

AWFUL ACCIDENT.

A Mail Train Hurdled Down a Forty Foot Embankment, and Four People Fatally Hurt.

Many Persons Injured on the Western New York and Pennsylvania, Near Olean—Narrow Escape of Passengers from Fire and Water.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 30.—Train No. 2, the mail bound south on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked one mile west of Olean. The disaster, which did not result in a direct loss of life, but maimed and injured many, was caused by the rails spreading. The mail and baggage cars and two coaches, well filled with passengers, were hurled down an embankment about forty feet high.

In their descent the mail and baggage cars turned a complete somersault, and landed right side up, but the passenger coaches rolled over several times and landed bottom side up in about three feet of water. The occupants of the smoker fared the hardest, and many had narrow escapes from drowning. The stove in the mail car upset, and the car was fired, but the flames were extinguished before great damage was done. The express car and locomotive hung to the rails, but the express messenger had an arm broken by the shock.

Twenty persons were injured, four fatally. It is a miracle that none were killed instantly. The injured were taken to Olean. The train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred. The track was torn up for many feet. The cars, which rolled down the embankment, contained forty passengers. The list of those fatally hurt is as follows:

Mrs. GOODSELL, of Connersport, Pa., had her head cut and suffered internal injuries.

Mrs. O'HARA, of Colegrove, Pa., received internal injuries.

J. J. SMITH, of Bath, N. Y., was badly cut and has his spine hurt.

Mrs. O. W. WHEATON, of Alleghany, N. Y., was internally injured.

The others injured were:

ELLA ADAMS, of Duke Centre, Pa., was severely cut and bruised.

V. COVILL, of Rochester, was slightly hurt.

EUGENE DEAN, of Rochester, was slightly hurt.

MARY DORICK, of Southport, Pa., was severely bruised.

H. HUTCHINSON, of Rochester, was slightly hurt.

Mrs. B. JACHARIEN, of Emporium, Pa., was seriously bruised.

JOHN KELLY, of Buffalo, had his shoulder blade broken.

CHARLES KEENAN, of Rochester, the postal clerk, had his arm broken.

D. MCGINNIS, of Rochester, was slightly injured.

O'HARA, Colegrove, Pa., seriously bruised.

O'HARA, child of the preceding, seriously bruised.

C. SIDONS, a brakeman, had both legs crushed.

GEORGE STEVENS, of South Wales, had his arm broken.

KATE SMITH, of Fort Allegheny, Pa., was seriously injured on the neck and head.

CAPTAIN C. G. TRYCK, of Olean, N. Y., was badly bruised and injured internally.

WILLIAM WASSON, of Buffalo, was badly cut about the head and arms.

Of those the most seriously injured are John Keene and William Wasson.

ADDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors Discuss the Erection of a Monument in Commemoration.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The governors of the thirteen original states and their representatives met in Carpenters' hall for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a monument in Fairmount park in celebration of the centennial of the constitution.

The following were present: Governors Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Davis, of Rhode Island; Biggs, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey, and Jackson, of Maryland; Lieutenant Governors Jones, of New York, and Howard, of Connecticut; Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., of Georgia; Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow, of Virginia, and ex-Secretary of State J. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina. Massachusetts was not represented.

Governor Beaver called the meeting to order, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Harper.

Charles Emory Smith delivered an address of welcome.

Governor Green, of New Jersey, was made chairman of the meeting and Hampton L. Carson secretary.

Upon motion of Governor Biggs, the chair appointed the following committee to prepare suitable resolutions to be presented to the meeting: Governors Biggs, Beaver, Sawyer, Davis, and Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt.

The resolutions reported by the committee, and which were adopted unanimously, "call upon the national government and the various states and territories of the Union to make suitable appropriations to a fund to be dedicated to the building of a grand national monument commemorative of the framing and adoption of the constitution of the United States, to be erected within the city of Philadelphia—the birthplace of independence and the Federal Union—said monument to bear the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in their autographs, and of the framers of the constitution."

A resolution was also adopted that the governors of the thirteen original states be invited to appoint a commissioner from each state to co-operate with the citizens of New York in their preparations to fly the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States, and to invite co-operation on the part of the sister states and territories.

The Editor of German Peak Dead.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Dr. Emil A. Koester, editor of the German edition of Puck, died Saturday at his residence, 39 Duryea street, Brooklyn. Deceased was a native of Austria, born in Kranichberg, and about 53 years of age. He studied law at the University of Graz and at Vienna, and was admitted to the bar in the last named city. On coming to the United States in 1875 he entered the journalistic field. He took editorial charge of The Milwaukee Beebe and remained in that position until July last, when he became editor of Puck. His body will be cremated at the Mt. Olivet crematory, on Long Island.

Brooklyn in Danger of an Epidemic.

BROOKLYN, April 30.—The health officials have discovered a nest of smallpox in the double tenement house No. 10 Monteth street. Nine persons were found suffering with the disease and removed to the pest house. There are still several people in the house, but the place is strictly quarantined. The health officers are apprehensive of a serious outbreak of the malady in the neighborhood, as all the patients removed were children who had been playing around the streets before they were taken down.

VERILY HE WAS A PROPHET.

Curious Document Found in the Chimney of an Old New Jersey House.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 30.—While workmen were tearing down a house in McKeesport, which was built in 1833 by Orlando Grier, they found built in the chimney a flask filled with whisky, a label on the bottle giving the date of distillation as 1838. Near it was a tin box containing documents which said that Grier had placed the flask in the chimney when the house was built, and uttered a series of prophecies. One of the most remarkable was as follows:

"Twenty-five years from this year slavery will not exist in this land, but it will have cost the lives of thousands to have made the change. Men will converse from beach to beach of the ocean easier than indigo a letter. The demons fashion and drink will enthrall the masses. Efforts will be made to overthrow the fend rum. The tallow candle will not even be used to grease boots. Men will touch the wall as Moses touched the rock for water, and light will dispel the darkness. Prohibition will be a battle cry, with temperance a formidable enemy. The first will fall, the latter prevail for a time, wax weak, and men will again court the cup. The flask of spirits which I place herewith will rise in the midst of a conflict which will claim it as one of the principals."

MR. CARNEGIE'S STRIKERS.

The Men May Accept the Steel Manufacturer's Terms, and Resume Work. The Knights Reply, Denying Some of Mr. Carnegie's Statements.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—The feeling at Brad-dock was intensified when the men read the published interview in which Mr. Carnegie not only repeated his views, but emphasized the statement that the men must go to work on the terms proposed.

For days a large number of the men had been led to believe there would be an opportunity for another conference, and acting under such belief they refrained from reporting to the office. This last ultimatum, however, had a most depressing effect, and it may be that the men will accept the advice given them, if they do protest against the terms offered.

Up at the mill everything was as peaceful as could be desired. In speaking of affairs one of the superintendents said: "Mr. Carnegie merely repeats what he has said on former occasions, but he gives decided weight to the statements that Capt. Jones has made, that the mill has started. We will make rails on Monday morning sure, and those who are holding back know it."

The Knights had a continuous session until 9 o'clock Saturday afternoon. To a reporter Messrs. Bennett, Jamison and Richardson, members of the conference committee, said they would have a reply to Mr. Carnegie formulated. The following was subsequently given out:

"The conference committee wishes to make a statement in regard to Andrew Carnegie's published statement. He makes the statement that a few fighting Knights have been keeping 2,500 men out of work. Now, he knows that is a false statement, as has been fully demonstrated at several public meetings. It is not a question of wages altogether with a great number of the men. It is a question of principle, for this strike does not affect a large number of our men on the wagon question."

Some of the men say that they will go away, but the general impression is that the majority of the old employes will accept the inevitable.

Preparing to Lay the Corner Stone.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Great preparations are being made in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the divinity building of the new Catholic university. The corner stone will be laid by Cardinal Gibbons, Thursday, May 24, at 4 p. m. About 10,000 invitations will be sent out to the leading clergy and laity of the country, as well as to members of the diplomatic corps, the president and his cabinet and prominent members of congress and government officials. An address will be delivered by the Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, bishop of Peoria, Ill. It is expected that the building will be completed in time for dedication in November next. The ceremonies on that occasion will form a part of the Centennial services commencing with the establishment of the hierarchy in the United States, which will be held in the cathedral, Baltimore, at that time, and which will be a national celebration.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 30.—S. P. Throver, with his wife and two children, took dinner with Mrs. Cunningham in the country near Smithfield. After dinner Throver assaulted Mrs. Cunningham's 10-year-old daughter. Wednesday afternoon he was arrested, but just as the officers were about to take him to jail he shot himself in the head. The officer thought the ball had entered the brain and started at once for a physician, but while the officer was gone the ball had made only a scalp wound, without passing through the skull. The officers followed him into Denton county and killed him while he was resisting arrest.

Stranded at Kingsna.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A cablegram received at the Maritime Exchange states that the ship Fairholme, from Calcutta for New York, is stranded at Kingsna, and is a total wreck. The steamship Dabulnamans, which arrived at Cape Town on April 22, reported having passed the Fairholme off Cape Agulhas on fire and abandoned, with no signs of her boats or crew. No tidings have since been received of those on board. The crew consisted of about thirty persons, and it is possible they may have landed at some out of the way place. The vessel is ship rigged, of 1,706 tons register.

Convicts Terribly Burned.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 30.—Walter Selvers, a twenty-one year man, and Charles Davis, a twenty year man, were almost burned to death at the Southern prison. Selvers and Davis are cupola tenders in the foundry. At pouring off time the tamping bar became chilled and could not be removed from the aperture through which the molten iron flows. They knocked out the bottom, and the molten iron, 1,000 pounds or more, fell with a splash, igniting the clothing of the two tenders, who had not retired a proper distance. They were burned from head to foot.

Roses for Representative Matson.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When the house was called to order Saturday there was a large pillow of very beautiful flowers resting on the desk of Representative Cortland C. Matson, who had just been nominated by the Democratic party of his state for the office of governor. The offering was composed almost entirely of roses. Across the face of it, in letters made of purple immortelles, were the words: "Governor—Indians." When Mr. Matson entered the hall of the house, a few minutes later, he was greeted with a round of applause by his comrades on the Democratic side.

MANY ABSENTEES.

Congressmen Consider Launching Preferable to Lawmaking.

WHAT THE STAY-AT-HOMES DID.

Thirty-five Representatives Manage to Carry on a Very Lively, Although Somewhat Informal, Debate on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Owing to the exodus of members of congress and newspaper correspondents to Philadelphia, to participate in the ceremonies attending the launching of the "Yorktown," the Capitol was nearly deserted Saturday. But two senators, Cullom and Blair, put in an appearance in the senate chamber, and after a glance at the array of empty seats, they retired to their committee rooms to write letters.

On the house side the committee on manufactures, engaged in the investigation of trusts, was the only committee which was able to attend to business, and even that had no quorum. Not more than thirty-five members were in attendance when the speaker called the house to order, and of the small army of newspaper men who usually congregated in the press gallery of the house, not a corporal's guard remained.

The feature of the debate on the tariff bill in the house was the colloquial discussion respecting the question of labor and the bearing of a revised tariff thereon. Only thirty-five members were present when the house met. The tariff debate was immediately resumed in committee of the whole, with Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, spoke against the bill.

Mr. Tarney, of Michigan, followed, in advocacy of the measure.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, said that if Mr. Tarney had joined the excursionists to the launch of the Yorktown he would have seen the great shippers that would be closed on the passage of the Mills' bill.

The conversational method of debate was then adopted.

In reply to Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, Mr. O'Neill said that if congress passed the free trade bill, which had been favorably reported on by the committee, the shipbuilding industry would be destroyed.

Mr. Hyman inquired whether the gentleman was in favor of tariff revision or not.

Mr. O'Neill replied that he wanted the tariff revised when there was a Republican president; he wanted it revised in the house of his friends. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Ford, of Michigan—Would not the gentleman just as soon call on Bob Ingersoll to write a revision of the New Testament, as to call on the Republican party to revise the tariff? (Great laughter.)

Mr. O'Neill—This is a tariff destruction, not a tariff reduction. He had received a letter from a young lady about to graduate, in which she said that she had been designated to speak at her commencement exercises on protection to American industries. (Laughter.)

Mr. Richardson, of Tenn.—Did the young lady ask you for protection? (Laughter.)

Mr. Milliken—If the young lady had asked you for protection, would you have been a free trader then? (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell, referring to the condition of the protected state of Pennsylvania, stated that affairs in the coal regions of that state were a shame and a scandal to human civilization.

Mr. Bayne declared that the wages paid for labor in the county of Allegheny alone were annually more than the entire wages paid in all the states represented by the southern contingent on the ways and means committee. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, said that the concrete representative of the protective system was a guard of Pinkerton detectives at the Edgar Thomson steel works for the purpose of enabling Hungarian immigrants to work while American workmen were kept out at the point of the gun and revolver.

That was a concrete picture of the state of wages in Allegheny. (Applause on Democratic side.)

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that the gentleman from Kentucky had drawn a picture which left the American workmen in the cold, and showed the Hungarian workmen protected by Pinkerton detectives. The gentleman had pictured that as the final result of protection, when it was only an incident in the great dispute which went on either under protection or free trade. The gentleman wanted to contrast the wages of men temporarily employed with those received by permanent employes. He (Reed) thought that it ought to be pointed out that such methods of arguing this question of free trade or protection were somewhat petty in their nature. The question was what system secured the greater wealth to the country and the higher wages to the workmen. One of these workingmen had appeared before the ways and means committee—a ways and means committee better constituted than the one in this house, because it had heard the workmen—and he had been asked:

"Do you get the benefit of the tariff? Do not your employers try to get the benefit from you?"

He had replied with perfect frankness: "That is a quarrel between ourselves. Just give us a market and we will try to get our work."

And he (Reed) believed that they would. (Applause on Republican side.)

Mr. Breckenridge retorted that as to what the gentleman said about the ways and means committee either in the present or last congress, he (Breckenridge) treated it with the contempt it deserved. (Applause on Democratic side.)

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, warned the members of the house that they were walking on mighty thin ice when they took one cent from the wages of American mechanics and laborers. Within the last seven years there had risen up a lion of an organization which even the oldest organizations stood in dread of, because it had the power to vindictate its rights. That power had been felt on the floor of the house more than once, and if there were no tariff it would regulate tariffs for itself and nobody else.

At 5 o'clock the committee rose on motion of Mr. Bryce, of New York. The senate bill in relation to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New York was taken up and passed.

It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to make rules for the anchorage of vessels in the harbor or adjacent waters of the Hudson river, and prescribes a penalty of \$100 for violation of the rules by vessel masters.

Federal of Mrs. Thorne.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. E. F. Thorne, wife of the actor, took place here.

The pallbearers were Hon. A. M. Bliss, Messrs. Steele Mackaye, Thomas F. Ochsler and J. C. Davis. The remains were taken to the Baltimore and Potomac station, whence they left for Philadelphia. Final services and the funeral will take place in Chicago.

SHE SAYS HE WAS CRUEL.

A Brother of the Late Gen. Merritt Sued for Divorce.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 30.—An action for limited divorce is on trial before Judge Alton B. Parker in this city. The plaintiff is Anna P. Merritt and the defendant Jeremiah K. Merritt, a brother of Gen. Abram Merritt, of New York, who committed suicide in the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, on Thursday. The parties were married at Saugerties on the Hudson, on Oct. 15, 1879.

For a number of years the defendant has been a leading and prosperous dry goods merchant of that village. He has also stood high in church and social circles. At one time he was an officer of the Reformed church, and also its Sunday school superintendent. Mrs. Merritt asks for separation, alimony and the custody of her three children. In her complaint she alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. She says that her husband has struck her and frequently called her opprobrious names. He also forbade her associating with a number of ladies socially and otherwise, and turned her relatives from the doors of her home. In cases of sickness he has failed to provide proper nourishment and clothing, and in every possible way has endeavored to lessen her in the esteem of her friends and the public generally.

The defense is a general denial. Merritt says that his wife was everything but loving and devoted, but, on the contrary, was abusive and ill-tempered. He says that he did everything for her comfort and provided for her as any husband should. A further hearing was postponed on account of the death of Gen. Merritt.

WAR SHIPS LAUNCHED.

The Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius and the Gunboat Yorktown Glide Gracefully Into the Delaware at Philadelphia Amid Intense Enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Thousands upon thousands of people were gathered Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of Cramp's shipyard to witness the launching of the two war vessels, and delegations from Washington and of leading citizens of Philadelphia were embarked for the scene on the steamer Columbia and the revenue cutter Hamilton. The shipping which was gathered in the river was thick with humanity and gayly bedecked in colors. In the yards workmen had for hours been busy in preparing for the movement of the new war ships into their proper element, and their busy structures awakened the patriotism of every heart. Cordons of streamers and flags were strung over them, and they had as much of a bridal look as grim war vessels can have.

The Washington party, which was brought in two sections of seven Pullman cars each, arrived at 1 o'clock and proceeded to the steamer Columbia, where they were received by Mayor Filer and a delegation of the leading citizens, together with several of the governors of the "thirteen original states," who held a meeting here for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a monument in Fairmount park in celebration of the centennial of the Constitution.

The Columbia left Washington street wharf at 1:30, and proceeded to the ship yards, a launch being spread during the trip.

A few moments before 3, which was the hour set for launching, Secretary Whitney and a portion of his party left the Columbia and proceeded to a platform near the bows of the two vessels.

The signals being given the blocks were cut from under the Yorktown, and at 3:06 p. m. she slowly moved toward the water. At this moment Miss Mary Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, broke a bottle of wine over the bow and christened the vessel "Yorktown." The steel monster glided gracefully into the water amid the blowing of whistles, waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs of the crowd which lined the docks.

Five minutes later the dynamite cruiser moved toward the water. Miss Eleanor Breckenridge, of Kentucky, christened her "Vesuvius."

After viewing the vessels a few moments as they gracefully floated in the water the signal for the return was given. The Columbia reached her dock at 4:15 p. m., and at 4:30 p. m. Secretary Whitney's party were on their way to Washington.

The Messrs. Cramp deserve great credit for the success which attended the launching. There was no hitch or accident of any kind, and the programme was carried out promptly.

Steamers for the Argentine Republic.

QUEBEC, April 30.—Mr. J. A. Maguire, consul general in Canada for the Argentine Republic, announces: "The Argentine government has recently made arrangements with an important British shipping firm for the construction of fourteen large and rapid steamships, four of which will be placed on the North and South American route. I have petitioned our government with a view of making Halifax, N. S., the northern winter terminus of the line, and I have every reason to hope and believe that the Argentine Republic will accede to my suggestion."

The ships in question are to be about 5,000 tons register, and will fly the Argentine flag. It is expected that they will be ready for service in 1889. Nearly 2,000 immigrants have passed through Quebec during the past few days en route for the American and Canadian northwest. Navigation is now fairly open here, at least so far as ocean trade is concerned. The St. Lawrence up to Montreal is expected to be free from ice early next week.

An Allentown Man Missing.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 30.—George J. Buck, manager of the Holly Tree Gospel Temperance coffee house in this city, left on Thursday morning for Easton to engage additional help for the coffee house here. He has not been seen or heard from since. His wife thinks an accident has happened to him, or that he wandered away while laboring under a temporary mental aberration. Six years ago last Thursday Mr. Buck's first wife died, and their daughter was legally adopted by friends in New York city. The anniversary of this event has always been a severe mental strain on Mr. Buck. He is 31 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, has brown hair and mustache, dark gray eyes and prominent nose, which has been broken. He wore a light gray business suit and derby hat.

A Tunnel Ruined by Snow and Rain.

BUTTE, M. T., April 30.—A Garrison special to The Butte Miner says the Millan tunnel on the Northern Pacific, which passed through the main range of the Rocky mountains, will probably be a total loss. Trains are now being run over the switchback at such expense. Experts on the ground say that the snow and spring rains will bring on a heavy squeeze, which will necessitate abandoning the tunnel as a total wreck. Loss over \$2,000,000.

The Berwick Incendiary Captured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 30.—Henry Myers, who is suspected of having set fire to the house of ill repute near Berwick, by which Annie Nagle, one of the inmates, was burned to death, was captured in the mountains near Nesquehoning by Detective Holland, and lodged in jail here. Myers has a bad record in this vicinity.

S. & A. Loeb.

We have now on exhibition and sale the largest and most complete assortment of

CARPETS,

ever shown in Bellefonte, at the very lowest prices, which at any and all times can be relied on. Lace Curtains in great variety with all the fixtures belonging thereto. Window Blinds and fixtures, in fact everything in the House Keeping line, including Sheetting, Pillow Casings, Tickings, &c., &c., &c. We handle the

ROCHESTER CLOTHING

And are the only Clothing dealers in town who do, and will sell you a well made good fitting suit at the same prices asked you for slop shop trash. Try it once.

S. & A. LOEB.

DRINKSEY'S

The Great LIFE Giving Power. Complexion Beautifier. Blemishes, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Neural Head, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

BLOODSEARCHER

Dr. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

For years have been the standard remedy for LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, PAIN IN SHOULDER, RHEUMATISM, DIZZINESS, COATED TONGUE, and all diseases arising from the LIVER or STOMACH.

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

Manitoba

PRESBYTERIANS

Should take the Review and Presbyterians, a large eight-page Presbyterian weekly, subscription price, \$1.00 per year, in advance, and \$0.25 per copy. Send for the Review and Presbyterians for the year and the subscription price, \$1.00 per year, in advance, and \$0.25 per copy.

READ THIS

LOW TOURIST RATES.

For \$47.50 a first-class round trip ticket, good for 90 days, with stop-over privileges, can be obtained from St. Paul to Great Falls, Montana, the coming manufacturing centre of the Pacific Coast.

SUFFERING WOMEN

FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

Mason & Hamlin

Organs and Pianos.

Where Are You Going?

WEAK & UNDEVELOPED

BAKER'S VITAL REGENERATOR

BAKER'S VITAL REGENERATOR