

THE NEWS.

A report comes from Chicago that as a result of the recent agreements of the trunk line officials, separate city ticket offices will be abandoned in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, and joint offices will be substituted.

The tobacco growers of North Carolina have agreed to sell none of their product to the American Tobacco Company for five years.

A. S. Van Winkle & Co., coal miners at Coleraine, Pa., have advanced the wages of their men two per cent.

It is reported that forty thousand miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have decided to strike.

Thomas McDowell, the first mayor of Sacramento, Cal., died at South River, N. J., aged eighty-three.

Henry Smith died in Rockbridge county, Va., aged eighty-nine. He had 262 descendants.

Captain Charles L. Steele, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

Some Egyptian cotton was received in South Carolina, the first ever sent to that state.

Mr. Ryan made another move at Norfolk in the Seaboard Air Line matter.

Major J. C. Bryant died at Newport News, Va., of pneumonia.

Francis P. Owings, of Chicago, presented an indebtedness of over five and a-half millions of dollars in Chicago, the largest schedule for liabilities for discharge ever known under the national bankruptcy act.

Deputy Sheriff Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county (Mo.) jail was dragged into a cell and killed. All the prisoners in the jail escaped.

At Seneca Creek, Pa., Charles Robinson found John O'Neil in his house with his wife, and killed him instantly.

The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced the wages of its men at Crown Point, N. Y., ten per cent.

Three men were fatally scalded by the explosion of a boiler on the yacht Caperton at Delaware City.

Professor Enoch Howard Vickers, of West Virginia, was married at Tokio, Japan, December 20.

Miss Maud A. Cleary and Mr. Edward J. Brady, of Garrett Park, Md., were married at Norfolk.

The arm of Jacob Crumbling, a farmer living near Wrightsville, Pa., was blown off by dynamite.

The Tygart Valley Bank, at Philippi, W. Va., was robbed of a large sum by burglars.

Five men of a section gang of nine were killed by a train near Oxford, N. J.

Negotiations have been closed in Detroit which, it is contended, will be the beginning of the end of the independent telephone movement.

The annual convention of the Virginia State Horticultural Convention was held in Staunton.

Captain J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National Bank of Columbus, Ga., shot and killed the teller, P. T. Shutzke, and then killed himself, soon after the bank opened.

William Gurley, proprietor of the Indiana House in Phoenix, Va., was arrested, charged with killing Joseph New, a soldier at Fort Monroe.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has written a letter to the Democratic committee of Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the race question.

Fred Sibley, of Taylorville, Ill., was sentenced to prison for life for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Jane Brunot.

The old frigate Saratoga started out from Philadelphia with boys of the Pennsylvania Nautical School.

The marine department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce identifies the steamer wrecked at St. Marys Bay, Newfoundland, as the Norwegian steamer Parra, which sailed from Baltimore January 5 for Sydney, C. B.

Judge Waddill, of the United States Court in Norfolk, Va., denied the injunction asked for by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan to prevent the consolidation of the various lines of the Seaboard Railroad system.

Two bids were made for constructing the rapid transit road in New York, Mr. John T. McDonald's being for thirty-five millions.

Nearly a hundred people at a wedding dinner in Chicago were made violently ill by eating chicken cooked in a copper kettle.

James Welch made an attempt to assassinate Judge William Lochren, of the United States Court at St. Paul, Minn.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of Chicago tailors who work for the wholesale trade.

Louis August, the Fort Monroe soldier, convicted of murder, committed suicide at Newport News, Va.

Nick Gilligan, accused in Norfolk, Va., of murdering his sweetheart's father, surrendered.

The rod employes at the American Steel and Wire Works at Cleveland went on a strike.

The National Convention of the United Mine Workers was opened in Indianapolis. Rates on all trans-Atlantic lines have been raised ten per cent. or more.

Boiler makers in Buffalo, N. Y., went on a strike.

Joseph Leach, of Baltimore, a private in Company B, Fourth Artillery, was found guilty, at Topka, Kans., of killing Corporal Thomas Finzell, the verdict being "Guilty, without capital punishment."

The formal presentation by the women of South Carolina of a gold medal to Lieutenant Victor Biss was made on board the battleship Massachusetts.

The remains of General Dabney H. Maury, after lying in state in Richmond, Va., were taken to Fredericksburg and there buried.

N. K. Goss, a merchant of Edenburg, O., was killed in his store by burglars. Three trunks were subsequently captured by a posse.

H. H. Tammer and Frederick C. Bonfils, editors of the Denver Evening Post, were shot by W. W. Anderson, an attorney.

James House, a janitor, leaped from the second-story window of a sanitarium at St. Louis and killed himself.

The authorities of Mount Vernon, Y., think they have found powder stains on the night gown of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, who was shot by her husband.

Frank Davis was sentenced to the penitentiary for forty-five years in Carbondale, Ill., for murder.

Edward Hayes shot at his mother-in-law in St. Louis and killed his wife.

Jacob Shubin killed his wife and committed suicide in Knoxville, Tenn.

John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Siam, in a speech in Chicago, named Senator Hoar as the United States senator whose anti-expansion speech was called to Hong Kong and placed in the hands of the Filipino people.

Mr. Ellen C. Cameron, died suddenly at the Carter House, in Charlestown, W. Va.

WARLIKE SIGNS.

WHY M. LOCKROY WANTS A LOT OF FAST CRUISERS.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

They Could Prey Upon Great Britain's Commerce in the Event of War—Fast Forces of Russian Troops Leave Transcaucasia on Their Way to the Borders of Afghanistan.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The government has not quite settled the details of its naval reconstruction program. But only another council probably is needed before the bill will be submitted to the Chamber.

M. Lockroy, the former minister of marine, intends to submit a counter proposition to the Chamber, demanding that 400,000,000 francs be spent, not on big ironclads, as the government proposes, but on the construction of fast cruisers, which could prey on Great Britain's commerce in the event of war.

It is reported here that at least seventy thousand Russian soldiers have left Tiflis, Transcaucasia, for Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea. They will cross at once to Krasnovodsk, whence they will proceed to Kouschka, the frontier station on the borders of Afghanistan. They will soon advance to a point even nearer than Herat, the occupation of which now depends only on events in Afghanistan and on the movements of British troops in India. Russia's preparations for war are all taken in Siberia, and as close to the frontier of British India as is possible. Two hundred and fifty thousand men are now assembled.

General Yanoff, recently designated for the especially important command of the Russian forces in the Semiretschensk district, has arrived at Kouschka. The Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and the Persian Gulf are being increased.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, credited to a diplomatic source, says that on local orders from Paris the troops in the French garrisons are being concentrated on the frontier.

Among the diplomats at that capital the opinion prevails that the international situation as regards Germany and France in their relations with Great Britain is more dangerous than appears on the surface, and that exciting differences may yet lead to war.

The French ambassador to the Holy See has notified the Pope of the existence of a Russo-French agreement, initiated by Count Muraviev, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, when he was in Paris, whereby the exclusive influence of Russia in European Turkey and that of France in Asiatic Turkey are reciprocally recognized. The two governments similarly divide responsibility for the interests of Roman Catholic missions in the two halves of the Ottoman empire.

Mgr. Rampolla, papal secretary of state, is understood to have expressed his dissatisfaction with the arrangement.

ROUTING THE FILIPINOS.

A Strong Position in the Mountains Captured—In Cavite.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Advices from Cebu report a sharp fight on January 8, between a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and a body of insurgents occupying a strong position in the Sudlon Mountains. The enemy was routed, the Americans capturing a smooth-bore cannon, some rifles and destroying the fortifications. Four Americans were wounded.

The insurgent general, Flores, having established a rendezvous, with one hundred men, at Humangan, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, Captain Benson, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, was sent to dislodge him. The insurgents were scattered, their horses were captured and the position was burned, the Americans sustaining no losses. The American forces have occupied Magallanes, Province of Cavite, capturing twenty insurgents, including a captain.

SPAIN AND THE LATE WAR.

The Sagasta Ministry Defended in a Speech by Senator Gullon.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—In the Senate, replying to criticisms of the government's policy toward the United States during the incumbency of the Sagasta Ministry, Senator Gullon, former minister of foreign affairs, declared that the note presented by General Woodford demanded the pacification of Cuba within a short period. Spain, he said, desired the arbitration of the Pope, but, unfortunately, the United States provoked the war. Senator Gullon concluded by demanding the good will of the Senate on behalf of the Sagasta Ministry, which saw Spain drawn into a war for which she was unprepared.

COWBOYS FOR THE BOERS.

A Nebraska Cattleman Says He Has Raised a Regiment.

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special.)—John G. Maher, a well-known cattleman of Chadron, Neb., is here en route to Chicago and New York. He says he has raised a regiment of one thousand "cow punchers" and plainsmen to go to South Africa and help the Boers. Transportation will cost \$200 per man, and the money has been pledged in New York, Chicago and Omaha. He is on his way to find out how far the pledges can be relied on before getting the men together. The plan, he says, is to embark them as emigrants to the Transvaal, and thus escape federal interference. He denies that it is an Irish regiment, a number of nationalities being represented. The men are all accomplished rough riders and crack shots.

Maniac's Fatal Leap.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special.)—James House, of Blue Mound, Ill., patient at a private sanitarium, jumped from a second-story window, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Before making the leap, the frenzied man assaulted and seriously injured his nurse, Albert Dehrin, whose condition is critical. It is feared that Dehrin's injuries may result fatally.

House was a merchant of Blue Mound, Ill. He was brought to St. Louis to be treated for alcoholism.

A Domestic Tragedy.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special.)—Jacob Shubin murdered his wife and then killed himself at their home, six miles from this place. The tragedy is supposed to be the culmination of domestic troubles. Joseph Shubin, a son, has been arrested, charged with being a party to the murder of his mother.

Bank Cashier Missing.

Adel, Ga., (Special.)—W. L. Warnell, cashier of the Bank of Adel, has been missing for two or three days. His accounts are said to be all right and the bank is doing business as usual. Meanwhile an examiner is checking up the missing cashier's books.

PUERTO RICO.

The Report of Special Commissioner Carroll—Recommends Territorial Form of Government.

Washington, (Special.)—Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to Puerto Rico, under appointment by the President, to investigate the civil, industrial, financial and social conditions of the islands, has made his report. It covers all the important facts about the island. One of the greatest needs is good roads.

The crops most generally raised are, in the order of areas occupied, in 1896: Coffee, 121,176 acres; cane, 69,884 acres; tobacco, 44,222 acres. Coffee cannot be raised without shade, as in Brazil. The coffee bushes need five years for full development, under the shade of banana or other trees, and continue bearing twenty-five, and even to fifty, years. Bananas give both shade and fruit the first year. Coffee farms are exempt from taxes for the first five years. The grades of coffee are among the finest. The fruits of the island are such as are common to tropical countries. The raising of cattle is an important and lucrative industry. The daily wages of the common field laborer ranges from thirty-five to fifty cents, native money.

Commissioner Carroll recommends that the Constitution and the laws of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, and that a territorial form of government, similar to that established in Oklahoma, be provided, that the legislative power shall extend to all regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to Congress; that a commission consisting of three persons, who shall be natives of the island, and two of the United States, be appointed by the President to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island; that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastical, arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohibited, and that the governor general and the legislature be required to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools.

General Yanoff, recently designated for the especially important command of the Russian forces in the Semiretschensk district, has arrived at Kouschka. The Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and the Persian Gulf are being increased.

NO GROUND FOR SEIZURES.

British Admit American Goods Were Not Liable—State Department Satisfied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Ambassador Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa Bay on the Mashona, the Maria and the Beatrice. He has reported that the goods on the Maria are in the customhouse at Durban, subject to the disposition of the owners.

The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board that ship at Cape Town, but, owing to imperfections in the ship's papers, it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The Beatrice is at East London, and the British government is trying to learn from its officers the status of the cargo.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no difference whatever between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the legal aspects of the seizure of goods in these three cases. The British government has admitted without reserve that these goods were not liable to seizure. That has given complete satisfaction to the State Department.

It does not follow that the department accepts as binding the view of the British government as to the conditions under which flour and food stuffs may become contraband, but the department prefers to follow the usual rule of international law and avoid any question of hypothetical cases, and contenting itself with the full acceptance of its views by the British government in the present instance.

FARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Get Complete Returns From Them.

Washington, (Special.)—The efforts which Governor Merriam, director of the census, is making to induce farmers to prepare statements of their operations for the calendar year 1899, so that they will be ready to reply definitely and accurately to the enumerators' questions next June, are bearing fruit.

Some farmers have forwarded copies of statements to the Census Office, accompanied by inquiries as to their completeness and correctness.

The first, and one of the best, of these statements came from a woman, who operates a farm in Pennsylvania on her own account. The paper shows not only the acreage, quantity and value of each crop, but contains also a good inventory of livestock and a detailed statement of the quantity and value of the miscellaneous articles produced.

If every farmer would imitate this woman, the agricultural report of the twelfth census would be a marvel of completeness and accuracy, and would also show the entire productive strength of the United States in food products.

CAN DEFEND HIMSELF.

Roberts Will Have Opportunity to Speak on the Floor of the House.

Washington, (Special.)—Chairman Taylor, of the Roberts committee, and Representative Littlefield, of Maine, are preparing the majority and minority reports, respectively, in the Roberts case. They will be filed together on Saturday. It is not expected that the case will be called up in the House until next week. The debate is expected to occupy two or three days. Mr. Roberts will be given an opportunity to be heard upon the floor in his own defense.

Mr. Littlefield and Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, who will sign the minority report, are hopeful that the mode of procedure which they favor—to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and then expel him—will be followed.

The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that their report will be adopted, and that Mr. Roberts will be excluded without being sworn in.

HE CLAIMS MILLIONS.

George W. Bailey, of Martinsburg, Expects to Share in a Large Fortune.

Martinsburg, W. Va., (Special.)—Geo. W. Bailey, of this place, claims he is an heir to a \$90,000,000 fortune, awaiting to be claimed in England. He claims that his share of the fortune amounted to \$15,000,000 before his brothers and sisters died, and since their death he is sole heir to the entire fortune.

Mr. Bailey is seventy-seven years old, and has one child—a son, Jesse E. Bailey, of Hagerstown, Md. He inherits the estate through his grandfather, who was an Englishman.

THREE DEAD.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN A KENTUCKY HOTEL.

THE FINISH OF A FEUD.

Several Men, Including Two of Those Killed, Hit by Stray Bullets—Ethebert Scott, a Nephew of Ex-Governor Bradley, Killed—He and Colson Had Been Enemies Since Spanish War.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The outbreak that was feared because of the attendance of so many excitable politicians at the legislative contests occurred Tuesday. As a result three men are dead and four wounded, one perhaps fatally. The dead: Ethebert Scott, Luther Demaree, Charles Julian. The wounded: B. B. Golden, perhaps fatally; Harry McEwen, W. O. Redpatch, Chicago; Col. David G. Colson, former Congressman from Eleventh district of this State.

Colson did the killing. The trouble grew out of the renewal of a feud between Colson and Scott, who served together in the army last year.

The tragedy took place in the crowded lobby of the Capitol Hotel. Two of the dead men and two of the wounded were shot by accident.

Colson is in jail, charged with murder, but he claims self-defense.

Colson was shot in the arm, but seriously hurt. After the shooting he went to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, near by, and gave himself up. Later a warrant was sworn out for him by Clinton Fogg, who witnessed the killing. Fogg says Colson shot first.

Scott, who was the first killed, was a nephew of ex-Governor Bradley. Demaree was assistant postmaster at Shelbyville and a prominent Republican politician.

Charles Julian, who was at first thought to be slightly hurt, died later from shock and loss of blood. Julian was a prominent and wealthy farmer.

The death of Julian is most remarkable. He walked to his room unaided. His cousin, Judge Ira Julian, examined the wound and congratulated him on his escape. Doctors were busy with the dying and Julian waited. He was bleeding to death, however, and when the doctors turned attention to him he was not recovered.

Capt. B. B. Golden, who is thought to be fatally wounded, is a lawyer who lived at Barboursville, and was captain of a Kentucky company during the Spanish-American War. He made a statement in which he said no words passed between Scott and Colson before the shooting and that Colson fired first. Golden and Colson had trouble before.

W. O. Redpatch, of Chicago, sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairs.

Colson is in a highly nervous state resulting from excitement attending the tragedy, and, as he has never fully recovered from a stroke of paralysis sustained last year, his friends are greatly concerned over his condition.

Accounts of the killing differ. It is impossible to give accurate details further than that while Colson and a party of friends were standing in the southwest corner of the hotel lobby Scott came into the hotel, and when near Colson the firing began. Scott, after being shot, walked backward toward the doorway leading to the barroom and fell down the stairs dead. His body rolled over against the barroom door, and as it did, Colson, Colson, who had followed, shooting at every step, fired one or more shots into it.

Examination of Scott's body shows that he was shot at least six times. The fact that a part of the bullets were of 38 and part of caliber indicates that he was shot by somebody besides Colson or that Colson had two revolvers. Witnesses to the killing say that Demaree was directly between Scott and Colson when the shooting began and that he was killed by the first bullet fired. He was shot twice, once through the breast.

Colson, who killed Scott and who is charged with the killing of both Demaree and Julian and with shooting Golden, has long been a prominent figure in Kentucky politics. He served two terms in Congress and was in the re-nomination at the hands of the Republican party of the Eleventh district in 1898 in order to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment in the Spanish war. Scott was a lieutenant and Golden was captain of a company in Colson's regiment, and the trouble which led to the tragedy began then.

A feud sprang up between Colson and Scott while the troops were in camp at Ansonia, Ala., and in which it is said by Colson's friends that Captain Golden was a warm partisan of Scott. The trouble between them at that time culminated in a meeting between them in a restaurant, which resulted in Colson being shot by Scott.

The regiment was shortly afterward mustered out of the service as a result of the feud between the officers and the serious charges and counter charges which they had made at Washington against each other as officers.

When the killing occurred the city was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, it being supposed at first that it was the result of a clash growing out of the political contests on trial in the Legislature.

Those in the immediate Colson party decline to talk about the tragedy. While it is generally understood that several others were engaged in the shooting, no names are given.

The bodies of the dead were removed to undertaking establishments, and all the physicians in the city were summoned to attend the wounded. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene of the shooting.

Profound sorrow exists over the accidental killing of Demaree and Julian, and the feeling against Colson among their friends is exceedingly bitter.

Her Fall Proved Fatal.

Centerville, Md., (Special.)—Mrs. James Burris, of Spaniards Neck, this county, died at the home of her stepson, aged 72 years, from the effects of injuries received by falling down stairs about two weeks ago, in falling she broke her hip.

Frederica Mora, fiscal of the Supreme Court of Havana, has been removed from office.

BIG FIRE AT DAWSON.

Many Business Buildings Destroyed—Loss \$500,000.

Seattle, Wash., (Special.)—The steamer Danube, at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that many buildings in the business portion of Dawson were destroyed by fire. The loss will exceed \$500,000. There are no names of the buildings or losses.

The Skagway Operator says that great suffering would undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was 40° below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is without a reliable water supply.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Russia and France are undoubtedly making warlike preparations. Seventy-five thousand Russian troops have left Transcaucasia, ostensibly for the frontier of Afghanistan. The Pope, it is reported, has been notified of the existence of a Russo-French agreement.

Ambassador White, in speaking of the relations between the United States and Germany, says that President McKinley's proposal for the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the inspection of American meats may be accepted by Germany.

The Czar addressed a despatch to Count Muraviev, highly complimenting him for his conduct of foreign affairs, especially in his Chinese negotiations.

Miss Constance S. Shieffelin, of New York, was married in London to C. B. Ismay, who soon after the ceremony left for South Africa.

The French Colonial party is pleased at the news of the French occupation of the oasis of Inasal, in the Desert of Sahara.

Germany is reported to be trying to persuade or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate.

The Czar established a department of trade, art and commerce.

Conflicting reports have been received of the revolutions in Colombia. Government despatches report a complete rout of the insurgents near Cerrita.

Two cases of bubonic plague, one fatal, are reported from Adelaide, South Australia.

The Americans in Santo Domingo have asked the United States not to allow France to dictate terms for the Dominion government. Washington officials say they have not found it within their power to interfere.

Louise E. Masset, a French governess, was hanged at Newgate, England, for the murder of her child.

The big new Hamburg-American liner Deutschland was launched at the Vulcan shipyard in the presence of Emperor William and other notables. The christening was by Count von Buelow, who made a strong speech.

The French court decided that the alleged indecent caricaturing of Queen Victoria was obscene, but not obscene, and acquitted the accused journalists.

The epidemic of influenza is spreading throughout Great Britain. The royal household has not escaped.

The reciprocity treaty with France is in danger of being defeated in the French Chamber.

Maria L. Livingston, an eccentric old American lady, died in her apartments in Paris. The consul general is inquiring for her heirs.

Malleto, former king of Samoa, makes severe charges against the missionaries, saying they extort money from the natives.

King Oscar, in a recent interview, expressed the wish that the wars in the Philippines and South Africa would soon be over.

Many deaths from influenza have occurred in Berlin. Consul General Mason is ill.

The Prussian ministry sustained a moral defeat in a discussion of the disciplinary measures enforced against members holding provincial magistracies who voted against the canal bill.

The Belgian Congo Free State troops are reported to have defeated the rebellious Batatais near Baraka.

BURNING OUT CHINATOWN.

Honolulu Authorities Determined to Be Entirely Rid of the Plague.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, (Special.)—Since the last instant nine cases of plague have developed, making twenty-two cases to date. The Board of Health has adopted heroic measures, and it is believed that the work now in progress will stamp out the scourge in a short time. The following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that it is a sound policy to remove to quarantine as rapidly as possible the residents of the Chinatown district and to take any and every step without limit necessary to stamp out the plague, including the destruction of buildings and other property."

In accordance with the foregoing, Chinatown is being rapidly burned out. Within a week a majority of the residents of the plague spot will be removed to new and cleaner quarters on the outskirts of the city. Thirty-one small buildings are being erected by the government. These structures will accommodate about 3,000 persons. The Council of State has appropriated \$275,000 which will be used to fight the plague and place the city in a proper sanitary condition.

San Francisco, (Special.)—The steamer China arrived from the Orient via Honolulu. The China did not dock at Honolulu, but anchored off that port, the Hawaiian mail being carried out to the liner on tugs.

Killed in an Elevator Accident.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—Harry Gray, aged thirty years, was killed, and John Clark, fifty-six years old, was painfully injured in an elevator accident. The men were hoisting a wagon, and, when nearing the third floor, the front wheels of the vehicle slipped off the elevator platform. In attempting to prevent it from falling, Gray was crushed to death. Clark's leg was broken.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Prussia has a marine school.

Electrical tanning gains favor.

Vienna makes silver horseshoes.

London has 15,000 policemen.

Russia boasts paper railroad rails.

Morocco policemen carry lanterns.

France has 80,000 union railroads.

San Francisco has a Milkmen's Union.

Aiken, S. C., has three non-union carpenters.

Minneapolis Label League has been reorganized.