis called the War Department from Manila as follows:

"The transport Zealandia has left for San Francisco with 124 officers and enlisted men."

The soldiers on the Zealandia are said at the War Department to be convalescents. The dispatch, like the last received from General Otis, was regarded as satisfactory because he made no mention of any change in the conditions at Manila, such as he would be sure to do had there been any serious outbreak.

AGUINALDO KEEPS POSTED.

His Agents Here Advised Him to Attack the American Troops.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—For some time it has been apparent to the administration that the representatives of the Filipinos have been conducting themselves in a manner offensive to the government here and late disclosures have satisfied the officials that these men have been giving advice and information which does not tend to relieve the strained condition of affairs at Manila.

Believing when it became known that a vote was soon to be taken on the peace treaty that these agents would give notice of it to the Filipinos with advice probably as to the course to be pursued, a watch was put on all cablegrams sent out of this country and one was caught in which important information was contained. This dispatch advised the Filipinos that the treaty would probably be ratified February 5, and that immediately afterward offensive operations would begin against the natives. It was also shown that additional troops were now on their way to augment the forces under General Otis, and advised that if the natives desired secure control of the Philippines it would be best to attack the American troops at once.

There was other information of an incendiary character found in the message.

WHY SAMPSON WAS CHOSEN.

Roosevelt Instrumental in Having Him Placed in Command.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—In reference to the Senate resolution calling for the papers of the nominations of Admiral Sampson and Schley, it was said that everyone knows who was close to the Navy Department during the early days preceding the war and the reasons that led to the selection of Admiral Sampson over all other officers. It is claimed by the officials now that the sound judgment shown then was later emphasized by the perfect control which Sampson exercised over the entire fleet.

Colonel Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was largely instrumental in having Sampson selected, although Secretary Long had been urged by the board of bureau chiefs and the war board that Sampson was the man for the place. Neither the name of Schley nor of any other commander or rear-admiral was considered. At that time it was believed war was inevitable and a thoroughly equipped officer was required at the head of the home fleet.

These facts were set forth in the Senate in writing should the department conclude that such an explanation is necessary, and unless the Secretary does make them the Senate will know little from the official correspondence of the reasons impelling the selection of Sampson over officers his superior in rank.

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Unpleasant Experience of a Farmer and His Wife With Robbers.

Cerile, Pa., (Special.)—Jonas Peters and his wife were held up by three masked highwaymen in the lower end of the county. While one of the men held the horse's head the other two ordered the farmer and his wife to get out of the wagon. To hasten their descent revolvers were fired. Two dollars, a watch and chain and revolver were taken.

The highwaymen tied Mr. Peters to a fence, jumped into his wagon and drove a mile up the mountain road, where they hitched the horse.

Mr. Peters in the meantime released her husband. They soon found their team and returned home.

TROOPS OFF FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The transports Scandia and Morgan City sailed for Manila. On board the Scandia were the Second and Third Battalions of the Twentieth United States Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth.

KEAN IN NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., (Special.)—The two houses of the New Jersey Legislature balloted separately for a United States Senator. John Kean, republican, received 14 votes in the Senate and 37 in the House. James Smith, Jr., democrat, received 7 in the Senate and 22 in the House.

THE NEWS.

The National Tinplate Company, the United States Tinplate Company and the National Tinplate and Stamped-Ware Company were incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of \$50,000,000.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J. Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has sent a birthday message to the organization in anticipation of the eighteenth anniversary.

T. B. Hunter, a school teacher, near Albany, Mo., was fatally stabbed by a boy he was whipping.

Indiana women have begun the fight for equal suffrage in the State Legislature. Herbert Maul died at St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, N. J. While eating peanuts a whole one lodged at the entrance to his stomach. An operation was performed, but it did not save his life.

It is stated that the bicycle-saddle-combine promoters have reached a point where they are assured of success, and that nearly all the big plants will be turned over to the new organization within a few days. It is understood that A. L. Garford, president of the Garford Bicycle-Saddle Company, will be president of the new organization, which will be capitalized at \$1,500,000. The headquarters of the combine will be located in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Moon-Anchor mine at Cripple Creek, Col., has been sold to an English company. The old company receives 50,000 shares of £1 each in the new company (on-seventh of its capitalization) and a minimum of \$900,000 in cash, which will be paid as the stock is sold in London. The old company also retains other valuable properties at Cripple Creek.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, has decided that legacies paid out of the proceeds of real estate, directed to be sold for the purpose, are not subject to the tax upon legacies arising from personal property. In case the debts and claims against the estate exceed the appraised or clear value of the personal property, he says there can be no legacy tax.

Henry M. Hoyt, assistant United States Attorney-General, has been ordered by the Department of Justice to go to Santiago and advise with Gen. Leonard Wood on legal questions which may arise in the administration of that department and to represent the legal department of the United States there. Mr. Hoyt is a son of Ex-Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania.

Fire at Columbia, Tenn., destroyed four of the leading stores, causing a loss of \$75,000, about two-thirds insured. The principal losers are the Maury National Bank, A. B. Baines, druggist, Bobbins & Ewing, hardware, Maury Dry Goods Company and the Deering Harvester Company, on machinery store.

Uncle Sam has decided to have red, white and blue mail wagons for use in the cities of the country. A carriage and buggy company at Terre Haute, Ind., has been awarded a contract for 150 wagons, to be delivered by July 1. These wagons are for cities in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. There are three sizes of the wagons. According to the specifications the running gear is to be red, the main body blue, belt and panels white, as also the roof and the screens red. The rear end will be solid blue, with gold leaf lettering of "United States Mail."

The ice bridge at Niagara broke and several persons narrowly escaped being carried over the falls.

It is stated that coal miners and operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have agreed upon a scale for the year, and there will be no strike.

Captain Glass, late commander of the Charleston, who returned from Manila on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, will take charge of the naval coaling station now being constructed on Goat Island in San Francisco harbor.

A proposed Indiana law will abolish the saloon free lunch.

Miss Maud L. Fritz, of Kansas City, according to the Star, is to become the bride of James L. Flood, only son of the late James C. Flood, the famous California bonanza king, who fell heir to one-third of his father's vast estate.

Miss Fritz is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fritz, a local contractor, and is a sister of the first Mrs. Flood, who died a year ago.

An official of the Green Glassblowers' Association stated that 3,000 non-union South Jersey blowers would strike this week, if the firms refused to pay the union wages. Meetings were held in the different towns, and the workers have decided to join the union.

John Deitloff, of Chicago, shot his wife after a quarrel. He then shot himself twice. Both died later at the hospital. Deitloff and his wife had not been living together for some time. Deitloff frequently demanded money from his wife, and her refusal to supply him with funds is supposed to have caused the crime.

CLUNG TO TRAIN BY FINGERS.

Thrilling Experience of a Fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trenton, N. J., (Special.)—John Montgomery returned to his home in this city after the most thrilling experience he ever had as a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had just ridden for three miles hanging by his fingers at the side of a freight caboose.

Montgomery was on his way from Jersey City and left his engine to go to the end of the train, which suddenly pulled out and he had to make a dash after it. He grabbed hold of the forward end of the caboose, but to his astonishment the front rail was thrown against the side of the car.

His only hope to prevent being ground to death under the wheels was to get some hold with his left hand. He flung out four fingers tightly clenched on a window of the caboose, but he still was in constant danger of falling. He shouted for some one to stop the train, but the noise of the wheels prevented his being heard.

The engineer thought Montgomery was in the caboose and was not alarmed by his absence. Montgomery dropped to the ground exhausted when the train reached its first stop at the Haekensack coaling point. The muscles of his arms and legs were badly twisted, and he will be helpless for several days.

FIELD OF LABOUR.

Missouri has 377 coal mines. No electric railroad in Paris. Belgium contains 19,800 saloons. Wyoming has twenty soda lakes. Duluth bookkeepers will organize. Franklinville, N. Y., hasn't a saloon. Paris' highest house has eight stories. At Juneau, Alaska, coal costs \$10 a ton. Wheeling has thirty-two stogie factories. New York has a newspaper writers' union. Employes of a Notbielville, Ind., bottle works lost a strike. Tennessee Legislature has been asked to abolish trading stamps.

GIVE UP PRISONERS.

Aguinaldo Demands Recognition of the Republic.

SPAIN TO BE AN ALLY.

The Filipino Congress Alleged to Have Authorized the Release of the Civil Prisoners, But Senator Sagasta Says Conditions Have Been Fixed to Liberate.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—According to a dispatch received here from Manila, the Filipino Congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners, and will shortly liberate 150 military prisoners.

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine republic and allying herself thereto.

Aguinaldo, it is added, has similarly demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippine republic.

A private dispatch from Manila says: "The time in which the insurgents have allowed the Americans to recognize their independence has expired, and hostilities are expected to reopen."

"Aguinaldo has requested the Vatican to send a commission to negotiate for the release of the clerics."

London, Eng.—The Filipino junta here has received dispatches saying that if Agonellio, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States, "thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding."

The junta's advice also asserts that "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives, and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

AGONELLIO TO SEEK RECOGNITION.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Agonellio, head of the so-called Philippine junta here, will endeavor to get a hearing at the State Department. He has some sort of proposition from Aguinaldo, said to be in the nature of an ultimatum from the alleged Philippine republic, which he will endeavor to submit. While it is probable that the State Department will allow Agonellio to leave his papers, as was done on a former occasion, it is understood that there is not the least likelihood any official recognition whatever being accorded to Aguinaldo's envoy. The intimation in the above dispatch that diplomatic relations will be broken off unless Aguinaldo's proposition be accepted is absurd, since no such diplomatic relations exist.

In government circles the Madrid story that Spain has been asked to recognize the republic of the Philippines is given no credence, and it is not supposed for a moment that Spain would contract an alliance with the insurgents for the release of the prisoners. Such an alliance would be an unfriendly act.

No Confirmation of Madrid Report.

Secretary Alger said that while he would be pleased to hear that the Philippines had liberated the Spanish prisoners held by them he had no official information to confirm this statement to that effect coming from Madrid. Gen. Otis has been called for accurate information respecting the number of the Spanish prisoners held by them, and given the information. The government is pledged to endeavor to secure their release, and it will use every proper effort to do so, but it cannot be held to the performance of the impossible, must be allowed its own time, and the use of what it deems the best means to accomplish the task.

The officials here are not moved by the reported threat of a Filipino junta in Europe to withdraw Agonellio and his fellows from Washington if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Agonellio has been well treated informally, he has not been recognized by the government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be.

EAGAN COURT MARTIAL.

General Eagan Will Enter a Plea of Not Guilty and Allege Justification.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The court-martial which will be held at Manila on General Eagan on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," held its first session Wednesday morning. The trial will probably last only a few days.

General Eagan will plead not guilty in a general way and probably will enter a plea of justification. Such action is customary in cases of this character, but it rests with the court whether the plea will be allowed. It is not likely it will be denied General Eagan.

Judge-Advocate Davis said he expects to have no difficulty in proving that General Eagan made the statements in the specifications before the war commission, even if he cannot produce the original typewritten statement read by the accused, or obtain one of the copies of it given out by General Eagan. "The War Commissioners have read," said he, "and heard the statement read."

REBELS CAPTURE TOWNS.

Progress of the Chinese Revolution in Kwang Tung and Kiang Si.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai: "The An Hui rebels, who, under the notorious desperado Nui, re-enforced by rebels from the province of Ho Nan, attacked the city of Ku Yung, on January 10, have captured it and ordered the execution of all the civil and military officials. They have also captured another city and district in the same province, the rebel sympathizers having opened the gates of the town. The rebels are now marching to besiege Shau in the province of Kwang Tung and Kiang Chai, in the province of Kiang Si."

PROPHET GOT A HEATING.

Fredricated Death and Some of His Prophecies Were Fulfilled.

Peoria, Ill., (Special.)—Peoria's death prophet, Melzer Goodman, who created so much excitement last week in predicting the death of Israel Block, visited William Faenger, who is sick with the grippe. A number of Faenger's friends were present, several of whom were included in his death list. His entrance created a stir among the friends of the sick man, and when he began to speak one of the spectators, the date of whose death is set for June 15, and whose child died on the date fixed, nearly faltered.

GEN. EAGAN ON TRIAL.

He Enters a Qualified Plea of Not Guilty.

ABUSE OF GEN. MILES.

General Eagan's Attorney Alleges That the Language Which Was Used Was Only the Natural Outburst of an Honest Man Suffering Under an Unjust Accusation.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The board of army officers designated by the Secretary of War to sit as a court-martial in the case of Brigadier-General Charles F. Eagan, commissary-general of subsistence, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in connection with his testimony before the war investigating commission, met in the Ebbitt House at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The court consisted of Major-General Wesley Merritt, Major-General James F. Wade, Major-General M. C. Butler, Major-General S. B. M. Young, Brigadier-General Royal T. Frank, Brigadier-General George M. Randall, Brigadier-General Jacob Killeb, Brigadier-General Richard Combs, Col. Peter C. Hains, Col. George L. Gillespie, Col. Charles R. Suter, Col. Francis L. Guenther, Lieut-Col. George B. Davis, deputy judge-advocate-general, judge-advocate of the court. The members of the court appeared in full dress uniform.

At 10 o'clock Colonel Davis called the roll of the court, all of the members responding to their names. As he concluded General Eagan was present with his counsel, Mr. A. S. Worthington, formerly United States district attorney for the District of Columbia.

General Eagan wore the dress uniform of his rank. Colonel Davis introduced General Eagan and his counsel and then proceeded to read the order convening the court.

The judge-advocate asked General Eagan whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order.

General Eagan replied: "I do not." The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath, which was administered by Colonel Davis. The charges and specifications were then read.

General Eagan's Appearance.

During these preliminary proceedings General Eagan exhibited no signs of nervousness, but the expression of his face and his manner clearly indicated that he realized the trial involved consequences to him of the gravest character. While he stood listening to the charges and specifications his face seemed somewhat paler than usual.

At the conclusion of the reading, on being requested to plead to the specification to the first charge, he said, "Not Guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly a part of the language used." To the first charge he pleaded "not guilty."

To the specification to the second charge he pleaded "not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly a part of the language used." To the second charge he pleaded "not guilty."

The judge-advocate then arose and said the case was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to his plea of not guilty some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged.

Mr. Worthington responded briefly and explained why the qualifying words had been used upon his recommendation. The specifications did the accused a great injustice, in that it selected particular expressions without giving the context, and in one or more instances the specifications quoted began in the middle of a sentence.

His Line of Defense.

Mr. Worthington said that he desired to state briefly to the court the substance of General Eagan's defense. Whatever, said he, the court may think of the propriety of the language used by General Eagan before the war investigating committee, there was no doubt in his (Worthington's) mind that he was fully protected in using that language by the laws of the land. In no court, civil or military, he said, could the accused be held accountable for his language, even if it could be shown that the speaker was actuated by malice. In addition to this the President of the United States had instructed the war investigating commission to announce publicly that witnesses before that tribunal would be given immunity for whatever they might testify to.

INSTRUCTION ABOUT SAMOA.

State Department Forwards Them to Ambassador White.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The State Department has forwarded to Ambassador White, at Berlin, full instructions as to the presentation he is to make to the German minister for foreign affairs relative to the indignity reported to have been offered the American chief justice of Samoa, W. L. Chambers, by the German officials at Apia.

The department has also had some exchange with the German ambassador here on the subject. The nature of the communications cannot be revealed, but it is believed that they show an abiding confidence in the disposition of the German government to right any wrong that may have been perpetrated at Apia through overzealous agents.

A Vote Against Expansion.

Topeka, Kan., (Special.)—By a vote of fifty-five to thirty-eight the lower house of the Kansas Legislature killed three separate resolutions indorsing the "expansion" policy of the national administration. There are ninety-two republicans and thirty-three fusionist votes in the House, but the republicans were outnumbered by their opponents.

Germany Selling Less to America.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—The official figures regarding Germany's exports show that the exports to the United States last year amounted to \$82,550,514, as against \$97,257,068 for 1897. The decrease was chiefly in sugar.

Stewart in Nevada.

Carson, Nev., (Special.)—William M. Stewart was elected United States Senator on joint ballot, receiving nine votes in the Senate and fifteen in the Assembly. The name of Congressman Newlands was not presented for nomination. Senator Stewart is the present Senator.

Cortes to Meet February 16.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—The Spanish Cortes will reassemble February 16 to consider the peace treaty.

According to figures published here, 8,000 Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

GREAT YEAR FOR FARMERS.

More Than \$850,000,000 of the Exports of the Past Year.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The farmers of the country have been the largest beneficiaries of the marvelous export trade of the year just ended. More than \$850,000,000 of the past year's exports were the products of the farm. Breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, live animals, tobacco and fruit supplied the great bulk of their products which went abroad during the year, breadstuffs being the greatest in value, cotton second, provisions third, animals fourth and tobacco fifth.

In no earlier year in our history has the exportation of products of agriculture been as large, the total for the year exceeding by more than \$100,000,000 that of the great export years 1891 and 1892. Of breadstuffs alone the exports of the year were \$65,000,000 greater than those of 1897, and were more than double in value those of 1895. Of provisions the year's exports were nearly \$25,000,000 in excess of those of last year, while cotton exports were considerably in excess of those of 1897 and 1898, but slightly below those of 1896.

Besides these great classes, the smaller items of fruits and nuts, hay, hops, seeds, vegetables, oilseeds and vegetable oils, eggs, feathers and many other articles of this class added to the receipts for agricultural articles exported, bring the grand total up to more than \$850,000,000, against \$730,000,000 in 1897, \$665,000,000 in 1896 and \$546,000,000 in 1895.

All the articles of great agricultural exportation show a marked increase for the year compared with preceding years. Corn for the first time passes the 200,000,000 bushel line in the calendar year's exportations. Oats show a total of 85,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over last year. Wheat shows a round total of 150,000,000 bushels, against 110,000,000 bushels last year and 85,000,000 bushels in the preceding year, while the value exported in 1898 exceeds \$150,000,000, against less than \$100,000,000 in 1897, and less than \$60,000,000 in 1896.

Great Britain is the farmer's largest foreign customer, despite the fact that our purchases from her in the past year have greatly decreased. Notwithstanding the fact that we have reduced our purchases from the United Kingdom nearly one-third during 1898 as compared with 1897, our sales to that country have increased more than \$50,000,000, and for the full year will exceed \$500,000,000. Of the more than 200,000,000 bushels of corn which the farmers have sent abroad during the year over 75,000,000 bushels have gone to the United Kingdom. Wheat exports to the United Kingdom increased nearly 20 per cent. and formed 50 per cent. of the total exports of wheat, while flour exports to the United Kingdom increased in a like proportion and formed more than 50 per cent. of the total exports of that article. Cotton exports to the United Kingdom have increased over 40 per cent., and those of provisions and other farm products likewise show a marked increase.

Germany has also increased her purchases from the United States. Her purchases of corn from us in 1898 increased 20 per cent., and her purchases of wheat and flour from us have more than doubled as compared with 1897. Of cotton, our sales to Germany increased nearly 25 per cent. Oil cake and meal increased 50 per cent., while even in provisions there was also a marked increase, the sales of bacon increasing more than 33 per cent. and those of hams more than 100 per cent.

DYNAMITE PLOT FAILED.

Attempt to Blow Up House of Manager of Omaha Packing Company.

South Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the residence of E. B. Towle, the manager of the Omaha Packing Company. At that hour a man named William Burrier, on his way home, saw a flickering light on the porch. He drew the burning matter off the porch and found it was a package with a fuse attached. The package was found to contain six sticks of dynamite. It is supposed that persons recently discharged from the service of the company are responsible.

Favor Open Door.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the London Times says:

"A crowded meeting of the leading commercial Chinese held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Sunday afternoon approved the views recently expressed here by Lord Charles Balfour as to the necessity for reform, the maintenance of the 'open door' and the reorganization of the army and navy under British officers. It was a spontaneous Chinese meeting, unprovoked by foreigners, and was, therefore, highly significant."

Horse Thief Caught.

Three men broke the lock from the door of the Pennsylvania House stable at Phoenixville, and were in the act of stealing a valuable horse, Overholt, Jr., when discovered by the owner, James T. Taylor. Mr. Taylor covered one of the would-be thieves with a pistol until Policeman Pedrick arrested him, but his two accomplices escaped. The horse was harnessed and ready to put to a buggy, which the men had stolen ready. The man arrested was released from the Penitentiary a few days ago. His accomplices are known to the police.

Stricken With Small-Pox.

A case of small-pox which physicians pronounce to be a more virulent type than the Bedford County disease, has developed at Claysburg, Blair county. The name of the patient is Joseph E. Lee. Dr. Benjamin E. Lee, secretary of the State Board of Health, has notified the Health Boards of Hollidayburg and Altoona to adopt rigid quarantine measures.

A Girl Fatally Burned.

While Laura Metcalfe, a seventeen-year-old girl, of Quincy, was working about a stove, her clothing accidentally caught fire, and she was fatally burned. No one was in the house at the time but her stepmother, who was too ill to aid her. Her father, who works across the railroad from the house, saw her rushing wildly about in the yard, like a human torch. He ran to her side, only to find the clothing burned from her body, and the flesh on her breast and back badly roasted.

Drowned While Skating.

While skating on Houston's dam at Hogestown, Harry Smith, a well-known man, broke through the ice and was drowned. The body was recovered after a portion of the ice had been cut away. Mr. Smith was about thirty years old and is survived by a wife and two children.

Drowned While Skating.

While skating on Houston's dam at Hogestown, Harry Smith, a well-known man, broke through the ice and was drowned. The body was recovered after a portion of the ice had been cut away. Mr. Smith was about thirty years old and is survived by a wife and two children.

Drowned While Skating.

While skating on Houston's dam at Hogestown, Harry Smith, a well-known man, broke through the ice and was drowned. The body was recovered after a portion of the ice had been cut away. Mr. Smith was about thirty years old and is survived by a wife and two children.

Drowned While Skating.

While skating on Houston's dam at Hogestown, Harry Smith, a well-known man, broke through the ice and was drowned. The body was recovered after a portion of the ice had been cut away. Mr. Smith was about thirty years old and is survived by a wife and two children.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

MOTHER SLAIN BY SON.

Crased With Drink Dennis McCarthy Then Turned Weapon on Himself—Shooting Was Outcome of Family Quarrel at Shamokin—Woman is Dead But Son Will Recover.

Frenzied by drink, Dennis McCarthy, of Shamokin, shot and fatally wounded his mother, Miss Bridget McCarthy, and then turned the deadly weapon on himself and made a vain effort to commit suicide. The shocking tragedy took place at Bowman's Patch, in the outskirts of the town. McCarthy, who is aged 35 years, has been frequently convicted of misdemeanors. He had been in the city and returned to his home about 2 P. M., just in time to create a disturbance with his sister Jane, of Delano, who was visiting at the home. In the quarrel which ensued he struck her a terrific blow over the right eye. She immediately came to town with her brother William and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dennis before Justice Neil T. Brennan. During their absence Dennis renewed the quarrel with his mother, during which it is reported that he went to the drawer, pulled out his father's revolver and fired two shots at his mother, one taking effect in her left breast and the other lodging in the neck. Then placing the weapon to his own head he fired a 32-caliber slug into his head near the nose. This falling to end his career he fired a bullet into his head back of the ear, which shot likewise proved non-fatal. After the affair McCarthy walked out of the house and seated himself upon a log by the roadside. While thus seated James and John Bess of Park Place, were driving along the road to town when McCarthy told them, "I have shot my mother; go back in the house and find her." Getting out of the carriage they picked up the revolver from the ground where it lay, about four feet distant from McCarthy, and then went into the house, where they found Mrs. McCarthy unconscious and dying. The Besses' brother-in-law, John Bess, who was present, called a doctor and secured medical aid. McCarthy then began staggering toward town also, but he had not gone very far when he was met by the constable, squires, brother and sister. The warrant was served and then McCarthy made an almost continual stubborn resistance until he was lodged in the station house in the town. By the time he reached town he was followed by an excited crowd and presented a disgusting, blood-spattered appearance. He created great excitement with his wild shouting as he was being tugged along by the officers. His mother died before the authorities had arrived. Since his arrest McCarthy claims that his mother shot him and he then shot her in self-defense.