ABRAM GREEN CONVICTED.

BE RECEIVED A SERVEROR OF FIVE TRANS AND SIX MONTES.

The Four Hon Who Assessed Frank Fo ad Beward Katter ju Dolumbia Are Fee

Wednesday Afternoon—William Walker, oily, who was brought from Worcester, Man, lest week to neawer a charge of being the father of Elizabeth Ruth's illegitimate child, pleaded guilty to the offense and the usual sentence id Tugu cases was imposed. Adam Fulmer, convicted at the morning session of stealing fence rails, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of sixty. to undergo an imprisonment of sixty.
The senience was made light after all made a pies that Fulmer was of

se charged, but the jury took no stock dergo an imprisonment of five years and ix months in the Eastern penitentiary.

Biward Hamsker, Harry Findley, John a and Edward Kellet. The facts of he Columbia rolling mill about a year ego, loyed to take the strikers' places were se proxicutors in this case. These four defendants are employed at the Keeleystove works, Columbia, and are members of the Knights of Labor. On the night of October o Wrightsville to witness a political parade. While standing near Hoke's hotel at Wrightsville a crowd approached the pros-coutors and called them ugly names; one used was "high hat scale." The defendants snounced Foreman and Keller for taking med to do them great bodily harm. Col. lages and two other men of Wrightsville,

danger and they eccorted them to the Wrightsville end of the bridge. They crossed to the Columbia and and when they reached there they found all the delants waiting for him. Hinkle began a row by knocking Foreman down. Stein struck Keller on the head with a blackjeck, knocking him senseless. The other de-fendants joined in the fight and Keller and Poreman were struck and kicked by all of ne accused and badly used up.

The defence was a denial by the ac-

of their guilt of the charges against them. It was also shown by a large number of witnesses that the defendants were not at the Columbia end of the bridge at the time of the alleged awault, but were at Wrightsville, a mile and a quarter away. The were sessuited by other parties, but the defendants were sued because they had salled the prosecutors "black sheep."

evening's session of court was taken up in hearing testimony in the assault and bat tery cases brought by Frank Foreman and Edward Keller, and the argument of counsel after which court adjourned. GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bille-Martin Bixler, John W. Ramssy, fornication and bestardy. Ignored Bills-E. C. Black, keeping a bling house ; J. Milton Rcop, selli liquor to persons visibly affected and to intemperate persons, with James Jackson

Thursday Morning-The jury in the seasult and battery cases against Edward Hamaker, John Stein, Harry Findley and James Binkle redered a verdict of guilty. Hentence was deferred.

Henry McGurk, of Reading, was put on trial on a charge of adultery. The commonwealth proved that he was intimate with Mrs. Lydia Glass, a widow, living in Brecknock township. The sult was brought by a son of Mrs. Glass, who left home on ount of the relations existing between McGurk and his mother. The defense was a denial of the co

wealth's allegations. It was testified that McGurk was employed by Mra. Glass to work on her farm, and that his presence there made her sons angry and caused them to make this confounded complaint. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of seven months.

George B. Longenecker pleaded guilty to altering a railroad ticket. He had pur-chased a ticket at Robrerstown for Mount-Steelton. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of eight months.

John Kane, colored, convicted on Tues day of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and costs of proscot

GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bills-John R Bnirk, fornication and bastardy; Miffiln Weizel, et. al. larceny, three indictments; Millin Weizel, larceny; Leopold Wickenheiser, nuisance; Edward Conner alies Edward Sundy, violating election law; E. Galen Barr et al., violat-ing election law, two indictments; Christian Spowalter, rape; Daniel Brenner, et.

A rule was granted to show cause why so much of the finding of the grand jury as imposed costs on James H. Jackson, in the

violating the l'quor law, should not be RIGHING IN WEST VIRGINIS.

Five White Men and Two Negroes Killed During the Fight. orts of a riot on Elkhore, in the West Virginia coal regions, have reached Roanoke, Va., causing much excitement, especially among the colored people, who have many kinepeople working in the

have many kinepeople working in the mines.

Railroad men who arrived in Roancke on Wednesday from that section report that a fight occurred about 4 o'clock in the morning between the Pocahontas (Va.) and Eikhorn miners, in which five white men and two negroes were killed and several wounded. The conflict was brought by the Pocahontas miners again suppending work and going to E khora to induce a number of miners who returned to work on Tuesday to again strike. A refusal to comply precipitated the fight.

The Pocahontas miners have been furnishing supplies to the strikers. There are five hundred cars in Roancke on the yard awaiting transportation to the Eikhorn region, but in consequence of the trouble there the Nortolk & Wester raitrad company has issued orders to hold them.

The Rosneke Daily Herald has sent a

It Gentends the General Provisions of the Law of 1874 Are in Perce, Judge McPheroco's decision in the li-cense cases, declaring Lebonon to be a city of the third class, says the Philadelphia Press, is pleasing to the citisens generally, but very na welcome to the liquor design, since it raises their licenses from \$300 to \$200.

In the exhaustive opinion filed by the court the decision in Ayare' appeal, declaring the unconstitutionality of the act of 1857, is followed, and the city of Lebanon is sectared to have been incorporated under the set of 1874, which provides for but three plates of cities.

lies, is followed, and the city of Lehanch is declared in have been incorporated under the soil of 1874, which provides for but three classes of exists.

The completes that he change from one class to enother imposes burdens not in consemplation of the Noisre when they elected to be incorporated as a city is dismissed with the estatement that no such case has arisen, for the reason that Lebanon as a city of the third class differs so little from Lebanon as a city of the fifth class that the name or description is not a matter of substance.

The following extract from the opinion is important as defining the present sixtus of the citize of the state, since if the same view is held by the supreme court it will settle a great deal of the confusion which now exists as to the terms of mayors, councilmen and other city officials, many of whem are supposed to have been deprived of office by recent declaions:

"It would be an extreme position to hold that an organisation which follows strictly the 14th section of the act of 1874, and can be supported by that section without difficulty, is wholly vold, simply because the classification act of 1876 exceeded the legislative power. It would follow of necessity that all ordinances, elections and all municipal and powers of the act of 1874 are also without warrant; and in view of consequences of serious we may well feel obliged to support the present charter, if this can fairly be done under valid and applicable legislation existing in November, 1885."

With regard to the case of Reading va Savage, the decision in which has been looked upon as overthrowing the municipal law of 1874 and relegating the smaller citize of the state to the anisquared statuts of 1864, Judge MoPheron takes the view that that decision is limited etricity to the clause of the state to the anisquared statuts of 1864, Judge MoPheron takes the view that the second which were already incorporated at the time of its passage to accept its provisions was unconstitutional, leaving all the rest valid and in f

OFF ON A BRIDAL TRIP. A Tonog Girl of New Jersey Blopes With Her

The sole tople of converention in Washington, N. J., is the elopement of the young daughter of Edward Flotts, the organ manufacturer. Mr. Plotts has had for his guest lately L. W. Colvey, of Maryland, Mr. Colvey is thirty-eight years old and a bachelor, with some money and good looks. He ended a two weeks' visit on Tuesday in a manner that has startled the town.

Mr. Plotts has a pratty dampher of six-

in a manner that has startled the town.

Mr. Plotts has a pretty daughter of sixteen years named Lizzie. She was considered a mere child by her family and the people of the town, and the idea of any affection existing between her and her father's guest, who was twenty two years har senior, never entered anybody's head.

Lizzie causally, as she made it appear, went Lizzie casually, as she made it appear, went to the depot with Mr. Colvey. He was going to take an evening train for Phillipsburg. She did not return. An hour later her father received a telegram from Phillipsburg, which is only ten miles away, announcing that she and Mr. Colvey had been married and were off on a bridal trip.

From the Oxford Press. The trustees of Mt. Zion church, Fairfield, have purchased of William F. McSparran an acre of ground adjoining the church property for the purpose of enlarging the cemetery.

property for the purpose of enlarging the cometery.

Thomas Smedley, of Fulton township, enjoys the mild winter weather. He filled his ice house chock full in December with ice over four inches thick from his mill dam. A series of services, beginning, Tuesday, will be held in Little Britain Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. George Buckie, will be assisted by Rev. C. M. Howard, of Virginia, who will preach first on Thursday evening. Mr. Howard is a native of Pennsylvania. He has had twenty years experience as an evaugelist in the Presbyterian church and has bren eminently successful as a winner of souls to Christ.

William Bowman is a colored citizen of Arcadia. His brother visited him Saturday. He had not been in the house long before William was showing him a pistol which was sculdentally discharged, the ball entering the gurat's check near the eye. Physicians probed for the builts but not fluding it concluded the visitor must have swallowed it.

For an Industrial School.

Hon. Jacob Tome, a native of Port Deposit, but for some years a resident of Washington, D. C., has given half a million dollars to found a free non sectarian seminary in which the industrial training of children will be made a feature. The fund was placed in charge of a number of prominent gentlemen who have incorporated the institution and will commence work on it at once.

Mr. Tome's residence, one of the handsomest in Maryiand, which is situated on a
hill overlooking Port Deposit, will probably
be the site of the seminary. Mr. Tome,
who commenced life a poor boy, has made
a large fortune in the lumber and banking
business, and is interested in almost every
enterprise in operation in Cecil county. He
is the father-in-law of ex-Postmaster-General J. A. J. Creaswell, and has extensive
business connections in Washington.

Over 50,000 Men to Parade

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24. - Governor Beaver, chief marshal of the coming inaugural parade, has information that more than 55,000 men will participate in the grand parade. There will be 20,000 composed of marching clubs, 20,000 civilians and more than 13,000 troops; of the latter Pennsylva-nia will furnish about 8,000.

The Society's Procident Sint DES MOINES, la, Jan. 24 - A quarre between two members of a literary so-ciety at Legan, Tuesday, resulted in the stabbing of the president, Sherman Girton, by Tom Kennedy. Girson and Kennedy had had a difficulty during the meeting and after it adjourned Kennedy stabbed

Liquor Dealers Not Organized Colonel D. U. Keller, of Resding, formerly president of the Blate Liquor League, and now president of the Berks Liquor League, was saked on Wednesday whether there was an organized movement among liquor dealers to fight the passage of the prohibition amendment. The Blate League has held no meetings for several years, and he stated that he did not think that any organization of hotel and saloon League has held no meetings for several years, and he stated that he did not think that any organization of hotel and saloon men would be formed to fight the amendment, as there is a very general disposition among retail liquor dealers to let the people decide the question without interference. Colonel Keller is personally opposed to the pessage of the amendment. The Reading Good Templars have insued a call for a constitutional amendment convention, and the Women's Obristian Temperance Union have employed Lewis D. Vall, of Philadelphia, to lead a Law and Order society

THERE IS NO TREATY.

Journal Maintains Greenant in Rut BARBED FROM SAMUA.

smoot Bald to Exist Between the Gar man Empire and the United Sinter Re-

Bentin, Jan. 24. - The National Bei Samo. It also denies that England America have agreed upon any process for the settlement of effairs in Samos.

between Samor, Germany, England and
America provide that Samos concedes to
each treaty power equal rights with any
other power, but no treaty regarding neutraity or the independence of Samos exists
between Germany and America."

What German Officers Say.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24 — A copy of the Honolulu Bulletin of the 15th inst., received yesterday, contains a circular issued by the German officers stationed at Samos. It denice that the natives on the Samosa Islands have been treated barably by the Germans. The Germans sfirm the statement that an American led the Matacla men in the recent battle in which 22 Garmans were killed.

Consul Sewall's Statem Concerning the condition of affairs on his Concerning the condition of affairs on his arrival in Samos Consul General Sewall said that Maileton was prepared to put down the insurrection of natives, but he was restrained by the consuls there, and notably by the representatives of this government. He said:

notably by the representatives of this government. He said:

"The promises that have been given him and the Samoans are not fully reported and I do not know that they are a matter of record officially, but it takes only a short retordated in Samoa to find out that three promises have been held out to the Samoars constantly, not saying that this government would assume a protestorate over Samoa, but always and persistently that Samoa, or the Samoana, need respect nothing that was done by the other powers without our knowledge and our consent.

"It is because of the faith the Samoans have in those assurances given them by our officials that they are being personned by the Germans, and have been personned by the Germans, and have been personned and punished that are incore in this beiled may be crushed out."

Mr. Sawall read to the committee a cable gram from Secretary Bayard received by him on the day fellowing his arrival in Samoa. It was dated June 20, 1889, and read as follows:

"Treety powers endeavoring to secure permanent native government for Samoa. Strongly advise natives to avoid resort to force, which would endanger Samoa's best interests.

"Maiseton is not mentioned in that," explained Mr. Sawail, "but Mr. Bayard had

force, which would endanger Bamos's best interests.

"Maisetos is not mentioned in that," explained Mr. Sewall, "but Mr. Bayard had informed me explicitly a short time before I left that I was to treat only with Malietos, that he was the only recognized covereign on the island, and as a matter of fact any advice, if I had given any to the insurrectionists, would be of no value."

Mr. Sewall explained that he had shown this message to Mailetos and on this assurance Mailetos refrained from crushing out the rebeillon.

"I could not in any way better have served the German purpose than by my mission that day," said Mr. Sewall. "Mailetos kept his promise, and when the time came I was not able to keep the

in the name of my government.

"The German ship went down the coast as the admiral had gone down the year before, but this time it brought up Tamassee and Brandeis, the men whose lives and fortunes I had taved by my intercession with Mailetos only a month before, when he was ready and could have crushed them out entirely and destroyed this hasis for German operations.

"These men were brought upon the ship, Tamassee was saluted as he left the ship, marched through the town with the German official and his fieg erected over the capitol of Samos and again saluted."

Mr. Sewell then described at length the cocurrences which followed, the appeal made to him and the British consul by Malietos concerning the conference which he had assured the deposed king was taking pizce, how Malietos finally gave himself up atter writing that if he signed his name to a paper surrendering his sovereignty he would do it under computation, and then, at great length, of the outrageson American clincass and Samoans committed by the Germans, he said, gave no notice to the Americans previous declaration of war until most of the forces were withdrawn.

In answer to a question concerning the effect of the presence of the war vessel recently sent to Samoa under instructions to protect Americans, Mr. Sewall said:

"These instructions are the ordinary instructions that our vessels which have been there during all the troubles have had, and under those our officers cannot strike at the cause of the trouble at all. It is not so much the schual danger to American life and limb and to tangible American property that threatens our interests there as it is the forcible suppression of the Samoans and the covert influence of the German frailing firm and German officials which they have shown they will use and use effectively to disturb and destroy the peace of the islands and the trade of our own clitzess.

"A vessel going there under these instructions cannot thelp, because those are the very instructions for me interest when there is an outrality o

\$600,000 for the Mow in Samos.

The amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, reported on Wednesday by Senator Sherman from the committee on foreign relations, contained an appropriation of \$100,000 for a coaling station at Samos and the following:

foreign relations, contained an appropriation of \$100,000 for a coaling station at Samoa and the following:

For the execution of the obligations and the protection of the interests of the United States and the government of the United States and the government of the Samoan Islands, \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the precident, this appropriation to be immediately available.

It is learned that the committee were of opinion that, under the dury of the United States to intervene by force, if necessary, to protect the utenomy of the islands against the aggressions of any power.

The treaty was made by Secretary of State Evaria and Mr. Le Mannes, and declared in force February 13th, 1878. Article V reads:

"If, unhappily, any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise, between the Samoan government and any other government in amily with the United States, the government of the latter will employ its good effices for the purpose of adjusting these differences upon a astislactory and solid foundation."

"Then the amendments to the consular bill mean that the president is to send a facet of war ships or any other force he may deem accounty to protect the issues government and to relieve the people from the

danger of war ?" was saked one of the mem-bers of the committee.
"That is exactly what they mean," was the maswer.
It is understood that the committee were unanimous is support of the amendments.

THE PARMERY INSTITUTE.

Programme For the Two Days Session In This City On February 5 and 6.
The third farmers' institute of Lancaster will be held in Enhismen's hell, this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6. Following is the programme for the two days' sessions;

on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6. Following is the programme for the two days' sensions:

Tuesday morning, February 5th.—At ten c'clock a. m., meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural society.

Tuesday Afternoon.—At helf-past one c'clock p. m., meeting of the farmers' institute: "Address of Welcome," by John E. Landia, 'president of the Agricultural society: "Home Adornmeent," by M. D. Kendig, Creswell, Pa.; "American Agricultural, Past, Present and Future," by Thomas Baker, Ostoraro, Pa.; "Comparative Value of Different Foods for Stook," by James Black, esq., Lancaster; "Ohemistry of the Kitchen," by John C. Linville, Gap, Pa.; questions and answers.

Tuesday Evening.—"Cause of the Present Depreciation in the Value of Real Estate in Lancaster county," by Antered M. Frants, esq., Lancaster; leates in Lancaster county," by Antered M. Frants, esq., Lancaster; leates, "A Comparison of the Human Mind with the Minds of Other Animals," by Dr. Eliwcod Harvey, member of the state board of agriculture, Chester, Pa.

Wednesday Morning.—"Potato Culture," by Casper Hiller, Cenestoga Centre, Pa; "Farm Fences and Gates," by Israel Landis, Lancaster; "Butter Making Without Artificial Coloring," by Henry M. Engle, Marietts, Pa; "The Dairy," by John I. Carter, Chathams, Chester county, Pa; "Draining, Its Cost and Profit," by Thomas J. Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture; questions and answers.

Wednesday Afternoon.—"Fish Culture,"

board of agriculture; questions and answers.

Wednesdey Afternoon.—"Fish Culture," by Hiram Peoples, New Providence, Pa; "Humor in the Household," by Annie E. Courad, Bird in-Hand, Pa; "Good and Bad Roads," by Dr. John P. Edge, member of the state board of agriculture, Downingtown, Chester county, Pa; "Maintaining and Restoring Fertility," by Thomas J. Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture; "Improved Methods of Cold Storage," by Col. George F. McFarland, Harrisburg; questions and newers.

If time permits, the following questions will be discussed, to be taken up on motion: "Can Farming be made more Profitable than it now is in Eastern Pennsylvania?" "The Education of Farmers' S.m." "Do Farmers pay too large a proportion of the Taxes?" "Why is Feeding Cattle iese profitable in Lancater county than formerly?" "What has caused the Depreciation in the value of our Flouring Mills?" "How can an Grebard be made a Profitable Appendage to a Farm? 'Ours and Treatment of Farm Animals in Winter," "How to make Farmers of Farmers' Sons." "The Farm as a School."

open to discussion.

The exercises of Tuesday evening are especially designed to interest the citizens of Lancaster. Ladies will be welcome at

of Lancaster. Ladles will be welcome at all the sessions.
Lancaster was the first county in Eastern Pennsylvania to hold a farmers' incitute. They are now held annually in almost every county of the commonwealth, and have come to be considered of so much importance that the state contributes largely towards their expense.

er's Unessy Gnost Holds High Carniva A ghost story of large proportions has been radisting from the Southern hotel, St. Louis, for three days. In room 144, in April, 1885, Maxwell chloroformed C. A. Prelier to death. Then after robbing the body he packed it in a trunk, where it lay for two weeks.

Since then the guests who have occupied the room have had strange experiences. The hotel people at first laughed at their fears, but the laugh soon turned to a sickly smile when some of the brave employes tried to sleep all night in the apartment, Groans and frightful noises, alternating with the opening and shutting of wardrobe doors, created a paule among the employes and guests. Finally the reported horrors of room 144 spread to such an extent among the traveling public that the room could not be assigned.

Then the hotel people changed the number, and called it 133. This had no effect on the circus. Last week one of the best-known men in the city occupied the room for three nights, and was then forced cut. He is a man of sound sense and reliability. He said:

"I did not know of the Maxwell murder in connection with the room until after the

"I did not know of the Maxwell murder in connection with the room until after the exhibition. The first night I was awakened by rappings. They were just as plain as possible. Then the bureau drawers would op n and close. Raps would sound all along the wails and colling. I rushed down to the night clerk and complained, and he then told me the history of the room. I went back the second night, and the same thing was repeated, only more violently. About I o'clock, while I was sitting up awake, two explosions occurred in the fireplace, and a piece of slate and plaster as big as my hat came ratiling down from the ceiling. That settled it, and I left."

Reading Ousts the Turupike Compar Reading Gusts the Turapike Company.

A jury of view on Wednesday heard testimony in the case of Reading against the Perkiomen Turapike company to show cause why the defendant should not relinquish its rights to that part of its road within the city limits. The jury, after hearing the evidence, condemned that portion of the turapike in question and awarded the company \$5,000 damages. It was testified that though the turapike was opsued for business in 1815 it never paid any dividends until 1883. The decision of the jury will remove a bar to the development of the eastern section of the city. The turapike was a part of Parklomen avenue, turnpike was a part of Perklomen avenue, which is being rapidly built up.

A Physician's Fatal Fail.

Dr. Charles Bliss, while going down to the cellar of his residence, No. 235 West Fifty-first street, New York, on Wednesday morning, stumbled and fell a distance of six feet, recolving injuries from which he died an hour later. Dr. Bliss was a portly man, weighing about 250 pounds. He was born in Lee, Mass., 48 years ago. He served in the war, enlisting as a volunteer from Massachusetts, and in a year after held the rank of colonel. He leaves a wire and three children. Dr. Bliss was the defendant in a suit for \$10,000 brought by Miss Beesie Hubbell, who alleged breach of promise of marriage. The case was set for trial to-day.

The Greenwald Literary Society

The young folks of Trinity Lutheran church assembled in the chapel last evening to organize a literary society. After adopt ing a constitution they organized a society, under the name of "The Green wald Literary Society," in honor of their late paster, Emanuel Greenwald. The meetings are to be held monthly. The following officers were chosen: President, Mr. Horace D. Styer; vice president, Mr. Chas. Leonard secretary, Miss Hattie Villee; assistant secretary, Miss Ada Cochran; censor, Mr. Frank Rudy.

A Lamp's Queer Action. There was almost a fire at the furniture store of J. M. Keiper, on North Queen street, early last evening. Mrs. Keiper had just lighted a coal oil lamp and when she lowered the wick the flames flashed into the bowl. The lady then blew it, which only made the flames worse. Mr. Keiper saw what was wrong and running to his wife's sanis'anos ploted up the lamp and threw it out of the window. No sconer had it touched the street than it exploded. No damage was done in the store.

PASSED SECOND READING.

THE PROBLETION AMENDMENT HAIT STAKES HET HOUGHET DEL

Wednesday-Mr. Kauffman Processes & Bill to Prevent Discrimination by Tele-phone Companies—Other Bills.

Sensie to day bills were reported favorably: Extending soldiers' orphan schools to June let, 1895; providing for an ametant orphane' court clerk in counties containing less than a hundred and fifty thousand in-

Penrose, probibiting the insuring of minors under sixteen years of age unless of constables for three years.

Metager, Lycoming, to make provisions

of women in manufacturing establishments; providing sanitary regulations through inspectors, also to enforce the provisions of constitution prohibiting common carriers from engaging and manufacturing.

Macfarians, Philadelphia, to facilitate the purchase of homes, and to prevent bribery at elections.

Wood, Mifflin, to reduce the collaters inheritance tax from five per cent, to two amendment on second reading and it was passed without opposition, and a special order was fixed for its final passage on

Senate bills were passed finally to repeathe set abolishing distinctions heretoform existing between actions; for appointment of law library libraries; providing for the punishment of insolvent bankers, brokers and other officers for receiving deposits.

In the House bills were reported favorably for the prohibitory amendments to date on June 18; to prevent adulteration of drugs; appropriating \$50,000 to transport soldiers to Gettysburg during the dedica-tion of monuments.

Bills were introduced as follows: Kauffman, Lancaster, to prevent discrimi-

capitol fonce.

Hean, Montgomery, asking an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for common schools.

Bill to prohibit base fishing until July ist, was indefinitely postponed after a speech by Kaufiman, of Laucaster, in op-

A COMMOTION IN THE HOUSE,

Representative Hariford P. Brown, of Beaver,
Delivers a "Byread-Ragie" Speech.

When the act providing for the purchase,
maintenance and daily display during
school sessions of the American flag over all
public cohool buildings in the state came
up in the House on Wedneedsy, Mr. Hindenach opposed the measure upon the ground
that it was merely scattmental legislation;
that it would cost the state \$213,000, and
such common display of the flag would
lower its dignity in the eyes of the children
and of the people.

Mr. Brown (Beaver) vigorously attacked
Mr. Hindenson and the opponents of the
measure. Mr. Brown said:

1 am not surprised at this. When the
capital of the Union trembled with the
machinations of treason, when the existence
of the government itself was threatened

capital of the Union trembled with the machinations of treason, when the existence of the government itself was threatened, the fisg of our country was not insuited by a Republican. He who tore the American fisg from the masthead and trampled it in the dust in the days of the bloody sixties was not a Republican, nor at this late day is the man a Republican, nor at this late day is the man a Republican who would reach up his grimy hand and tear his country's fisg from the public school houses of this great commonwealth. Here he sits and enjoys the distinction—if it be no honor—of representing the Democratic slums of Bucks. Behold the man who would rob the youth of this commonwealth of the patriotic education this bill would afford; gass upon him as he crouches in his seat—unlike the rebei guerrills only in that he shows himself to be the very personification of exeggerated dignity. Men talk about the expense it would entail upon the state to pass this bill. We are amused to find in the reports that have gone forth through the prese that there are over 22,000 school-buildings in the state, when, in fact, there are not quite 14,000 all told, and many of those are already supplied with fiags by the different patriotic organizations. We expend about \$10,000,000 annually on our public schools. Gerhaps if the "inquiring minds" should make a study of 11 they would find that it would be a great saving to the state to abolish the system entirely, and place its work in the hands of the parochial schools of Rome, We have enforced respect for our fiag on many bloody fields of battle; and let us now, in more gentle manner, teach respect for it and love of country in the public schools. Let this be done while the goddess of peace amiles sweetly o'er the land, so that if the storm clouds should ever break, and the thunderbolus of battle chase each other over the field of carnace around the citadel of American liberties; should War rear high his horrid front and ehake aloft his direful creat of bristing byyonets, that emblem sh machinations of treeson, when the existence of the government itself was threatened,

was beartily in favor of the bill under dis-cussion, but he thought that the gentieman who was championing the bill should hest-tate before he insulted the patriotism of gentlemen who were as sincere lovers of the old flag as the most bigoted Republicans in the land.

in the land.

Mr. Farrell said that the gentleman from Beaver had gene out of his way to east reflictions upon a religious denomination which never furnished attraitor to the old flag. He repuddated the thought that the Roman Catholice had any desire to control the public schools, and thought that the introduction of religious discussion into this matter was unfortunate and without this matter was unfortunate.

this matter was unfortunate and without excuse.

Upon the passage of the third section of the bill, which provides that the public schools shall receive no part of the state appropriation until the board of directors has certified to the superintendent of public instruction that the provisions of the act have been compiled with. Mr. Brown demanded the yeas and nays, and the vote was: Yea, 107, nays, 72.

Mr. Mariand offered an arrendment to the bill providing that the words " and no other" be inserted in the fourth section after the words " a flig of the United States of America."

of America."

When the third section of the bill was resched, Mr. Fow raised the constitutional of jection that as the constitution provided for a special appropriation to the public schools of the state the Legislature could not impose any conditions upon such appropriation as contemplated. The chair decided the orjection not well taken.

Mr. Wherry suggested that if the flag was to be displayed it would be better to have it shown within the school houses, and not upon the exterior. have it shown within the school houses, and not upon the exterior.

Mr. Hail, while supporting the general features of the bill, thought that Mr. Wherry's suggestion was a good one.

Mr. Mariaud's amendment was adopted and the bill was passed and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

Gould Did Not Respend.

The work of a curing a jury for "Boodlar" Cleary's trial was resumed in New York on Wednesday. The first panel of 100 was exhausted. In the new panel were the names of Jay Gould and Harman Ceiricha. They did not answer, and are liable to be fined.

THE P. R. B. ANNUAL STATEMENT.

BAD DISASTER AT NANTIOOKE. Explosion In Slope No. 4, Killing and Mortal

Wounding Three Engineers.

About 12:30 Wednesday night, an explosion occurred in slope No. 4 at Nanticoke, where a gang of engineers were at work making surveys.

Sobarsuss, an engineer, was blown to please.

Ohief Owens, another engineer, was in-dently killed.

John Williams, a third, was fainly burt.
Beveral others were more or less seriously burned.

Bobareuse was married and lived in

Scharguse was married and lived in Wilksebarra. Owens was a resident of Nanticoke. All the men were well known and highly respected citizens.

The concussion was so savere as to attract general attention. The men had chosen the night for their work because their operations could be carried on with less interference from workmen. The party suddeely and without warning ran into a large accumulation of fire damp with naked lamps.

REARLY A RIOT.

An Immesse Grewd Attempts to Recent Wm.
O'Brien From the Police.
DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—William O'Brien's
trial began to-day at Carrick-on-Sair,
County Waterford. The government had
proclaimed the demonstration which was
being organized to welcome the Irish
leader, nevertheless 20,000 people gathered
about the court house to see him when he
came. Six hundred policemen with drawn ame. Six hundred policemen with draws lubs charged upon the crowd, hitting right

When Mr. O'Brien appeared and entered

when Mr. O'Brien appeared and entered the court the crowd cheered loudly.
Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., defended Mr. O'Brien in the trial.
Mesers. Dennis Ribbride, M. P., and James L. Carew, M. P., have refused to answer summonses for offenses under the coercion act. Warrants for their arrests have been immed by a Kildara magnistrate. coercion act. Warrants for their arresses have been issued by a Ktidare magistrate. As Wm. O'Brien was trying to pees through the crowd and enter the court house he was impeded by the press of the throng, and an inspector seized upon and dragged him for about 30 yards. Maddened at this night the people pressed forward to resous O'Brien, but were repulsed by the police who formed around the inspector and his prisoner. Mr. Healy had a bayonet pointed at his breast, but it did not enter his clothing.

The newspaper reporters were also

The newspaper reporters were also treated with violence.

As soon as Mr. O'Brien entered the court he complained to the magistrate that the police were trying to incite the people to

BTANFORD, Ky., Jan. 24.—Last evening as Conductor O'Malley's south bound freight train was passing Pittaburg, just above here, James Baines, a brakeman, was fired upon by two desperadoes, Tom Stringer and Sam Graggs. Raines returned the fire, both balls taking effect and both striking Graggs, one through the heart and the cities is

one through the heart and the other in th temple, killing him almost instantly. when Stringer fired another volley, striking Kaines in the hip, Raines was brought to this place and is in a ment prevails, as it is reported that number of Gragge' friends are expected to night, who will attempt to take Haines He is at his father's home and is guarded by a set of resolute railroad men, and should the mob try to take him away, there is

A Feeten-trish Congress.

Columnia, Tenn., Jan. 24.—There will assemble at Columbia, Tenn., on May 8th next, a congress of the Scotch-Irieh race. Every state in the Union, Canada and the United Kingdom will be represented by prominent representatives of this race, who will participate in the exercises of the congress. The object of the congress is to revive memories and to compile a history of the race, showing its impress on American civilization. It will be devoid of religious or political significance. The information or political significance. The information thus gathered will be compiled into a history and perpetuated to posterity.

The opening address will be delivered by Ooi. McClure, of Philadelphia. Dr. John Hall and other eminent divines and acholists have accounted to visit the property.

scholars have accepted invitations to speak.

A feature of especial interest in the congress will be a reunion of ex-Confederate James Talked Without Authority London, Jan. 24—In an interview to day the manager of the Hope Iron & Tin Plate company, of Tipton, said that Edward James, who was in Pittsburg, Pa, claiming to represent the Hope company, was wholly without authority to represent the company in America. The manager LONDON, Jan. 24 -In an interview to the company in America. The manager also stigmatized James' statements about English tin plate firms sending \$1,000,000

to America to defeat the passage of a bill to place a duty on the plate as absolutely un-

FREEPORT, Itl., Jan. 24.—John Beek, George Williams and John Hill, were last ing acquitted by a jury of the o Jo Davies county and were once convicted there. The supreme court sent it back and a change of venue was taken to this circuit. The trial lasted over a week. The defendants were charged with the death of Miss Ann Reed, by driving into her vehicle at a colobration at Hillsabeth, July 4, 1984.

CONGRESS IN MOURNI

SOPE BRANCEN ADJOUR RESTROY FOR A DEAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—19:50 P. 25
Scenie and House have adjourned respect to the memory of the last santative Burnes. The remains a West to-night.

A sombre pall hung over the herepresentatives when it met this me The deak of the late James N. Barn draped in black, and a large we calla littles adorated it. As the aggive felt, the members of the House and amid a solemn silence, Chapter burn in a sonorous voice delivered following prayer:

"Almighty God, since last we g in the piace a representative people has fallen as his pine; his duty mensfully and faithful though he had fallen in the chapter of the connon's mouth or in the breach and therefore entitled to and honorable recognition and contains and and therefore the deak dering the connon's mouth or in the breach and the empty seat and this friend who only yesterday was with it to-day beyond the store, greatened who only yesterday was with it to-day beyond the store, greatened who only yesterday was with it to-day beyond the store, greatened and the country's interest and honorable recognition and contains and mystery of the country's interest and honorable recognition means and abalt walk before. Thee, in all Transcription and mystery of the country's interest and honorable weifare of our fellow men and abalt walk before. Thee, in all Transcriptions.

the secred name of our Severs, ease.

The speaker then directed the to be read, which occupied about to utes, after which Mr. Dorkery maid he had been appointed by the M delegation to announce to the Hadesth of his colleague.

At some time in the future he Miscouri delegation would ask the to suspend its ordinary proceeds pay tribute to the late eminent gos whose death was a calamity and only to the state he corved but to the starge.

Mr. Dockery then offered a part of

In the Senate, aplain in his prayer namer to the death of

tive Burnes.
Mr. Chandler called attraction for the remarks of Mr. Gr been made in the Senate
that the record be coggie
out. He withdrew the m
Gibson should be present.
Among the bills reports
bills authorising the constrserous the Missouri river at

across the Missimippi at Learns amending the act granting to the Grand Forks, D. T., the right to be free bridges across the Red give Senate at 12:35 p. m. adjourned.

The House foreign affairs commit morning adopted the Senate Panamitation.

A Verdict in a Big thee.

Naw York, Jan. 24.—The desire.
Judge Wheeter in the suit of Hamph
Morgan egainst the St. Louis, Issue Morgan
& Southern railroad for the react
of \$650,000, was filed in the U
States circuit court to-day.
decision is a very exhaustive one and
victory for the car trace, Judge Wa
deciding that the plaintiffs are emitted
judgment.

WILEMBRARE, Pa., Jan. 21.—Q Linden arrested another Italian imp in the McCiure-Finnigan murders to He refuses to divulge the name of prisoner. The hearing accorded the pa at the police court was private, believed, however, that he is I Petrello, Red housed Mike's brother?

SPRINGPIRID, Ill., Jan., 24.—The accrop of 1883 was reported to the state but of agriculture as yielding in the accropance of 1883 reported by assessors is 7,470,813.

The average for 1883 reported by assessors is 7,470,813.

The statistics are not all prepared for the corp report of the board, but from tables as far as completed, it is assessing that the average yield per acro is thirty-aboushels.

The Crarina Is III.

St. Pethesburg, January 24.—
fruition of the crarine's hopes of melsojourn in Naples is now extremely
certain. She is afflicted with a mresembling palsy and is slowly grewere. She has been subject to perce,
of nervous prostration and fits of teling ever since the railway disease
Borki.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—J. B. McGay, of the Park National bank, of this sity arrested yesierday on a warrant che him with embassiement. The company. The amount is about \$1,560 McGay himself has confessed to be taken at different times sums agree about \$1,100.

Mra McKee, wite and daughter of dent-clock Harrison, second panied by Wanamaker pessed through this city o'clock this morning. The party bound for Philadelphia.

DUBLIN, Jev. 24.—The Dublin asserts that the London Times has fresh documents of great important America which will be used in the tion of its case before the Famalica.