STILL THEY COME.

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, Would Like a Cabinet Position.

HIS FRIENDS ARE NOT SANGUINE.

Judge Berkshire, Who Named the Ticket, Visits Harrison.

HE IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO BLAINE

Ex-Governor Porter and General Lew Wallace Don't Want Anything.

Three Arkansas travelers visited Harrison yesterday to boom Powell Clayton for the Cabinet, but they are doubtful of success. Judge Berkshire also visited the General. He is for Elkins and against Blaine. Ex-Governor Porter and General Lew Wallace are emphatic in denying that they are after Cabinet positions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—The South and the storm swooped down upon General Harrison to-day together. Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and West Virginia, represented the South, and snow, wind, rain, hail, sleet, and all imaginable elemental unpleasantness were mixed up in the storm.

The most important delegation was that from Arkansas. It came here to enter a new man for the race—a new man for the race, that is, though rather an old one for the Republican party. Judge John A. Williams, of Pine Bluff, who says that he is one of the only two Republican Judges in the State; Judge Lafayette Grigg, of Fayetteville, and Henry M. Cooper, of Little Rock, were the delegation, and Powell Clayton was the man whose Cabinet boom they came to launch.

It is said Clayton had already been suggested for a place in letters sent from various parts of Arkansas, but this was the first formal representation of his claim besides their own words. The Arkansans brought written indorsements of Clayton from Texas, Kansas and Arkansas. Mr. Cooper is a business man and not a politician, and according to him the business interests of Arkansas are fairly crying for Clayton.

"The Republicans down our way are unanimous for Clayton," Mr. Cooper says, "he has the confidence of everybody as to integrity and ability and his business interests in the State are large."

CANKERING DOUBT.

All this and much more, the three Arkansaw travelers said to General Harrison in the short interview that they had with him this morning, and yet as they sit around the hotels this evening, there is a look of cankering doubt upon their faces as though they thought that may be President-elect wouldn't appoint Clayton after all.

Judge Berkshire, the West Virginia Republican, whose presence here was noted yesterday, called to-day upon General Harrison under rather embarrassing circumstances, the papers having printed a story of his mission which made him out a sort of a great mogul from the land of the Kanawha, come here to tell the President-elect that Steve Elkins must go into the Cabinet and that General Goff would not have a Cabinet place at any price. As a matter of fact, Judge Berkshire is a pleasant old gentleman, who came here to visit his cousin, a Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, and incidentally wanted to tell General Harrison what he thought he knew about the situation in West Virginia. He is a friend of Henry G. Davis and of Mr. Elkins, and he does think that Mr. Elkins would make a good Cabinet officer, and that General Goff ought to stick to the Governorship until he can swap it for one in the United States Senate, but he doesn't pretend to be in any way the spokesman for General Goff or Mr. Elkins.

HE NAMED THE WINNERS.

Judge Berkshire enjoys the distinction of having named the Republican ticket nearly 60 days prior to the Chicago convention. He was a delegate-at-large from West Virginia and supported General Harrison throughout. He says his visit is largely social, but he talked over the political situation in West Virginia with the President-elect. He says General Goff told him recently that he should be Governor and did not care to be in the Cabinet. As for Elkins, he denies that he is here pressing his name, but says that should President Harrison put Elkins in his Cabinet it would undoubtedly gratify the Republicans of West Virginia, but it was erroneous to say there was any effort being made for Elkins. While Judge Berkshire would personally like to see Mr. Elkins in the Cabinet, he occupies the unique position of being unfavorably disposed toward Mr. Blaine for a Cabinet place.

THEY WOULDN'T TAKE IT.

A close friend of ex-Governor A. G. Porter is authority for the statement that the Governor very recently said he had no desire or expectation of going abroad as a Minister, and would not accept a foreign appointment. Some of Governor Porter's friends, who are cognizant of this expression, interpret it to mean that he would accept a place in the Cabinet if tendered, but others say it means that Porter, like Wallace, desires nothing, both having enough literary work mapped out to employ them congenially for several years to come.

General Lew Wallace to-day bought a lot in this city and will begin the erection of a residence. He authorized the statement this evening that he is not an aspirant for any office and under no circumstances would he accept a Cabinet place. He was very emphatic in this.

Mrs. Pratt, of Chicago, representing the Illinois Woman's Press Association, called upon General Harrison this afternoon and invited him to attend the next annual meeting of the association. He gave her no encouragement that he would accept.

PASTOR HAINES ON HARRISON.

Pastor Haines, of General Harrison's church, has been writing an article about his distinguished parishioner for the current issue of the Methodist magazine published here. The article contains some statements that will be news to most of the General's associates, as for instance, the one that he "lacks that quality of a politician which makes one expert at pulling wires and laying pipes."

This statement of General Harrison's position upon the temperance question can probably be taken as official:

General Harrison is emphatically an anti-saloon Republican. In regard to the form in which the issue has joined in this State his trumpet has given no uncertain sound. He has declared strongly for local option and increased restriction to the extent to which public sentiment can secure and maintain them.

Other interesting paragraphs of the article are the following:

I sat in his office with a few gentlemen the day he received the nomination to the Presidency, while the bulletins were being brought in one after another, announcing the ballots five minutes after they were cast in the Chicago Convention. The calmest person in that little group was the one most interested in the result. When at the beginning of the seventh ballot, the word came, "California solid for Harrison," a friend sitting next to the General turned to him and said excitedly, "General, that settles it, you are going to receive the nomination; how do you feel?" He answered, in his quiet, deliberate way, "Well, if it doe settle it, I feel more concerned than I did the other day when I thought I was beaten."

AN UNPLEDGED PRESIDENT.

Against the urgent cry of certain friends, he steadfastly persisted in his refusal to take any steps which would place him in the position of a seeker after the nomination to the office of President, and received that nomination, as I know from unquestioned authority, absolutely unpledged.

I will not presume to draw aside the veil that conceals the home life of General Harrison and his family; yet I feel free to say that it is a Christian American home of the noblest type, where the affection that binds its members is purified and strengthened by faith in God, and where, from the family altar that was erected more than a third of a century ago, there goes up each day the utterance of thanksgiving and confession and prayer to the Heavenly Father.

A good deal of amusement has been created here this evening by dispatches from Washington making grave portents of Blaine in the Cabinet from the conference of Bridgeland, of this city, with Mr. Blaine and his friends in Washington. Colonel Bridgeland is an amiable and worthy gentleman, but he is not a man likely to be chosen by General Harrison for any mission in which an element of secrecy is involved. As a disseminator of information Colonel Bridgeland is a rare success, but as a guardian of state secrets he would be a dismal failure. Colonel Bridgeland is, just as he says, in Washington upon business connected with the securing of accommodations for Indiana people during the inauguration week; only that and nothing more.

ALTOONA IS ON FIRE.

An Early Morning Conflagration Does Great Damage, and is Beyond Control.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALTOONA, January 10, 1:30 A. M.—Altoona is in the midst of one of the greatest fires in its history. Flames of incendiary origin burst through the stable of the Union Hotel at 1 o'clock this morning, and communicated instantly to Rittman's brewery. Fanned by a gale the fire has spread into surrounding property, and as this telegram goes is beyond control.

The brewery is a mammoth frame structure, and with hotel, warehouse, five stables and brick residence of Philip Kimmel, will burn to the ground. Heroic efforts are making to save the square. Loss on brewery and hotel is $55,000. Insurance about $12,000. No estimate on other properties.

TO AVOID WAITING.

Risky Ways of Paying Taxes Adopted to Save Time—The Law Quoted.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

In speaking of the habit of some people in paying taxes to persons unauthorized to receive it, so as to avoid waiting in a long line, Chief Clerk Hall, of the Receiver of Taxes Office, said yesterday: "It is against the law to receive any money for taxes but that handed over the counter to the cashier, and it is distinctly printed on each bill; but in spite of this people are being duped and pay money to people while in line, representing themselves to be connected with the department, and are given receipts. Of course, the entries are never made on our books, and when placed on the delinquent list and a bill sent, the property owners complain, but are compelled to pay the bill twice for their carelessness. As an act of courtesy we receive bills at this desk when the parties inclose the bill and check, not the money, in a sealed envelope. But some of the more excited people, and those willing to run every risk, rush into the office, and to the clerk's desk, and throw down an envelope, which, when opened, is found to contain money. Of course, we have to take it and hold the receipt for them, but if in any way these envelopes should become misplaced, and the money lost, they could not hold the department responsible."

POOR BUSINESS IN '88.

Bridge Builders Waiting to See What the Railroads Will Do.

A. Gottlieb, of the Edgmoor Bridge Company, is at the Duquesne. A number of bridge builders were in the city last week, but Mr. Gottlieb said they do a big business with the iron men and they come here at the end of the year to close up their accounts.

"We hope to have a chance to bid on the Ft Wayne bridge across the Ohio river when the railroad company is ready. They have done nothing as yet, but we expect them to act in a short time. Last year was a poor one for bridge men. Very few bridges were built. I can't tell at present what our prospects for 1889 will be. At the beginning of the year the managers of the railroads submit their plans to the stockholders, and if the finances are forthcoming they go ahead with the work mapped out. We shall know better in another month what to expect for the year."

STATE CONVENTION.

Knights of the Maccabees Will Choose Supreme Delegates To-Day.

The State Convention of the Knights of the Maccabees for the purpose of electing two delegates to the annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge to be called at Port Huron in February, will be held in the room over the First National Bank, Allegheny, to-day.

There are 90 bodies in the State and as many delegates will be present.

Past Supreme Commander D. D. Aitken, Supreme Record Keeper N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, and about 25 delegates from various parts of the State registered at the Seventh Avenue last night.

General Organizer Colonel E. H. Brady and R. F. Howland, Bradford, are the two leading candidates for delegates, and they will likely represent the State at the Supreme Lodge meeting.

In the evening a musical and literary entertainment will be given in Lafayette Hall, after which a banquet will be served in the room below.

BIG DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

An Association of 400 Societies Will Probably Meet Here Next May.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, Chauncy F. Black presided, and interesting reports were read of new societies forming in all parts of the State.

The association now numbers 400 organizations, and it was resolved to hold a meeting next May in Pittsburg or some other city to be agreed upon. Among the committeemen present were D. O. Barr, of this city; B. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia; Lewis Dorman, of Wellsboro; James Carney, of Erie; Wm. Rodermeal, of Harrisburg, and others.

MISS MAJOLICA SOLD.

Bonner Sells One of His Cracks, Which Will be Used for Breeding.

NEW YORK, January 9.—*Turf, Field and Farm* says: On Tuesday W. B. Allen purchased from Mr. Bonner the bay mare Miss Majolica, foaled May 1, 1884, for $15,000. She is by Starule, who trotted the old Fleetwood track in 2:19, and is out of Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief. Miss Majolica is the only sister of Majolica, and last summer as a 4-year-old she trotted a mile on the farm track with very little work in 2:22¾; last quarter in 33¾, a 2:13 gait. Mr. Allen bought her for a brood mare. She will be trained the coming season and a record will be put on her.

MARRIAGE WAS A FAILURE

With a Handsome Young Teuton, Because His Girl Deserted Him.

After taking out a marriage license, buying a new suit of clothes and hiring a band for his wedding, a handsome young German who was to have led a comely Teutonic maiden to the altar yesterday, the would-be groom learned that his lady love was false. He wanted Captain Heiber, the marriage license clerk, to compel the girl to don the orange blossoms, but of course that was "no go," and the poor fellow wept for the girl that left him alone in his glory.

She Kept the Ring.

[New York Sun.]

"You told me, darling," he said, "a week before Christmas that you wanted time to think it over, and that immediately after the holidays I should learn my fate."

"I know I did, Mr. Sampson," and the diamond ring which he had given her flashed merrily on her finger, "and I have considered the matter night and day. I regret to say that I cannot be your wife, but I shall always respect and admire you as a friend."

THE TRUST IS DEAD.

Judge Barrett Killed it by His Opinion in the Suit Against the

NORTH RIVER SUGAR COMPANY.

He Declares the Sugar Trust an Illegal Combination, and Says

THE LAW IS ABLE TO PROTECT ITSELF

Against Abuses of the Privileges it Grants Without Further Legislation.

Judge Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the Sugar Trust is an illegal combination, and declared that the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Company, which had joined the trust, was forfeited.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court Circuit to-day, rendered a decision in favor of the Attorney General against the Sugar Trust. The suit was brought by the people of the State of New York against the North River Sugar Refining Company by Attorney General Tabor to forfeit the charter of the North River Company, of this city, on the ground that it had virtually passed out of existence by selling out all its stock to the Sugar Trust combinations and closing up all its works.

The action was brought by Attorney General Tabor for the forfeiture and dissolution of the charter of the North River Refining Company because it had exceeded its power and franchise in becoming a member of the Sugar Trust.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Judge Barrett's opinion is a most exhaustive one, and is probably the most important that has ever been written upon the subject of trusts and monopolies. Judge Barrett to-day summoned the counsel on both sides before him and a juror whose duty it was to merely formally render a verdict in accordance with the decision of the Court. Counsel for the defendants took an exception to the ruling of the Court. In his decision Judge Barrett says.

It did not require the astute mind that prepared this most original instrument to conceive that an aggregation of partnerships with the dangers resulting from death and the exercise of individual power would never effect safe and permanent cohesion. Accordingly, we find as one of the first provisions of the deed and as the basis of the so-called trust structure, a condition in substance that the partnership shall all be turned into corporations. This, in fact, was done, and thus several of these corporations were organized for the express purpose of creating the very shares of capital stock through which the combination was to be formed. Partners took on corporation garb, became shareholders, and thus fitted themselves to enter the combination within the terms of the deed.

A PECULIAR FEATURE.

Regarding the profits arising from the business of each corporation to be paid over by it to the board hereby created, and the aggregate of said profits or such amounts as may be designated for dividends, shall be proportionately distributed by said board at such time as it may determine to the holders of the certificates issued by said board for capital stock as hereinbefore provided, Judge Barrett says:

It will be seen that these dividends are not to be declared or distributed upon the aggregate capital stock of the corporations, which is to turned over to and held by the trustees, but upon what might not inaptly in view of these peculiar facts, be termed the trust inside capital stock, namely, the trust certificates. Thus we have a series of corporations existing and transacting business under the forms of law without real membership or genuinely qualified direction—mere abstract fragments of statutory creation—without life in the conceit or underlying association. Every share of stock has been practically surrendered and vital membership resigned. With the transfer to the 11 trustees the shareholders cease to occupy the position of "cestius que trustent" with regard to the directors of the various corporations.

A WIDE SCOPE.

Speaking of the scope of the combination, the Judge says:

But they did not stop there. Provision is made for the gathering in of every other existing refinery (in every instance to be absorbed or purchased), and in fact four others have joined the combination since the deed was signed by the original partnerships and corporations, and the evidence shows that for the entire country but five sugar refineries of the character in question remain outside of the corporation.

The Judge discusses at length the legal question, "Was this a combination of corporations or merely a combination of stockholders?" and decides that it was a corporate combination, and says:

This combination having asked and accepted the favor of the law it cannot complain that it is taken to task for grossly offending its letter and spirit.

THE LAW ABLE TO PROTECT ITSELF.

Fortunately the law is able to protect itself against abuses of the privileges which it grants, and while further legislation, both preventive and disciplinary may be suitable to check and punish exceptional wrongs, yet there is existing, to use the phrase of a distinguished English Judge in a notable case, "Plain law and plain sense" enough to deal with corporate abuses like the present, abuses which, if allowed to thrive and become general, must inevitably lead to the oppression of the people and ultimately to the subversion of their political rights. Again the legal results justly follow forfeiture and dissolution.

Judge Barrett says in conclusion that it would quite unnecessarily belittle the discussion of this momentous question to consider the minor charges presented by the people. The judgment should rest upon the broad and main issue. There it rests with a sense of fitting proportion, and there it should be left.

After the opinion was rendered the single juror who served on the case, gave a verdict for the plaintiff by direction.

STARTS WITH A DEAD LOCK.

The West Virginia Legislature Makes a Futile Attempt to Organize.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 9.—The Democrats organized the House to-day by electing Hon. J. J. Woods, of Ohio county, as Speaker, and J. M. Hamilton, of Calhoun, as Clerk. After the election of Sergeant at Arms and a Doorkeeper the House adjourned until 2 P. M., when Secretary of State Walker delivered to the House the returns of the election for State officers, with the exception of Kanawha county's vote on Governor, together with a copy of an injunction granted by Judge Campbell, of the Tenth Judiciary circuit, enjoining them from laying the certificates of this vote before the Legislature. After the transaction of the usual routine business the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Senate was called to order by Hon. E. G. Price. Sanator Maxwell, in behalf of the Republicans, nominated Senator Minear for President of the Senate, and Senator Minear nominated Senator Carr, the Union Labor member. Mr. Minear is one of the Republican members who voted for the re-election of Senator Camden two years ago. Thirteen ballots were taken without any result, Carr receiving 13 votes and Minear 12 on each ballot. Senator Morris voting for neither. At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until 3:30, when 12 more ballots were taken without any result, and another recess was taken.

ETNA'S WATER SUPPLY.

The New Works Tested and Everything Found in Good Order.

Etna's new water works were tested yesterday in the presence of the Town Council. Four streams were thrown from hydrants through 50 feet of 2½-inch hose. The vertical distance thrown was 110 feet and the horizontal distance about 200 feet. The water company of which Mr. George W. Chalfant is President, contracted with James H. Harlow & Co., of Pittsburg, for the construction of the works, which are now complete.

The works consist of a filter, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day, located in the Allegheny river; two duplex pumps, each of 750,000 gallons capacity; 3¼ miles of pipes, a steel tank 30 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, 300 feet above the Butler road, and 30 Matthews fire hydrants.

GERMANY EXCITED

Over the Morier-Bazaine Matter—Further Documents to be Published—Count Herbert Bismarck Defended.

BERLIN, January 9.—It is reported that further documents in relation to the Morier-Bazaine and the Geffcken incidents are about to be published. The *Cologne Gazette* maintains that the published text of Marshal Bazaine's letter concerning the Morier affair did not emanate from him. The paper ignores everything adduced against the probability of Marshal Bazaine's statement to Major Von Deines. The Cologne *Volks Zeitung* publishes a letter from Paris containing extracts from the indictment against Marshal Bazaine, showing that his statement to Major Von Deines was consistent with Marshal Bazaine's line of defense.

The *Berliner Tagblatt* publishes a long letter, quoting from a pamphlet on Ireland written by Sir Robert Morier, in which he refers to the agrarian legislation of Prussia. The pamphlet was issued in 1870 by the Cobden Club. The *Tagblatt* says it is easily understood how a man of Sir Robert's intelligence and veneration for the great men of Prussian history should have been a friend of Emperor Frederick. It is difficult to comprehend that he betrayed Germany in her hour of difficulty to the son of the man whose treatment of Baron Stein, Sir Robert, in his pamphlet, characterizes as contemptible.

The *Vossiusche Zeitung* says that the letter of Captain Knesebeck, Cabinet Counselor of the ex-Empress Augusta, to Councilor Pottenburg, denying that in 1870 the contents of secret dispatches to Empress Augusta from the Prussian headquarters were imparted to Sir Robert Morier at Darmstadt, and saying that at that time Augusta was in Berlin, is a bitter, but well merited reprimand to those who, by exciting the public against Sir Robert, sought to eventually villify the memory of Emperor Frederick.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna publishes a semi-official letter from Berlin, which justifies Count Herbert Bismarck's refusal to comply with the request of Sir Robert Morier that Count Herbert cause an official withdrawal to be made of the charges against Sir Robert, on the ground that Sir Robert could only communicate with Count Herbert through Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador to Germany under Lord Salisbury's direction. This course, the letter states, Sir Robert has now apparently followed. The same paper has another semi-official letter from Berlin, which says: "Bazaine's interview with Major Von Deines could only have referred to the army of Frederick Charles, and not to the army of the Crown Prince. As Morier's inquiry referred to the Crown Prince's army, Bazaine was able in consonance with the bare facts, though not in a bona fide spirit, to deny that he had had an interview with Von Deines of the nature described. The statement upon which Morier based his inquiry had not really been made by Bazaine, neither had the Cologne *Gazette* attributed it to him. Had Morier's letter to Count Herbert Bismarck contained a courteous request, Count Herbert's reply would have taken another form, although its tenor would have been the same. It is hoped that Morier had authority to publish Count Herbert's letter."

Prof. Geffcken's counsel writes refuting the Cologne *Gazette's* statement that the Imperial tribunal acknowledged that Geffcken committed high treason in publishing Emperor Frederick's diary. The counsel contends that only the most skilled diplomatist could have perceived the political dangers involved in the publication, which were pointed out by Prince Bismarck, and that before Prince Bismarck presented his report to the Emperor nobody considered the matter in the light of treason. Therefore, the counsel maintains, Prof. Geffcken could not have been guilty of the alleged injuries to the Fatherland.

MORE IRISH MARTYRS.

Home Rulers Thrown in Prison—Mr. Harrington Loses His Mustache.

DUBLIN, January 9.—Summonses have been issued against Mr. Dennis Kilbride, Member of Parliament from South Kerry; Mr. James Lawrence Carew, Member of Parliament from North Kildare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Boscommon *Herald*, published at Roile. They are accused of inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign and to adopt boycotting.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: Mr. Edward Harrington, member of Parliament, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act, is confined in a bare cell in the Tullamore jail. Contrary to practice, Mr. Harrington was seized by a number of wardens, who, despite his protests and physical resistance, shaved off his mustache.

THINKS STANLEY SAFE.

Why Dr. Junker Believes That the Heroic Explorer is Still Alive.

BERLIN, January 9.—In a letter to the *Deutsch Wochenblatt* Dr. Junker says he is positive that Stanley's expedition has not been annihilated. He also says that he cannot fairly assume that the Mahdi has captured Emin Bey, and that the Mahdi's alleged white prisoners might be the Greek, Marko or the Maltese Vitahassan. Had Emin Bey abandoned Wadelai he would have proceeded by steamer south of Albert Nyanza. Dr. Junker insists that Tippoo Tib remains friendly to Stanley for prudential interests.

A letter for King Leopold has arrived at Zanzibar. It is supposed to be from Henry M. Stanley.

MOONLIGHTERS ABROAD.

They Warn Kenmare Tenants—Peaceable Evictions at Falcarragh.

DUBLIN, January 9.—Twenty armed moonlighters visited the tenants on the Kenmare estates last night and warned them to stick to the plan of campaign. The evictions at Falcarrah, County Donegal, were resumed to-day. Slight resistance was offered, and a number of persons were imprisoned. Mr. Russell, M. P., visited the scene toward the close of the evictions, and witnessed the proceedings.

Leo Medals Manning.

LONDON, January 9.—The Pope, through Cardinal Lavigarie, has sent to Cardinal Manning a large gold medal as a token of the share which he desires to take in Cardinal Manning's Episcopal Jubilee. In a letter accompanying the medal Cardinal Lavigarie eulogizes Cardinal Manning and English Catholics.

Bismarck Thinks Otherwise.

BERLIN, January 9.—The report presented to the American Congress to the effect that Samoa was not valuable enough to America to justify a dispute with other powers, has produced a very favorable impression here. It is rumored that reinforcements are to be sent to Samoa.

Cuban Tobacco Schemes.

LONDON, January 9.—An English syndicate with a large capital, has been trying to corner Cuban tobacco, for the purpose of buying out all the Havana cigarmakers. Other English capitalists having got wind of the affair have bought the two largest factories in Havana.

Came Under the Sea.

MR. GLADSTONE will go to Rome in February.

EMPRESS FREDERICK will soon go to Biarritz to spend the remainder of the winter.

COUNT VON MOLTKE will celebrate on March 8 the seventieth anniversary of his entering the army.

PROF. GEFFECKEN is seriously ill at Hamburg. His illness is due to his recent imprisonment.

THE *Correspondence de L'est*, of Vienna, has been confiscated for publishing a Berlin letter inveighing against the conduct of Germany in the Morier case and similar affairs.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alix will go to St. Petersburg at Easter. It is believed that the betrothal of Princess Alix to the Czarevitch will then be announced.

ADVICES from Afghanistan state that during a parade of the troops at Nazaricharif, December 26, a sepoy of the Herat infantry fired at the Ameer, but missed his aim. The soldier was executed on the spot.

THE BLOODY RECORD EXTENDS.

Shoenberger's Elevator Crushes Andrew Wallchak to Death.

Andrew Wallchak, a Pole, was crushed to death by an elevator in Shoenberger's mill last evening. Wallchak is supposed to have been oiling the elevator, when in some manner he fell down the shaft to the floor of the mill below. The elevator continued in its descent, and crushed the helpless man in frightful fashion.

He was a young man recently married.

The Greatest of Lace Curtain Sales.

Because there is the largest stock and the prices are the lowest ever quoted. The odd pair lots are going fast. Several thousand pairs to sell yet.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

HORRORS MULTIPLY.

[Continued from First Page.]

Sternbergh's rolling mill, and a number of dwellings were unroofed as readily as if their tin roofs were paper. The storm then hurried across the property of the Reading Railroad Company and crossed the railroad. Here a passenger car was standing. This was overturned as quickly as if it had been a toy, and its splinters scattered in every direction. Meanwhile the rain poured down in torrents.

DREADFUL HOLOCAUST.

The atmosphere became heavy and oppressive, and it was almost as dark as night. Directly alongside the tracks of the Reading Railroad was situated the paint shops of the company. It was a one-story building about 60 by 150 feet in size. Here about 30 men were employed in painting the passenger cars. There were eight or nine of these cars in the building. The building was struck squarely in the middle and the bricks scattered about as if they were playthings. The cars were turned topsy-turvy, while the men were buried under the debris. Some of the bricks were carried a square away. The chamber of each of the passenger cars was already filled with gas, as they were ready to be taken out on the road in a few days. These exploded one after another with the fearful bang of cannon.

Bang! Bang! Bang! They resounded over the city, causing the people to run out of their houses, thinking that it was the sound of an earthquake. There was a considerable quantity of gasoline in the building, and this added fuel to the flames. A sheet of flame shot upward with a roar like musketry. Some 20 of the men had a chance to crawl out of the debris, but four of their companions were enveloped in the embrace of the flames. Their cries were heard for a moment by the terrified workmen, and then their voices were hushed forever. They were quickly roasted to death, and fire from the nine passenger cars lit up the heavens for miles around. It was a beautiful sight, and could have been enjoyed but for the awful calamity which accompanied it. In the meantime the fire department was called out, but its services were unavailing.

THE BURNED MEN.

The building and cars were consumed in 15 minutes, and nothing left but blackened smoking ruins, under which four human beings lay burned to a crisp. Their names are John Kahler, Albert Landberger, Sheridan Jones and George Schueefer. It was rumored that others had been killed, but these are the only ones who are known to have lost their lives in this building. Aaron Dewalt, another employe in the paint shop, had his arm broken, and George Knabbs was injured, no doubt fatally. The loss to the railroad company is fully $75,000.

While all this was going on, the storm was traveling forward with fearful rapidity. It must have traveled at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It struck some more private houses, and unroofed a dozen residences. The huge sheets of tin were carried half a square away and deposited in a lot. Then the storm reached its full fury. Directly in its path at the corner of First and Marion streets, stood the Reading silk mill, one of the industries of the city, in which the citizens took the greatest pride.

Here about 175 happy girls were working. The building was a huge structure, most substantially built, four stories in height and a basement. It occupied an entire block of ground. The building was nearly 300 feet in length and about 150 feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped storm cloud struck the building directly in the center on its broadest side, which faced the west.

HUNDREDS ENTOMBED.

It fell to pieces as if composed of so many building blocks. Nearly 200 human beings went down in the awful wreck. Human tongue cannot tell the terrible scenes of that hour. The walls gave way, the floors fell down, one on top of the other, and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. The bricks were piled up in the greatest confusion, while amid the hurricane and whistling, rushing, roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to heaven. Almost simultaneously with the fall of the building came the awful cries for relief. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing tattered and torn, dragged themselves from the ruins.

So probably 75 to 100 escaped or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors and were thrown near the top of the debris. At some places the bricks were piled 20 feet deep and underneath are lying to-night human bodies by the score. About 250 girls and young women are usually employed in the mill, but at 4 o'clock about 80 were relieved from duty for the day. They returned to their homes before the storm came. The most reliable estimate of to-night places the number in the building when it went down in the neighborhood of 175, and as before stated, 100 of these were rescued by friends or dragged themselves out immediately after the accident.

WORK OF RESCUE.

The call for relief was immediately sent out, and in a short time thousands of citizens arrived to help the dead and dying. The scene was a harrowing one, and beggars description. When the people arrived everything was enveloped in darkness. Then huge bonfires were built, which cast a dismal glare on the surrounding scene. The fire companies left the burning paint shop and assisted in the rescue of the dead and the dying. The entire police force was called out, the ambulance and relief corps and a thousand people were busy among the debris carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers and assisting wherever they could.

Their work was slow compared with the demand for rescue of the victims of the disaster. Here a young woman was taken out senseless, suffering with cuts and bruises. One body noticed as it was dragged out had its head cut off. Others were in various postures, the living all suffering from the most terrible wounds, and some almost scared to death. The Associated Press reporter entered what was once the basement of the building, and, grouping his way through the debris, noticed five bodies of young girls lying close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead and beyond all human aid.

Up to 10:30 o'clock to-night probably the bodies of a dozen dead have been taken out, while the greater portion of the remainder were still under the ruins. The work of rescue will be pushed all night, but it may be far into to-morrow before all the bodies are taken out. The rescuers still have the greatest hopes that some of those inside are still living, and there is every reason for saying that in this the persons who believe that way are right.

CHAOS REIGNS.

All is chaos and confusion around the mill. The managers are missing, and the correct number of dead is merely guess-work. It may not be over 40, and then again at this hour there is a likelihood that it will reach 60, or even 80. The silk mill was built about four years ago. The builders were Reading capitalists, and the cost of putting it up was $63,000. The mill was leased to Grimshaw Brothers, of Paterson, N. J., where they also operated similar mills, and they have been running it ever since. The machinery they put in the mill cost $45,000. This is a total loss.

When the Associated Press reporter visited the scene of the wreck at 11 o'clock to-night he found everything in the greatest confusion. At that time about a dozen dead bodies had been taken out. Among those who are dead are the following: Henry Crocker, foreman of the silk mill and married, 23 years old, head crushed in, neck and arm broken; Laura Kersher, Eva Leeds, Lillie Grow, Katie Bowman, Kate Leas, Amelia Christman, Sophie Winkleman, Ella Long, Willie Snyder, William Robeson, Rebecca Pouse, Kate Reidenauer, Rose Clemmer. These are all the dead who have been taken out.

Clerk Aulenbach stated at midnight that he believed that fully 80 bodies were in the ruins under the three floors. His list of employes is lost, and owing to the confusion in taking out the injured he was unable to furnish a list of the killed. But 80 is a conservative estimate of those who lost their lives. Among the wounded are Geraldine Glazer, Annie Leeds, Bertha Kroser, Ella Lamm, Emma Rauenahn, George Neimal, Ella Karl, Minnie Merkel, Sallie Hasson, Lizzie Owens, Bertha Herman, Mary Mellon, Ellie Salmon, Ellie Pflum, Kate Hepler, Mary Cunniusk, Mary Evans, Effie E. Bright, Howard and Annie Bricker, Annie Fry, and many others whose names cannot be ascertained in the confusion to-night.

A GRAPHIC STORY.

Augustus Froscop, residing at 638 North Tenth street, was the foreman of the first and second floors of the silk mill. A reporter interviewed him, and the statement is as follows:

"It was about 20 minutes past 5 o'clock when I went to the second story to turn on the electric lights. After I had done this I stood looking about the room for 10 minutes. Suddenly I heard a loud rushing noise, which I thought was a cyclone. The building then shook. I was standing in the southern end of the room, and before I could look out of the window I felt the building sink. Quick as lightning the portion of the room that I was in went down. The girls rushed about me, crying and screaming, and calling for help. They did not realize what was taking place. It seemed to me as if the center of the building was struck first. I cannot describe the scene.

"It was awfull I could not do anything and could not think of what I should do. Our end of the building went down first, and while the floor was sinking it seemed to me as if the girls in the other part of the room were on top of a hill. That was the way it impressed me. While we were going down I saw the other portions of the floor fall. In a minute all was over. The screaming of the girls was heart-rending. I was knocked down under heavy timbers and held fast by my foot. I could move every other part of my body excepting my leg. I reached down with my knife and cut the shoe off my foot. In this way I became loosened and managed to arise. Amid the screams of the girls and falling beams and bricks, I succeeded in escaping. I got out of the ruins on the eastern side of the building, but how, I do not know.

"I called to the girls as loudly as I could. They were all terribly frightened, and I never witnessed anything so awful in my life. Many of them heard me and worked themselves toward me. At some places it seemed as if the floor was closed in a solid mass, and the girls would creep around this, crawl over the machines and creep on their hands and knees until they got to the opening where I was. The machines saved many from being crushed to death and left a space between the floor and debris to crawl out. I believe that fully 150 persons escaped with me. I remember seeing them run across the commons in different directions to their homes badly terrified.

Some ran away a short distance and then returned to the ruins. The girls came back to look for their brothers and sisters and friends. We could hear the moans and shrieks of those imprisoned in the ruins. The rain was pouring down and all around was dark. I was badly bruised and hurt about the body, head and limbs, and went home after I saw I could do nothing. Between 250 and 300 operatives were in the building. About 4 o'clock I allowed 16 girls to go home. All the floors were in operation. The report that 100 went home at 4 o'clock is erroneous."

MORE KILLED AND INJURED.

George Grimshaw, Jr., one of the proprietors of the mill, was upstairs writing a letter. He went down with the wreck. He was badly hurt about the back and limbs, and sustained a gash in his hand.

John Reber, engineer of the silk mill, is another of the killed. His head was cut clean off, as with a sword.

Among the killed taken out of the ruins late to-night are Chas. Reithauer, Harry Crothers, Sallie Hickel, Harry Jones, John Foreman and Jane Zeilheimer. Among the injured are Kate Kepler, Mary Evans, Mary Hartman, Kate Alspach, Matilda Taylor, Sarah Shade, Kate Sullivan, Annie Krick, Frank Schaefer, Lizzie Berreen, N. Depler, Miss Lizzie Taylor, Charles Ludwig, Cecilia Gleeher, Wm. Snyder, Albert Burkhart, Jane Thompson and Mary Rottaw.

Many of these are seriously hurt and have broken limbs and several internal injuries.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Two Men Killed, Four Missing and Many Injured at Sunbury—Some of Those Hurt Will Die—Work of the Wind Throughout the State.

SUNBURY, January 9.—A terrible accident occurred in this city at 5:30 this evening. A rain and wind storm came up suddenly and blew over two of the stacks of the Sunbury nail mill. The mill is situated between the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, on the outskirts of the city. The first is the puddling mill, having six furnaces. Stack No. 2 was thrown over on the roof, dropping with it stack No. 3. They crashed through the room, completely demolishing the puddling department of the mill. Thirty-five men were employed in this department, and half them were buried in the debris. The fire alarm was sounded and soon hundreds surrounded the mill. Men were carried out half naked, and men are at work yet, as it is supposed several others are in the ruins. The following is the list of killed and wounded taken out:

Killed—A tramp, name unknown; C. C. Showers, of Milton. Wounded: D. Jones, of Sunbury, internally injured; James Faust, scalp wounded and ribs broken; William Genther, right leg broken off below knee and arm broken, not expected to live; James McDonell, of Sugar Notch, head cut; Albert Williams, puddler, Lancaster, leg broken and head cut; John Respion, helper, Steelton, head cut and ankle broken; R. Beasley, puddler, Lancaster, head crushed and ribs broken, seriously injured; two boys, aged 13 and 14, cut on head and otherwise injured. There are four missing.

ON LAND AND WATER.

Destruction to Property in Williamsport and Surrounding Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILLIAMSPORT, January 9.—A storm of wind, rain and hail struck this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and during the half hour of its continuance caused at the lowest estimate $25,000 worth of damage. The foundry building of the Demorest Sewing Machine Works, 200 feet long by 80 wide, was totally destroyed, and a portion of the main structure was unroofed and otherwise damaged. The loss to this company is estimated at $10,000. At the decorative works a portion of the roof was blown off over the heads of the employes.

The men ran for their lives, with bricks and girders falling all around them. Henry Lobert was struck with a falling brick, but not seriously injured. The loss will be $5,000. A dozen dwellings were unroofed, and two or three totally demolished. One building in course of erection was picked up from its foundations and crushed like an egg shell.

At New Berry junction the