

THE NEWS.

Notices have been posted at all the plants of the Thomas Iron Company, Allentown, Pa., stating that wages have been advanced 10 per cent.

The Ohio prohibition convention in session at Delaware has nominated Dr. J. W. Bashford, of Delaware county, for Governor.

Three miners are dead and several others are sick at the Bianca mining camp at Hooper, Col., from drinking wood alcohol.

The dead are James Horwman, John B. Himer and John Anderson.

John Krons, chief mechanical engineer of the General Electric Company, died at Lehenotay, N. Y., aged fifty-six years.

It was to him that Edison gave the task of constructing the first phonograph.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday by affixing his signature to the bill to prevent the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the national flag.

Lieutenant Scott, charged with assaulting with intent to murder Colonel Colson, both of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, was acquitted on preliminary trial at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The charges against Lieutenants Mackey and Phelps, of the Fourth Wisconsin, were withdrawn. Colonel Colson is still confined to his room by his wound.

A snowslide occurred at Silver Plume, Col., carrying away all the buildings of the seven-thirty mine and burying four men, two of whom have been rescued alive.

The directors of the George Washington Monument Association, which was recently formed in Chicago, announced that plans had been completed for the erection of a \$25,000 monument in Chicago to the memory of Washington.

Dr. George N. Simmons, of Lincoln, Neb., editor of the Western Medical Review, was unanimously elected editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

A. L. Jennings, graduate of the law school of West Virginia University, and a former prosecuting attorney of Canadian County, Okla., was convicted of train robbery in the Federal court at Oklahoma City, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A box sent to the local express office, Baldwin, Ohio, has been found to contain a human body. The box is addressed to Dr. Emerick, who has not lived at Baldwin for ten or twelve years.

It has been decided to postpone the sale of the floating dock at Havana, the offers received not being acceptable.

A telegram received from the Fruit Growers' Union at Menlo, Ga., states that the peach crop in that section has not been injured by the recent freeze, and a full yield is expected.

The estimate of losses to the cattle and sheep interests caused by the recent storms in Colorado, made by State Veterinarian Charles Gresswell, reaches a total of \$200,000, covering 4,200 head of cattle and 47,500 head of sheep.

A large number of sheep and cattle were killed in Wyoming and Northern New Mexico at the same time, but Mr. Gresswell has no data from which to base an estimate.

The steamer Rotterdam, which just arrived at New York, reports that on February 6 she sighted the British steamer Rosmore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, in a sinking condition, and took off all on board the Rosmore, forty-two in all, including eight children.

Both houses of the North Carolina Legislature have passed a new election law, in the form of a constitutional amendment, which, if adopted, will, it is estimated, disfranchise 50,000 colored voters.

Lord Charles Bessford was given a banquet in Chicago, at which he made a speech, pleading for "everlasting friendship" between Britain and America.

The Texas railroad commission and the railroads of that State have made a compromise on the question of rates.

Dr. George H. Stone, a well-known fellow fever expert, died at Savannah, Ga., from heart disease. He was born at Albion, N. Y., and served in the Northern army, locating in Savannah in 1873. Dr. Stone was for two years president of the Georgia Medical Society.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General Sir Arthur Cotton is one of England's oldest soldiers, being in his 96th year. Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, is a brother of Richard Underwood Johnson, the author.

Major Clement B. White, of Selma, Ala., is the sole surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln.

W. T. R. Preston, of Toronto, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Immigration for Canada.

Dr. Edward Murphy, of New Harmony, Ind., has given \$42,000 for the town's public library, which was also a gift from him.

Professor Stanton, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has just presented to that institution a chime of bells which he had cast abroad.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is a believer in athletics and is frequently to be found exercising in the university gymnasium.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is making a trip to the Orinoco, visiting every city en route to study the chance for extending commercial relations.

Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, who becomes, by the death of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, was graduated from Yale in 1851.

KEPT ON EDGE.

Rebels Begin Worrying Tactics Along the Line.

CURFEW ORDER ISSUED.

United States Monitor Hurls Ten-Inch Shells Into the Enemy's Ranks—Cuts Into Manila That Streets of Manila Must be Cleared by Night—Two Americans Killed and Ten Wounded.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—There has been fighting at points along the American lines again. The monitor Monadnock threw shells over the American lines into the ranks of the insurgents, doing terrible execution. Fires started at various places outside of the city proper had the effect of smoking out the rebels from their trenches and driving them toward the beach.

Two men killed and ten wounded make up the list of casualties on the American side during the last twenty-four hours.

With daylight the enemy began worrying tactics at various parts of the American line, apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from affairs inside the city.

An attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Calocan, but it was promptly checked by a hot and effective musketry and artillery fire.

In the meantime small bodies of rebels, evidently some of those engaged in the cowardly work at Tondo, spread out between the city and the outposts. Every available man was sent to drive them away, with the result that there was desultory firing all the morning.

Shells Hurlled at the Rebels. From 8 to 10.30 A. M. the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock joined in the engagement, hurling 10-inch shells over the American lines into bodies of the enemy as indicated by the signal corps.

At eleven o'clock there were sharp engagements at the Chinese cemetery and at San Pedro Macati almost simultaneously, but the artillery fire from both positions drove the enemy back.

From the high towers of the city fires can be seen burning at a dozen different points outside. Some of these are probably due to the Monadnock's shells.

A cloud of smoke hovered over the city, conveying the impression to people about the bay and in the outside districts that the whole city is burning.

The rebels between the city and the outposts were driven toward the beach by the heavy smoke.

Sharpshooters at various parts of the line are very annoying, but otherwise there has been no further excitement since the frustration of the morning's attack.

THE PEOPLE WARNED.

General Otis Orders Them to Keep Off the Streets at Night. Major-General Otis issued a general order directing the inhabitants of Manila, until otherwise ordered, to confine themselves to their homes after seven o'clock in the evening, when the streets will be cleared by the police.

The general also warns incendiaries and suspects that they will be severely dealt with if discovered in any locality.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken for the suppression of further trouble, should any attack be attempted at night. But it is generally believed that the last experiment will effectively quell the disturbing element.

It is currently reported that the natives have threatened to burn Escolata and the walled city.

Scores of rebels have been arrested in the Tondo district. The band of sixty rebels, having two carloads of arms and accoutrements, was captured in a house.

Business is practically suspended temporarily.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

France Accepts the Offer of the People of the United States. Washington, D. C., (Special).—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has received a letter from M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of France, accepting from the people of the United States the offer of a monument to General Lafayette.

The letter is as follows: Paris, December 17, 1898. Mr. Ambassador—I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with the desire expressed by the American committee for the Lafayette monument, the government of the French republic accepts the offer of the monument.

I beg you to be the interpreter of our appreciation unto the members of the committee, and inform them that the monument given by them will be placed in one of the squares of the court of the new Louvre, which will be called by the name of the square—Lafayette.

(Signed) G. LEYGUES. SMALLPOX RAGING IN TEXAS. Reports From Many Towns Indicate Disease is Spreading.

Dallas, Tex., (Special).—The smallpox situation has become so alarming that the district courts were closed and the juries dismissed. Five deaths have been reported. There are ten cases in the post office and a number elsewhere. A large number of suspected cases are under surveillance. Reports from Cleburn, Weatherford, San Diego, Corpus Christi, and other Texas towns indicate the disease is spreading.

Wheeler May Go to Manila. Washington, D. C., (Special).—General Wheeler received an invitation from the Michigan delegation in Congress, headed by Representative Smith, of Grand Rapids, to visit Michigan in June and attend the encampment of State troops at Potoski, Mich.

General Wheeler would attend if in the country at that time. This reservation, it is understood, was in view of the possible order of the general to the Philippines.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION. Flames Envelop Three Buildings—Several Persons Injured. Hartford City, Ind., (Special).—By a mysterious explosion following a fire in the Dick building, four persons lost their lives and three were injured. The explosion hit the third floor and dropped it down on the second. Flames enveloped the Dick, the Williams and the Mason buildings. Four charred bodies were taken from the ruins. They are Lewis Lafarge and wife, James Bone and William Lewis. The injured are John Ballard, Nathaniel Hinker and Joseph Touss.

DIFFICULT TASK FOR OTIS.

Two More Regiments of Indian Fighters Ordered to the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The War Department has arranged to dispatch further reinforcements to General Otis, at Manila. The regiments selected are the Ninth Infantry, at San Antonio, Tex. Both these regiments will go by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the transports taking them will be able to leave March 15.

By that date General Otis will have received all the reinforcements now afloat and bound for Manila, save those on the Sheridan, which sailed from New York last week. This will give him 6,000 more troops, made up of the flower of the United States army—regulars tried in Indian service, and most of them inured to the climate in its worst aspects, having participated in the campaigns there during the last wet season.

Every report that comes to the War Department goes to convince the officials that an offensive campaign must be immediately assumed in the Philippines. This is no longer a matter of choice, but of necessity, against which, the officials say, sentimental considerations cannot stand.

In their opinion, the health of American troops, now in the neighborhood of Manila depend upon the initiation of such a campaign. General Otis' report of the big fire in Manila, while agreeing closely with the press reports, makes mention of a rather formidable demonstration by the insurgents near Calocan, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting succeeding the first engagement with the insurgents on the 15th.

This is taken in the opinion of Manila and the suburbs towns from fire, not only because of the treacherous character of the rebel Filipinos, but also because outside of the business establishments the houses are built of the flimsiest bamboo, hung with matting screens. Even the floors are made of strips of bamboo, separated, so as to allow the free circulation of air. It is within the power of almost any person to set fire to these houses from without or within in a few seconds, and as they are closely built, the ravages of a single fire in a narrow street, constructed might easily reach the half-million-dollar point mentioned by General Otis in his despatch. The foreign quarter is of better construction, but still includes many of these light bamboo houses, which the older residents seem to find cooler than houses of more solid construction.

NEGROES ASK FOR AID.

American Flag Already Raised Over That Island. Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—While the guns on the city walls and those on board the ships of Rear-Admiral Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's Birthday, four commissioners from the Island of Negros had an interview with Major-General Otis and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over that island, and that its inhabitants were ready, anxious and willing to accept any proposition the Americans might offer. The insurgents have been driven from the island entirely.

Although the Holo rebels have given the people of Negros much trouble, especially in the matter of financial assistance demanded by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof, and now, through the commissioners, announced that they wanted the advice and help of General Otis.

The latter assured them that the Americans would provide an acceptable government, and, in the meantime, he instructed them not to pay the rebels anything. The Negro Commissioners were delighted with their reception.

AGUINALDO'S OUBTER.

Hong-Kong, (By Cable).—Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected provocation of the Americans," while lamenting the hostilities which, he says, he "tried to avoid by every means" in his power, "making humiliating concessions and tolerating insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila."

He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice everything to maintain the "integrity of the national honor," calls upon all "to witness the good faith and honesty" of his intentions, and complains that he has been treated as a rebel "because I defended the national interests instead of becoming the tool of the American preposterous pretensions."

The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimous in his support, that the people "will perish rather than accept the odious American dominion," and alleging that "even the corrupt Spanish dominion is preferable."

TO AVENGE THE FALLEN.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The authorities here are giving close attention to the daily developments in the military situation in the Philippines, and have decided to push the campaign against the rebellious followers of Aguinaldo with energy.

Every casualty report that comes from General Otis notes the wounding or killing of some of the American troops by what are practically sharpshooters on the other side.

The main body of the insurgents have now fallen back well out of the line of effective range of the gunboats, so that the American troops have been obliged to extend their lines in order to protect the waterworks and also to take advantage of the natural topographical defenses of Manila the troops are exposed to the fire of these guerrillas without an opportunity to retaliate, for the enemy flee before an advance in force.

The insurgents, apparently, have learned that they cannot hope to cope with American troops of anything like even terms in a regular set battle.

GEORGIA'S HEAVY LOSS.

Recent Cold Wave Cost Her People Several Million Dollars. Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—Forecaster Marbury, of the Weather Bureau, has just issued a special bulletin compiled from his reports of several hundred correspondents in different parts of Georgia, showing that the loss of crops and live stock by the late cold wave would amount to several million dollars.

MANILA FIRED.

Market Place and Many Houses Burned.

DONE BY INSURGENTS.

Hundreds of Inhabitants Rendered Homeless and Huddled in Terror in Streets—Rebels Take Advantage of Confusion to Instigate Uprisings—Fire on Americans Through a Window.

Manila, (By Cable).—Wednesday night was one of terror to thousands of the inhabitants of Manila, the rebels making good their oft-repeated threats to the extent of burning acres of buildings, wounding an officer and three men by firing through windows during the excitement.

A large market place was among the first to burn, and between six and seven hundred residences and business houses have been destroyed. Fires were started at several points simultaneously, and spreading with great rapidity, resisted all efforts to control them.

At eight o'clock an incendiary fire occurred in a block of brick buildings occupied by Chinese on the Calle Locaste, in the Santa Cruz district. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the inflammability of the structure caused the flames to spread with alarming rapidity. The city fire department was summoned, and, with a modern engine pumping adequate streams from the canal, succeeded, after four hours work, in getting the blaze under control.

Meantime, the entire block and the greater part of the others across the street were completely gutted.

Hundreds of inhabitants were rendered homeless. The Chinese and natives lined the adjacent streets, while hundreds more, fearing a general conflagration, removed their furniture and other portable goods in every direction, within a radius of a quarter of a mile, when the alarm was first given.

Gen. Hughes personally superintended the police arrangements. The whole city was thoroughly patrolled and guards were doubled. Every available man was dispatched to the region of the fire. Impediments were placed in the way of the firemen, and the hose was cut five different times. This resulted in all the natives being driven off the streets, those in the immediate vicinity of the blaze being corralled in vacant lots and guarded until the excitement was over.

In many instances the natives were insolent, and paid no regard to the orders given them, and the soldiers were compelled to use harsh measures. The butts of their rifles and their bayonets were freely applied.

The danger from live electric light wires necessitated the closing of the circuit in the burning region, and the only light in certain parts of the city was that furnished by the gas.

Shortly after midnight another big fire was started in the Tondo district, where the natives are thickest, and when the firemen and soldiers attempted to work a regular fusillade of rifles and revolvers shots were fired from the windows and roofs of the buildings.

The firemen, escorted by soldiers, proceeded to clean out the houses, while the fire was unheeded. The Thirtieth Minnesota were reinforced by detachments from the Third Infantry, the Second Oregon, the Third Artillery and the Tenth Pennsylvania. Bullets flew in every direction, in almost every street in the Tondo and Binondo districts, causing the most intense excitement.

Captain Robinson, of Company C, Thirtieth Minnesota, and three men were wounded.

Many timid persons, imagining that the rebels had effected an entrance through the American lines and were advancing into the city, hurried frantically from their hotels and houses, only to be stopped at the first corner by a guard. The sounding of a native bugle call immediately preceding the firing lent color to the story. Thousands of fugitives crossed the bridges and plazas under the fire, hurrying with their bundles to the Chinese consulate. All night long the fire spread through the Tondo district, sweeping away rows of houses and devastating acres of territory.

The damage was incalculable. With daylight punitive measures were decided upon, and the Americans, though tired after their sleepless night's work, soon cleared the district of every native after a slight resistance.

INNOCENCE OF DREYFUS.

Statement that M. Manau Will Ask Court to Annul the Conviction. Paris, (By Cable).—The Soir announces that M. Manau, the procurator general, will submit his report in the Dreyfus affair next week. The report will ask the Court of Cassation, it is said, to annul the conviction, without ordering a retrial.

If this be correct, it shows that the evidence before the court not only proves Dreyfus innocent, but that the crime for which he was punished never existed, as the French law allows the Court of Cassation to quash a sentence without retrial only when there is proof that the offense alleged was never perpetrated.

GENERAL MILES HAS A CLAIM.

Akron, O., (Special).—Gen. Nelson A. Miles has filed exception to the commissioner's report of the sale of the property of the Warner Printing Company. Gen. Miles has a claim against the Warner Company for \$25,000, which the commissioner refused to allow. The Warner Company published Gen. Miles' book, and he alleges the work was not done according to contract. He presented a claim for damages for the above amount.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Newark, O., (Special).—The dead body of Mrs. Nancy Largent, who was frozen to death during the recent cold snap, has just been found near Hanover, this county. Mrs. Largent was a widow, nearly 80 years of age, and lived alone.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rev. Dr. William Butler, of Newton Centre, Mass., now 81 years old, is one of the most famous Methodist missionaries living. Foreign negotiations at Manila are agitated because the fighting there has checked their trade.

Except for the heat, the health of the American troops at Manila has improved since the fighting began.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan of Oman that he must refuse France a coaling station or suffer the withdrawal of a subsidy of \$40,000 a year.

GOMEZ IS HONORED.

A Grand Banquet in His Honor at Matanzas—Given in the Theatre.

Matanzas, (By Cable).—The banquet tendered here to General Maximo Gomez was a brilliant affair and well attended. The Junta Patriotica, which had charge of the entertainment, refrained from inviting Spaniards which displeased the Cuban commander.

The banquet was given at the theatre; the guests numbered 200, and 4,000 spectators were present. The boxes were crowded with ladies belonging to the best circles of society, and the public generally crowded the four tiers of galleries. Gen. Wilson sat on the right of General Gomez, and the Cuban General Betancourt was seated on his left.

Among the occupants of the boxes were General Sanger and his staff, the Cuban Generals Vega, Boza, Garcia, Carillo, Rojas, Renuz, Clement and Gomez; the Mayor, the civil governor of Matanzas, the members of the Junta, the City Council, the prominent merchants of Matanzas, the members of the bar, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. and Miss Sanger.

A picture of George Washington was prominently displayed on the wall.

General Gomez, during the banquet, left his seat, and gallantly offered some flowers to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. and Miss Sanger.

Senor Labastida, in the course of his remarks, said the authorities at Washington would never permit this country against its will, a remark which was loudly cheered. The house also cheered President McKinley.

Senor Rivero said General Gomez would never leave Cuba. He was to bring his family here from San Domingo, and stay always in Cuba. The speaker referred glowingly to Washington and was loudly cheered.

Senor Julio Ortiz, president of the Junta, welcomed General Gomez to Matanzas. The Cuban commander answered, thanked his hosts and referred feelingly to the dark days of the revolution. He said his gratitude at the welcome accorded him could not express the deep feelings of his heart. He made no reference to politics, and was so humble he could hardly articulate. Gomez has been ill for several days, and looks tired out. The banquet was over at 11 o'clock. General Gomez was cheered as he departed.

FIRST VICTIM OF THE WAR.

Clyde, O., (Special).—The remains of George Burton Meeks, the first American killed in the Spanish-American War, arrived here, having been brought from the National Cemetery at Key West, where they were buried last May. The body was placed in a receiving vault here, and will be buried here on Memorial Day or May 11 with appropriate ceremonies. Members of the Sixth Ohio acted as pall-bearers, and an immense throng gathered at the depot to receive the body.

TO ELECT DINGLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Augusta, Me., (Special).—Governor Powers has decided to call a special election for June 19, to choose a successor of the late Nelson Dingley, Jr., as member of Congress for the Second district of Maine. Should an extra session of Congress be called to meet at an early date, the present intention will be reconsidered.

MR. CHASE STARTS FOR ENGLAND.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Joseph H. Choate, the new ambassador to the court of St. James, sailed Wednesday on the American liner St. Paul. Many persons were at the dock to bid him farewell, and there was much shouting of whistles and waving of flags.

SECRETARY BISS' FAREWELL.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary Bliss took final leave of his old official associates, and left at 10 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York. He was accompanied to the depot by his successor, Secretary Hitchcock, and by Assistant Secretaries Ryan and Davis and other friends.

FIELD OF LABOR.

We export oysters to Europe. Spain contains 461 coal mines. St. Paul drymen will organize. France boasts women letter carriers. St. Paul steamfitters will reorganize. St. Paul hasn't an idle union brewer. Alabama may establish a State printery. Grenoble, France, has a municipal restaurant.

Delaware printers want the union label on all State printing. Atlanta (Ga.) railroad shodmen have been conceded the eight-hour day. The Indiana Legislature has been asked to create a labor commission. Alabama unionists want ten hours to constitute a day's work in mines.

Muncie (Ind.) building trades want the eight-hour day on and after April 2. A St. Paul union clerk addressed the Ministers' Association on convict labor. The Hartford City (Ind.) Glass Company did something that merits praise. There was glass lost in the fire. The workmen had no legal right to receive pay therefor, but the glass company made it a point to get at the value of the rollers, flattened and unflattened, and paid the workmen. The bill amounted to about \$1,600.

The New York Furniture Workers' Tool Insurance Fund has 710 members. Over \$33,000 worth of insurance has been written.

The Dublin (Ireland) Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists' Union gave \$500 to a member who has been disabled for life.

The Ohio State Arbitration Board in its annual report recommends that laws be passed compelling employers to recognize labor unions.

Russia exports more than 1,500,000,000 eggs every year. Iron furnaces with a capacity of 4,000,000 tons a year are idle because they are out of date.

The Central Federated Union, of New York, passed a resolution denouncing the proposition to have biennial instead of annual sessions of the State Legislature.

According to reports that are going the rounds of the press there are 4,251 Mergenthaler Linotype machines now in use in this country. This means, says an exchange, that in the printing craft alone at least 21,000 men have been displaced by this machine since its introduction.

Organized labor in Colorado has introduced bills in the Legislature providing for the payment of laborers of their wages in lawful money of the United States; also a bill to protect union labels.

The Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, of Wheeling, W. Va., is going to keep close tabs on the legislators who vote against or only half-heartedly support labor bills before the Legislature.

The Methodist ministers of Baltimore have joined the movement for vestibule street cars.

Taomsa (Wash.) barbers advocate a law requiring journeymen to pass an examination as to fitness.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Cora Fahrenkamp, Two Children and a Friend Asphyxiated—Probably Dead for Three Days—Mystery Surrounding the Murder of "Honest John" Blevins.

In a pretty little cottage at No. 1416 North Fifty-second Street was uncovered one of the most distressing tragedies ever known to West Philadelphia. In a small bedroom on the second floor four bodies were discovered that showed sears-shocking evidence of having been lifeless for probably three days. They were those of Mrs. Cora Fahrenkamp and her two small children by a former husband, Flora Thomas and Willie Thomas, and of a woman of middle age, whose identity is as yet masked in mystery.

There was no sign of violence. Death is believed to have been due to asphyxiation by gas, following the intoxication of the two women. The Fahrenkamp family has occupied the cottage since last October. Its members were only slightly known to the neighbors. Charles Fahrenkamp is a traveling salesman, at present absent on a business trip. He was formerly a commission broker on South Front Street. At his present whereabouts are unknown to the Philadelphia police, his first knowledge of the distressing death that has overtaken his family will probably come through the newspapers. The room where these cold forms lay dead was in a state of great disorder. About the house were many empty and half empty beer bottles, and a large quart flask of whisky, with perhaps two fingers of the liquor, was found in the parlor below stairs. Cigarette stumps lay about on mantels. The entire house was turned topsyturvy. The furnishings were modest, but not poor. Framed engravings and crayons hung upon the walls, a piano stood against the wall. Above it hung a large crayon portrait of the unfortunate man whose home lies wrecked. Deputy Coroner Woodrow arrived an hour after the discovery.

By letters in the house and by the word of neighbors the identity of all but the dark, heavy woman was established. The boy on the bed was Willie Thomas, the girl was Flora Thomas, the blonde woman was their mother, Mrs. Cora Fahrenkamp, wife of Charles Fahrenkamp.

BOARDERS SEEK THEIR CASH.

Mrs. Anna Mattes, of Shamokin, is alleged to be insane. The local Overseers of the Poor decided to take her to the Danville State Asylum, and a number of boarders who gave the woman \$500 for safekeeping are disturbed, because she does not know where the money is. Mrs. Mattes lived at Excelsior, and for years kept boarders who respect-d and trusted her. She is worth a few thousand dollars. The men frequently placed large amounts in her possession and always found her accounts correct when a settlement was demanded. Early last week a depositor asked for funds, and was astonished by her laughing and saying she did not know what had become of it; that all of the boarders' money was somewhere in the house, but she could not remember where she had placed it. Since then the mind of Mrs. Mattes has apparently grown more unobtainable. The depositors have searched the house and yard and dug up the cellar, but can't locate the board.

LIVED OVER A CENTURY.

The funeral of Edward McLeroy was held a Charleston Township. Mr. McLeroy was one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was born in Cleveland, 1798, and was in his 101st year. He settled in Charleston Township in 1837 and took up 1,600 acres of land. He was twice married and is survived by a family of ten children, the oldest 71 and the youngest 17. He has living forty-two grandchildren, sixty-two great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren. He rode from Albany to New York on the first steamboat that ever plied in this country. The deceased had been a member of the Methodist Church eighty-one years. He was able to read and write without the use of his glasses and possessed a full set of natural teeth. His hair was like gray and his face bore few wrinkles.

A TREASURER'S SHORTAGE.

The apparent shortage in city and school accounts of John Blevins, the murdered City Treasurer of Newcastle, which is about \$67,000, has caused the special Auditing Committee of Councils to determine on a more complete audit of the Treasury books, an expert accountant to direct the investigation. The integrity of the dead treasurer had never been doubted, and he was known as "Honest John Blevins." There is a growing belief that the deficit and the murder are in some way connected. It is remembered that certain papers, the exact nature of which is not known, were removed from the vault by the murderer. Many believe that notes given for loans were among those papers.

DIED AT BREAKFAST.