

THE SHERIFF'S STORY.

Accused Official Tells of the Fatal Shooting at Lattimer.

WAS ATTACKED BY THE STRIKERS

He Was Jumped Upon and Pounded by the Mob, He Says, and One of Them Had Knocked Him to His Knees When the Firing Commenced.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 2.—The defense in the case against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, on trial for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer last September, is producing strong evidence to show that the rioters had been riotous and threatening for some time previous to the fatal encounter. Many witnesses testified that they had been forced by threats to join the strikers' ranks, while others who refused were brutally beaten. A score or more witnesses have testified that some of the strikers were armed with revolvers, and several swore that the first shots at Lattimer were fired from the strikers' ranks.

On Wednesday of last week Jacob Williams, timekeeper of the Cranberry breaker, told of the attack by the strikers on that breaker on Sept. 3, when they also stopped a coal train and stoned the crew. On Friday Sheriff Selser, of Carbon county, told how he had called on Sheriff Martin and his deputies for aid in defending Cox's breaker at Beaver Meadow. Martin instructed his deputies to do no firing except in defense of their own lives.

The witnesses on Saturday and Monday were mainly women, who told of the terror the strikers had created. Mrs. Katharine Craig and her children walked from Lattimer to Milnesville at 2 o'clock in the morning, fearing the strikers would blow up the town. Stephen Guttenmiller testified that a man stood behind the deputies urging the strikers on.

There were several important witnesses on Tuesday last, who told of the reign of terror the strikers had created. The most important witness of the day, however, was Sheriff Martin himself. The sheriff told of the riotous days previous to the conflict at Lattimer, admitted that his deputies had been selected by mine officials, explained how he had repeatedly warned the strikers against riotous marching, and then came down to the day of the Lattimer shooting. He said: "Friday morning, Sept. 10, I reached Drifton and found all my deputies there. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon I got a message that the strikers were marching through Cranberry, bound for Lattimer. I hurried off with the Hazleton deputies to intercept the men at West Hazleton. While going there I repeated my instructions to the deputies about keeping cool and avoiding trouble if possible."

"The mob swore at us when we approached, cursed me, and would not budge when I told them to do so. I read my proclamation and walked through them, asking them to go home. One young man swore at me violently, and said they would go to Lattimer in spite of me. I arrested him. One man picked up a stone, but dropped it when I pointed a revolver at him."

"I told a crowd of spectators to go home, as the strikers were desperate, and there might be trouble. Finally the strikers left the road and started off over some lots. Soon I heard they were going to Lattimer, and I hurried off with my deputies to intercept them. I told them again to keep cool and not to shoot unless their lives or mine were in danger. After lining them up alongside the road I told them I would go out and meet the strikers and try once more to disperse them. A deputy asked if he should not go with me. 'No,' I said, 'I'll go alone.' I thought one man was enough to die at once. I felt somehow there was going to be trouble. I met the strikers about 50 yards from the deputies and asked them where they were going. To stop the Lattimer breaker, a lot of them cried."

"I told them they must not go, and tried to read my proclamation to them, but they crowded around me, swearing at me and hustling me to one side. One man tried to grab me, and I then attempted to get hold of him, but the crowd then jumped on me and pounded me about the body. I dropped my paper and pulled my revolver. One of the men tried to snatch the revolver from me, but failed. Then he struck me an awful blow in the face and knocked me to my knees. I tried to shoot him, but my revolver would not explode. Then the shooting commenced. It lasted about a half minute."

"In the crowd I saw three men armed with revolvers and one with a knife. The latter made a stab at me, but missed. Two men were shot just behind me to the left. I was in the direct line of fire."

Political Change in Canada. Toronto, March 2.—General elections for the Ontario legislature took place throughout the province yesterday, and resulted in a virtual, if not an actual defeat for the Liberal government, which has held power for more than 25 years. The contest has been exciting, the Conservative leader, J. P. Whitney, being a young man and a new leader, while A. S. Hardy, the premier, was the successor of Sir Oliver Mowatt, now lieutenant governor of Ontario.

To Ignore Judge Rodgers' Decision. Washington, March 2.—In speaking of the decision of United States District Judge Rodgers, at Kansas City, in which he held in effect that the present system of government meat inspection was unconstitutional, Attorney General Griggs said that his advice to the agricultural department officials would be to continue the system as at present until all of the facts in the case could be presented to the court.

Proposed State Aid For Johns Hopkins. Annapolis, Md., March 2.—A bill was presented in the house of delegates yesterday, and both branches of the general assembly were memorialized concerning it, which has for its purpose an appropriation of \$100,000 annually for the aid of Johns Hopkins university by the state. The bill also provides that the governor of the state shall be a member ex-officio of the board of trustees of the university.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY DEAD.

President of Philadelphia's Failed Bank Expires Very Suddenly. Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—William M. Singerly died suddenly at his residence, 1701 Locust street, yesterday afternoon. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Singerly had been suffering for about ten days from a cold, and had remained at home since last Wednesday, although his indisposition was in no way serious. While sitting in his bedroom smoking a cigar he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and immediately afterwards fell over dead.

The physicians say they had frequently cautioned Mr. Singerly that his heart was weak as a result of excessive smoking, and of late his custom was to take a "dry smoke." Yesterday, however, his cigar was lighted, and it is thought that the smoke brought on the coughing spell, the severity of which ruptured a vessel of the heart.



THE LATE WM. M. SINGERLY.

Mr. Singerly was 65 years old. He was president of the Record Publishing company and also president of the Chestnut Street National bank and the Chestnut Street Savings Fund and Trust company, which recently failed with such disastrous results to depositors. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for governor.

BELGIAN PRINCE COMING. Belgium's Future King Is to Tour the United States. Bremen, March 2.—The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from this port for New York, takes among her passengers Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold, and heir apparent to the throne. He is to make an extensive tour of the United States.

Prince Albert has recently reached manhood, and is now a tall, soldierly looking fellow, with pleasing features and good address. Like his uncle, the king, he is fond of sport, is a devotee of the bicycle, and, although studious and enterprising, he is not so much of a speculator as the monarch. Prince Albert is popular in Belgium, and the people seem satisfied that he will make a good sovereign. His father, the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, some time ago renounced heirship to the crown on account of ill health.

Tried to Kill a King. Athens, Feb. 28.—While King George was returning from Phaleron Saturday evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, two men who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped up his horses, and the royal party dashed away at a gallop. The miscreants fired seven shots after them, none of which took effect, and the king and princess returned to the palace unhurt. When the second shot whizzed past the carriage the king rose and stood in front of his daughter, in order to shield her. The king's assailants are under arrest, and have confessed.

Congressmen Hound For Cuba. Washington, March 2.—A party of senators and members of the house left Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a trip to Cuba. The party consists of Senators Gallinger, Thurston and Money, and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William Alden Smith and their wives. Senator Thurston said before starting that the trip was undertaken for the purpose of making a personal investigation into affairs in Cuba. "It is not," he said, "in any sense an official tour, but it will naturally give us a better opportunity for investigation than we can possibly have from this distance."

M. Zola's Conviction. Paris, Feb. 24.—The Zola trial is ended. The jury agreed days ahead on the verdict, and its unanimity was due to threats. It stayed in the jury room for a few minutes, and the sentence is one year for M. Zola and one year and four months for M. Perreux. Zola's counsel has made an appeal against the sentence, and pending decision he is at liberty. M. Zola was charged with accusing cabinet officials of perjury in connection with the sentence of Captain Dreyfus to life imprisonment for treason.

SPAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY

In Connection With the Destruction of the Battleship Maine.

SECRETARY LONG'S STATEMENT.

He Is Confident That Suspicion Against Spanish Officials Has Been Practically Eliminated—But This Does Not Relieve Spain of Responsibility.

Washington, March 2.—The main interest yesterday in connection with the Maine inquiry centered in a statement by Secretary Long, following the cabinet meeting, that in his personal opinion any official participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the Maine was now practically eliminated from the situation. This statement was not of a formal or official character, and was made by Mr. Long as he walked away from the White House. As usual, the various cabinet officers were besieged with inquiries as to the question before the meeting, and in response to these importunities the secretary rather casually summed up the situation in a few words stating that most of the time had been given to the outrages on colored postmasters in the south.

Naturally the Cuban situation had been gone over, he said, but there were no actual developments, and he felt that public excitement over the subject had materially abated. Then he added the statement in the same passing way, that any participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the Maine was practically eliminated, in his judgment. This last remark was speedily given wide circulation, apart from the quieting references which had accompanied it. It immediately started much comment and discussion, and when Mr. Long returned to the navy department after lunch he found that what he had intended to convey was being given the force of an official declaration that the Spanish responsibility for the disaster had been eliminated. In order to make clear his meaning as a personal expression of opinion, Mr. Long dictated the following statement:

"The man thing we talked about in the cabinet were the outrages on the postmasters, one a white man in Georgia, and one a colored man in South Carolina. In regard to the Cuban situation I said I thought things were growing quieter every day, and as far as my judgment went, I was inclined to think that any official participation on the part of the Spanish government in the disaster was now practically eliminated."

The foregoing conveyed all that Mr. Long desired to say on the subject, and this much was given only to offset enlarged versions of what he had said. Persons occupying the closest relations with the secretary said that the opinion expressed was such as any one might give with the facts now at hand. It was not in any sense, it was explained, a conclusion drawn from new evidence not made public either from the court of inquiry or any officer now concerned in the inquiry. The official declaration of Senator Du Bose, the Spanish charge d'affaires, that no mines or submarine defenses exist in the harbor of Havana had come to the attention of Secretary Long, and this statement from the authorized representative of the Spanish government was felt to have been given due weight in the opinion expressed by the secretary.

It was pointed out by persons bearing close relations to the secretary that the language used was "official participation" on the part of the Spanish government. This it was said had no bearing on the question of Spain's responsibility. The "official participation" of Spain was one thing, while the responsibility of Spain, in case the disaster proved to be of external origin, was quite another thing. The secretary's statement was restricted, it was explained, to exculpating Spain from direct, official knowledge and participation in the affair. In case it was shown that the act was due to some fanatic or person connected with the government then the question of Spain's responsibility would be still open.

Orders went out from the navy department late in the afternoon to put the ironclads Miantonomoh and Katahdin into commission on the 10th. They are now at the League Island navy yard, where they have been laid up for a year or two past. It is said at the department that the purpose of putting them into commission is to make berths for the survivors of the Maine now at Key West waiting on the court of inquiry, who will without doubt have finished with them by the 10th.

On Monday a telegram came to the navy department from Admiral Sigsbee, at Key West, announcing that the court of inquiry in the Maine disaster will resume session at Havana tomorrow to obtain the evidence of the divers after further work upon the wreck.

This communication sets at rest rumors that have been current for some days past that the court was not to return to Havana for the reason that it had discovered the cause of the sinking of the Maine, which was not an accident, and that they had no further business in Havana.

The Vizcaya at Havana. Havana, March 2.—The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived off Moro Castle at 6 o'clock last evening, after a good voyage from New York. She was met by scores of steam launches and gaily decorated yachts, with bands, and as she steamed to her moorings enthusiastic welcomes were shouted from all the quays, which were lined with thousands of people. The streets and plazas were gay with bunting, rockets were discharged, and there was continuous cheering from all the boats.

Pleasure Seekers Killed. Chicago, Feb. 28.—A bus filled with pleasure seekers was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train in the southern western part of the city Saturday night. Six of the number were killed outright and one died soon afterward. None of the occupants of the vehicle escaped without injury, two being badly hurt. The victims of the disaster, none over 20 years old, were on their way to a surprise party.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Jamestown, Pa., Feb. 26.—Ray Fry and Hugh Sewell, prominent young men of this place, quarreled about a young lady, and Sewell thrust a knife through Fry's heart, killing him instantly. Horrified at his deed, Sewell attempted suicide twice, first by cutting his throat and then by drowning. He is under arrest.

Doylestown, Pa., March 2.—Miss Annie L. Edwards, who lived alone at Jamison, this county, a short distance from Doylestown, was found murdered in her bedroom. The woman's head was beaten almost to a jelly, and the room which she occupied bore evidence of a terrible struggle. There is no clue to the murderer, the motive for which was evidently robbery. A reward of \$1,000 is offered.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., March 1.—The Blair county court awarded a writ of preliminary injunction yesterday restraining the county commissioners and district attorney from collecting the taxes levied on the employes of foreign born laborers under the act of 1887. The injunction was issued on the petition of the Juniata Limestone company. It is alleged that the alien tax act is contrary to both the 14th amendment of the national constitution and article 9 of the state constitution.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Mrs. Leonora Cushman, a bride of three months, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid, and Dr. Alexander Fulton, a prominent physician in the northeastern section of the city, ended his life last night by shooting himself. The motive in both cases is unknown. Mrs. Cushman was 24 years of age. Her husband was Arthur Cushman, an electrician, and they lived at 92 North Twelfth street. Their married life was apparently harmonious, but recently Mrs. Cushman showed signs of despondency.

Bangor, Pa., March 1.—A fatal accident occurred on the Portland and Bangor railroad Sunday. While a locomotive was being taken to Portland for repairs it jumped the track near Bangor and fell over on the fireman's side. Fireman A. C. Packer jumped to save himself, but Engineer Charles Stredor, who stuck to his post, was caught and crushed to death. He had, however, previously closed the throttle, reversed the lever, and applied the air brakes. He was badly scalded about the body. The deceased was about 40 years old, and leaves a family.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 26.—Hon. Charles H. Noyes, president judge of Warren county courts, died last evening of pneumonia, after an illness of a week, at the age of 49 years. The deceased was a native of Michigan; was admitted to the Warren bar in 1871, and was elected judge in 1890. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1884, and again in 1896. He was also the nominee of his party for the superior court bench three years ago. He was a member of the Methodist church, a public spirited citizen, and an able jurist. He leaves a widow and five children.

Pittsburg, March 2.—The Pittsburg Dispatch publishes a special telegram from Harrisburg which says: "Representative Thomas J. Ford, a leader of the last house, has sent a letter to Governor Hastings which advances the idea that the capitol muddle is in such a shape that an extra session of the general assembly to straighten out matters would be desirable. Realizing that the cost of such a session would be a principal objection to it, he expresses the belief that the legislators would agree to serve for a few days without salary, and makes an offer to that effect, setting the example."

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 26.—United States Senator M. S. Quay and State Senator C. L. Magee met in conference at the Allegheny National bank yesterday. The two leaders were closeted together for nearly two hours. After the interview Senator Quay and Senator Magee were seen walking up the street together, arm in arm. The two men have not been on the street together in several years. When interviewed separately afterward both gentlemen refused to discuss politics. Senator Magee was asked: "Did you not discuss the governorship?" He replied: "Oh, yes, we discussed the matter, but really I have nothing to say in regard to it."

Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 26.—A burglary was committed at the Washington hotel early yesterday morning. The hotel safe was blown to atoms and \$300 in money stolen. The burglars were tracked in the snow to the Broad Top railroad, and the officers in pursuit captured one of the robbers at Enrichen. The prisoner gave his name as Philip Fagan, of Latrobe, Pa. A portion of the stolen money was in gold. On Fagan's person was found \$195 in currency and \$50 in gold, which was recognized, by its issue, by the hotel proprietor. As the burglars ran from the hotel they were fired upon by the proprietor. Fagan has a gunshot wound in his right leg.

Philadelphia, March 2.—The trial of Charles H. Genthner, ex-member of the state legislature and well known Democratic politician, on charges of conspiracy, with Richard W. Merrick and Eugene J. Lindsay, to issue fraudulent naturalization certificates, and aiding and abetting Richard W. Merrick in issuing the same, was commenced yesterday afternoon before Judge Butler, in the United States district court. The amounts paid for naturalization by the aliens in some cases, it is said, run as high as \$25. Some of the people who were naturalized said that they were never in the postoffice building, and therefore had never appeared in the United States court to be properly naturalized.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—James O. Caldwell, said to have been a wealthy iron master of Fortyfort, Luzerne county, Pa., died suddenly yesterday while running for a train at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station. He arrived at the Reading Terminal from Wilkesbarre, and had 25 minutes to get a train for Washington, where he purposed visiting his two sons. Mr. Caldwell was accompanied by a friend named William Bache. When the station was reached the train was about to start, and the men had to run. Mr. Bache reached the cars in time, and turning around saw that Mr. Caldwell had fallen. He ran back and found him unconscious. A physician was sent for, but in a few minutes Mr. Caldwell was dead. He was 55 years old.

INDIANA'S LYNCHING.

Futile Attempt to Convict the Alleged Leader of the Mob.

THE PRISONER SET AT LIBERTY

Attorney General Ketcham Goes Back to Report to Governor Mount—"It Is Evident," He Says, "the Five Men Broke Jail and Hanged Themselves"

Cross Plains, Ind., March 2.—There never was such a large gathering of humanity in Cross Plains in its history as there was to hear the closing arguments in the Hughes trial. The defendant's attorneys were Rebeck, Cravens and Thompson. The state's attorneys were Attorney General Ketcham and H. D. McMullen. The state harped a great deal on the testimony of Charles Kelly, whom they had brought from the reform school at Plainfield. The past character of Kelly, laid before Justice Craig, was decidedly in favor of the defendant. While the arguments of Cravens and Rebeck were strong and impressive, that of Marion Thompson was most effective.

Probably the most sensational part of the argument was Mr. Thompson accusing Governor Mount and Attorney General Ketcham of bringing Kelly here to testify against Hughes on the promise of giving him his liberty from the reform school. Mr. Ketcham denied this.

"Squire Craig said, in his decision in the case of the state of Indiana against Hezekiah Hughes for murdering Henry Schuter in the Versailles jail on the night of Sept. 14, 1897: 'I have been in the late war, saw men wounded, bleed and fall dead upon the battlefield, but this is the hardest task that has ever befallen me. While I believe that 200 men in the mob are guilty of lynching the five men in the Versailles jail, I must and do declare, according to testimony given in this case, that Hezekiah Hughes is not guilty.'"

Attorney General Ketcham, after the decision, was at once driven to Dilisboro to catch a train to Indianapolis, where he today reported to the governor. Before leaving here the attorney general said: "It is evident from all the evidence obtainable that the five men broke jail and hung themselves."

The militia have been called in, and their presence in Versailles has never been needed. Hughes is receiving congratulations from his friends from all quarters. It is not known what the next move of the governor will be, but it is supposed that he will not do anything for a while at least. Rumors that the governor will prosecute witnesses for perjury have not been verified.

The release of Hughes was a disappointment to Governor Mount, who said he expected that Hughes would be held for grand jury action. The governor said that the investigation would not be dropped.

AFLAME ON THE OCEAN.

Terrible Experience on Board the British Steamer Legislator. Boston, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Legislator, Captain Tennant, bound from Liverpool for Colon, was burned at sea Feb. 16. The fire broke out on Feb. 13, and burned fiercely for three days, during which time Fireman Thomas Roberts was burned to death, Second Officer James Bateman and Seaman William Angell were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, Third Officer Martin and Chief Steward John Gaffney went adrift in another boat, and Chief Cook Fred E. Lee, crazed with fearful burns, jumped overboard. The rest of the crew of 30 men, with two passengers, Dr. William E. Mortimer and wife, of London, were rescued by the fruit steamer Flowergate and brought to this port, arriving here yesterday. Four of the crew, Chief Engineer John Trougher, Second Engineer John Holden, Fourth Engineer Robert Milne and Seaman Charles Ibbittson were so severely injured that they were taken to the Marine hospital upon arriving at this port.

Boston, March 2.—Florence Carolin, one of the crew of the steamer Legislator, which was burned at sea on Feb. 16, died last night from pneumonia, brought on by inhaling smoke and flames during the fire. The total loss of life is now seven.

Innocent Men Were Convicted.

Guthrie, O. T., March 1.—Ever since the burning of the two Indians for the murder of Mrs. Laird, at Maude, I. T., it has been asserted that Lincoln McGelvy, the younger of the two, was innocent. The evidence brought out at the hearings has served to corroborate this assertion. It is now learned that special agents of the government have obtained evidence securing a complete alibi for Samson, the other victim, proving that he was 40 miles from the Laird home at the time of the murder.

Esterhazy Challenges Picquet.

Paris, March 2.—It is rumored that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has challenged Colonel Picquet to a duel as a result of the latter's evidence in the recent trial of M. Zola, and of his repeated attempts to convict Comte Esterhazy of the crime for which Dreyfus is now undergoing imprisonment.

1898 MARCH 1898

Calendar for March 1898 showing days of the week and dates.

MOON'S PHASES.

Table showing moon phases: Full Moon, New Moon, First Quarter, Last Quarter.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

In effect on and after May 17, 1897.

VIA TYONE-WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:00 a.m. at Altoona, 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburg 3:00 p.m.

VIA TYONE-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:00 a.m. at Altoona, 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburg 3:00 p.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:30 a.m. arrive at Lock Haven 11:00 a.m. at Harrisburg 3:40 p.m. at Philadelphia 5:40 p.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:30 a.m. arrive at Lock Haven 11:00 a.m. at Harrisburg 3:40 p.m. at Philadelphia 5:40 p.m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte at 6:30 a.m. arrive at Lewisburg at 9:15 a.m. Harrisburg, 11:30 a.m. Philadelphia, 3:00 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.

In effect May 17, 1897.

Table showing Lewisburg & Tyone Railroad schedules with columns for Westward and Eastward directions, stations, and times.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897.

Table showing Bald Eagle Valley Railroad schedules with columns for Westward and Eastward directions, stations, and times.

BELLEFONTAINE SNOW SHOES BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897.

Table showing Bellefontaine Snow Shoes Branch schedules with columns for Westward and Eastward directions, stations, and times.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Nov. 16, 1896.

Table showing Central Railroad of Pennsylvania schedules with columns for Read Down and Read Up directions, stations, and times.

BELLEFONTAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect Feb. 18, 1898.

Table showing Bellefontaine Central Railroad schedules with columns for Westward and Eastward directions, stations, and times.

BELLEFONTAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect Feb. 18, 1898.

Table showing Bellefontaine Central Railroad schedules with columns for Westward and Eastward directions, stations, and times.

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyone.

Connect with train No. 3 for State College. Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn'a. Railroad at Bellefonte for points east and west.

BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET

Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

We keep none but the best quality of BEEF PORK and MUTTON

All kinds of Smoked Meat, Sliced Ham, Pork Sausage, etc. If you want a nice juicy Steak go to PHILIPBEEZER