ler for the third time sentenced to die by electricity.

5—Henry C. Freeman, a geologist, who has made natural gas a study, says the supply is practically inexhaustible. A Nitro-glycerine Trust formed at Findlay. National Council of Education, in session at St. Paul, discuss duties and requirements of successful teachers. Allison, a well-known American society lady, in a London police court for not promptly paying her shoe bill. Kansas Farmers' Alliances report that the mortgage indebtedness on 45,000 farms is over $46,000,000.

6—Tory ranks in England broken, and the prediction made that it's only a question of a short time when Gladstone and his followers will be in control. Americans in Paris regret the recall of Consul General Rathbone. Claimed that the Chicago Stock Yards Company will be reorganized by American capitalists. The non-payment of the Turkish war indemnity to Russia causing an unsettled state of affairs in the East.

7—George W. Silcox, a man who married women for their money and then deserted, unearthed in Syracuse, N. Y. Opening of the Knights of Pythias National Encampment at Milwaukee. The tariff on barley being trebled by the McKinley bill; brewers assert that the price of beer will go up. Convicts in the Massachusetts State prison protest against the new measurement law. The new torpedo boat Cushing makes a mile in 12s.

8—Lively time in the House during a debate on the railroad land grant forfeiture bill. The Senate lays over the tariff bill by a vote of 20 to 26. American Flint Glass Workers of the United States in sessions in Baltimore. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks hold a big convention at Cleveland. Ex-State Treasurer Arch, of Maryland pleads guilty to embezzlement, and is sentenced to five years in prison. A young man on the Island of Oleron, France, credited with remarkable cures by the gift of touch. Riots in London growing out of the strike of the policemen. Perry Donaldson, who robbed Paymaster Atkinson at Uniontown, arrested at Cumberland. Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, vetoes the bill conferring a new charter on the lottery corporation.

9—The Canadian Government considers the seal dispute so serious that a special Cabinet meeting was called to consider it. The Board of Pardons commutes the sentence of John Rudy, of Lancaster, convicted of the murder of his father. Seven thousand striking clockmakers parade in New York. The Zalinski dynamite gun successfully tested at Newburg, N. Y. Thermometer at 100° in New York.

10—Speaker Reed orders James G. Blaine, Jr., from the floor of the House. Glass men demand that the taxes of duty in the McKinley bill be restored. United States officers arrest South Utah men for having too many wives. Owing to a fight among Chicago brewers beer drops to $5 and $4 a barrel. Certain members of the Louisiana Legislature attempt to declare the lottery veto void. The Elks in session at Cleveland expel the New York lodge.

11—The Senate forces the compromise silver bill by a party vote. The strike of freight handlers seriously incommodes business at Cincinnati. The postmaster at Centerville, Sullivan county, N. Y., reported to be a forger to the amount of $20,000. At the meeting of the State Board of Health Dr. Lee says the country has little cause to fear this year yellow fever or cholera. H. Knapp, proprietor of the hotel at Indiana, announces that he will open an original package house.

12—Ten cigarmakers from Belgium, who reached Philadelphia under contract, to be returned. The American Glass Workers' Union indorse the McKinley bill. Rumored that Mrs. Frank Leslie will marry the Marquis de Leuville. The National Educational Association discusses the race problem.

13—Henry M. Stanley married to Miss Dorothy Tennant, in London, with great ceremony. The amended silver bill passes the House by a strict party vote. The Standard Oil Company flies an answer in the Ohio Supreme Court to the suit revoking its charter, averring that it has done nothing in violation to trade. The penal and tonnage bounty measures pass the Senate.

14—An expedition headed by seven Europeans starts from Brussels to solve the problems connected with the upper waters of the Congo. Infant mortality said to be the cause of hundreds of deaths in England. Mrs. Frank Leslie denies that she will marry De Leuville. H. T. Atkinson's planing mill and Carey Bros.' wall paper factory, Philadelphia, burned; loss, $300,000.

15—Harrison signs the silver bill. Secretary Blaine writes an open letter to Senator Frye, urging the importance of securing a South American market for our breadstuffs and provisions. James A. Simmons arrested in New York for swindling Hussen and Pell, the bank wreckers. The Board of National Mine Workers decides to bring damage suits against the Dunbar Furnace Company.

16—The seven-story warehouse of the Security Warehouse Company, Minneapolis, burned, causing a loss of $1,000,000. It is proposed in Germany to convert insurance companies into State institutions. Charges of mismanagement made in the House against the Pension Bureau. The Works of the Columbia Iron and Steel Company of the Pennsylvania Construction Company, at Uniontown, sold to an English syndicate. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company secures control of the Chicago stock yards.

17—Members charged with the permanent organization of the World's Fair pronounce in favor of Sunday opening. Efforts being made to wipe out original package houses at Washington.

18—President Menendez, of San Salvador, shot and killed at a dance and a revolution follows. James Anderson, who lives near Wheeling, whipped by White Caps, against whom he informs, and they are indicted by the grand jury.

19—Four million acres opened to settlement in the Indian Territory. St. Louis hotel waiters go out on a strike. John Wilson, formerly a miner in Pennsylvania, elected to the Minnesota Legislature as a Liberal. Mrs. President Harrison the central figure in a runaway at Cape May, but no one was hurt. Professor Campbell, of Buffalo, makes a successful ascension of 3,000 feet with his air ship. Small consumers in Chicago compelled to pay at the rate of $20 and $25 per ton for ice. Striking miners at Pauxsutawney give up the fight, but their employers will not take them back. A fire in the Western Union building, New York, paralyzes business and causes a loss of $1,000,000. A British fleet gathers on Newfoundland waters to watch the French. A number of deeds entered in the names of the Harrison family at Glen Echo Heights, a Washington suburb.

20—Chauncey M. Depew in an English interview says that free trade policy will ruin that country. Russian authorities bent on establishing the orthodox faith banish thousands of Jews. The American Customs bill causes much discontent in France. Camp John F. Hartranft opened at Mt. Gretna. Farm property in Ohio gone down low according to the decennial appraisement of land values.

21—The Standard Oil Company getting hold of valuable lands in Ohio.

22—War breaks out between the Central American Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala. Senator Voorhees opens the debate on the tariff bill. The 60th anniversary of Belgian independence and the 25th of the reign of King Leopold celebrated at Brussels. Company K, Second Regiment, sent home from Mt. Gretna for negligence and bad conduct.

23—Free sugar advocates excited over the report that the Senate will radically change that feature of the McKinley bill in accordance with Blaine's views. The House passes the original package bill. A company organized in Franklin, Pa., to seek oil in Colorado. The iron plant of Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, brings $700,000 at Commissioner's sale.

24—The syndicate that has secured the Chicago stock yards is after similar institutions in the country. Chicago's City Council grants the use of the Lake Front for the World's Fair. Glassware manufacturers in session at Asbury Park. President Harrison sends to Congress a voluminous report in relation to the Behring Sea troubles. President Harrison says the Cape May cottage was not a gift and that he sent a check for $10,000 to the donors.

25—The strike of the cloakmakers in New York settled and 6,000 men return to work. A Chicago importer figures that the window glass manufacturers by raising prices too much are losing $150,000 in trade weekly. President Harrison and Cabinet visit the Mt. Gretna camp. Charles Russell, aged 24, of Findlay, O., engaged to be married to Anna Fried, elopes with her mother. Attempt to cut off the Government appropriation to Catholic schools among the Indians defeated in the Senate.

26—Engineers resurveying the unfinished South Penn, presumably for the Pennsylvania. Secretary Blaine writes another letter, renewing his opposition to the McKinley bill. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to transfer the end of its Pittsburg division from Twenty-eighth street to Walls. Lord Boyle, Earl of Shannon, for whom there has been a long search, he having fallen heir to large estates, found in the West, starts for Ireland. Philadelphia census enumerators missed a block in that city containing 3,000 people. Roads centering in Chicago propose to attack the ticket scalpers.

27—European powers striving for pieces of the African continent. Turks surrender a prerogative of the Crown, while Gladstone opposes the proposition, because it increases the power of the House of Lords. Blaine's reciprocity scheme not likely to pass Congress in a hurry, a combination having been formed against it. Representative Cooper makes serious charges against Commissioner Raum. The army at Buenos Ayres revolts and overthrows the Government, the cause being the financial condition of the country. Fred Douglass returns from Hayti and denies that he was snubbed by the people there.

28—The insurgents in Buenos Ayres are gaining ground, having defeated the Government troops. Lady Jamio sued by her husband for divorce confident of winning. Many errors in the census delay the count at Washington.

29—The South Penn Railroad to be built by the Vanderbilts and handed over to the Pennsylvania. Ex-Postmaster Judson, of Dayton, charged with defrauding the Government of $2,448. The Edison phonographs denounced as disease breeders and ordered from Philadelphia's park. The official report of the Relief Commission of the Johnstown flood shows a balance of $67,205 on hand of a total of $4,116,801 58 paid in.

30—Official announcement of the end of the Argentine Revolution followed by fighting. Pennsylvania iron men urged to visit Washington and protest against a reduction in the metal schedules. Talk in Chicago of making General Hastings Director General of the World's Fair.

31—Lord Dunlo fails to secure a divorce from his wife. Miss Emma V. Sheridan, the actress, marries Alfred Brooke Fry, Chief Engineer of the Boston postoffice. The Squadron of Evolution returns to New York after an absence of eight months.

AUGUST.

1—A case decided in San Francisco by which Florence, the natural daughter of Thomas H. Blythe, was awarded his fortune, estimated at $4,000,000. The postoffice at Newport, R. I., robbed of $40,000 worth of stamps. The original package bill, as agreed upon in conference, only applies to liquor. Thousands of the Hebrew victims of Russian persecution heading for America. North Dakota Republicans declare for reciprocity. A typhoid epidemic rages at Wheeling, due to bad drinking water.

2—Chicago upset over a scheme to sell the lake front for business purposes after the Exposition, Councils believing that it would bring $50,000,000, while other down business men say it would bankrupt them. Mr. Blair surprises the Senate by introducing a resolution for the adoption of the gag rule. Blaine says that reciprocity would settle the tariff question. Peter Kinder and Jennie Barker, of Boone county, W. Va., elope, but are pursued and captured by the girl's father, who carried a shotgun. The Beaver Valley over-run with original package houses.

3—Gladstone enters a protest against the appointment of a Minister to the Vatican. The Emperor William hissed in the streets of Ostend. Blair's motion for gag law laid to rest. Thirty deaths reported from heat at Chicago. The gray gelding Jack beats Palo Alto at Detroit. Blaine enjoys the ocean breezes at Cape May as the guest of President Harrison. Mrs. Emily Branson stops a passenger train on the Boston and Maine road just in time to save it from running into a lot of trees blown across the track.

4—Over 230,000 applications for pensions filed under the new dependent law. Charles Loring locked up at Chicago charged with marrying five women within six years. Andrew Carnegie offers $50,000 for a free library in the town of Ayr. Condition of affairs in Samoa indicate another revolution.

5—Blaine and Harrison hold secret conferences at Cape May. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States meet at Chicago. The New York Central objects to interference from Knights of Labor. Queen Victoria receives Emperor William at Osborne House. 1,500 Doctors attend the International Medical Convention at Berlin. National Triennial Cantonment of Odd Fellows and Patriarchs Militant at Chicago.

6—Chicago announced to be the second city in population. President Colman of the Argentine Republic resigns. E. G. Bert, a San Francisco salesweeper, falls heir to $12,000,000. A strange little worm destroys hundreds of West Virginia hogs. Opening of the Seventeenth Annual Chautauqua Assembly.

7—Four Republican Senators join the Democrats in an attempt to cut down the tariff on iron. The official rough count gives Pennsylvania a population of 5,392,003. Salisbury takes a rose colored view of the condition of Europe. Dallas, the Pittsburg horse, wins the pacing race at Buffalo. Firemen's tournament at Butler a great success.

8—The Road Commission meets at Titusville and Colonel Carter advocates the adoption of a new system of highway supervision. Republicans decide not to allow other business to interfere with the tariff bill. Mr. Hoar introduces a substitute for the House election bill. Lord and Lady Dunlo, the central figures in the recent London divorce suit, make up. Over 170,000 men in Wales go on a strike. Colonel George R. Davis, a well-known Republican of Illinois, candidate for Director General of the World's Fair. Tenny outrun by Firenzi at Monmouth.

9—The Behring Sea dispute will probably be settled by arbitration. General Badeau's name stricken from the army roll. Great suffering reported in Oklahoma. Business on the New York Central and Vanderbilt lines tied up on account of a strike of employes, caused by discharge of Knights of Labor. Claimed that Buck Ewing will desert the Players' League. A New York priest swindled out of the savings of years.

10—The result of the big railroad strike depends on the reserve power of the K. of L. Representative Dolliver, of Michigan, falls heir to a Spanish fortune of $2,500,000. Miss Leiter, of Chicago, the reputed heiress, takes London by storm. Mr. Hoar introduces the Republican caucus resolution providing for the previous question in the upper branch of Congress. The will of John H. Irwin, the wealthy inventor of Media, Pa., who left his money to his betrothed, to be contested. The Kaiser inspecting the English army and navy. A $75,000,000 scheme up for to bridge the North river at New York.

11—Fears that the railroad strike will extend West. J. F. Ulrich charged with bigamy at Newark by a woman who says she married him in Pittsburg. The deepest of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for the District of Columbia have entered a protest against its sale. Politics in Chicago control the police force.

12—A lottery law certain to be enacted by Congress. The Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg Railroad organized at Harrisburg. The strike on the New York Central practically over and all passenger trains are running. A spontaneous natural gas explosion causes a great upheaval near Shelbyville, Ind. Carnegie refuses to answer any census questions except those on the population schedule. Palo Alto wins the free-for-all at Buffalo.

13—Michael Davitt tells of the horrors caused by potato blight in Ireland. The Grand Army Encampment in Boston the greatest ever held. Canadians in the Northwest alarmed at the immigration of Mormons. Select Knights of A. O. U. W. of Pennsylvania withdraw from the Supreme Legion. Tenny beaten at Monmouth by Salvator.

14—Dr. Stephenson, of Adrian, Mich., loses $30,000 at poker in Berlin and commits suicide. England excited over the Hebrew persecutions in Russia. A few firemen on the New York Central quell a strike of the 2,000 miners in the Irwin coal field s ill on. Celebration of the centennial of the Service Theological Seminary.

14—Plumb proposes a bounty instead of a duty on tin plate. Porter thinks that 60,000,000 of population just about right. Stated that the Pope is preparing to quit Rome, because of the attitude of the Italian Government. Nearly $2,000,000 worth of whisky destroyed by fire at Louisville.

16—Fresh predictions of distress among the poor of Ireland because of the potato blight. The President sends to the Senate information concerning the refusal of France to admit American pork. The site question still bothering the World's Fair Directors.

17—Workingmen of Belgium threaten to strike if they are not granted the ballot. Senator Quay asks leave to reintroduce his resolution to lay aside the force bill and go on with the tariff, but objection is made. Fisher's theatre fire on a crowd at Albany, causing great excitement. Mansfield miners turn out in force to hear addresses in favor of an eight-hour day. Irishmen want John Boyle O'Reilly's body buried in his native country.

18—The Pennsylvania Farmers' Alliance gains great strength in the past year. During a riot caused by the railroad strike at Albany 15 Pinkerton men and 5 citizens were wounded. Seven train robbers hold up the Kansas City limited on the Missouri Pacific and secure $92,000. Chicago glass men worried over the McKinley bill. Mrs. Grant has no objection to the burial of her husband's remains in Washington if the rest of the family are finally so disposed of them. The American Farmers' Encampment opens at Mt. Gretna.

19—Dalton, the aquatic American, swims from France to Folkestone. The Mississippi Constitutional Convention worried over how best to take the franchise from colored men. The Pennsylvania Company gets control of the Beaver Valley Marginal road. Inspector Greer's annual report upon the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of the State reveals a satisfactory condition of affairs.

20—An awful storm sweeps over Wilkesbarre and other parts of Central Pennsylvania, wrecking hundreds of houses, killing 30 or more people and causing enormous damage to property. Squatters on State lands in Ohio which have developed oil and gas to be bounced. Hundreds of clergy and titled gentry attend the funeral of Cardinal Newman. Window glass houses to resume operations on September 15. Coal miners to demand an eight-hour a day next May. Annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pythias at Reading.

21—Thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Indianapolis. Great excitement in London over a report of a case of Asiatic cholera in that city. New Yorkers protest against the removal of Grant' body. Chiefs of the four united orders of railroaders to meet and decide upon the strike situation. According to census returns Pennsylvania leads the United States in the manufacture of pig iron.

22—New York stock brokers fail to get accommodation even by offering nearly cent per cent. Texas fever breaks out among cattle near Ashtabula. 75,000 people attend the farmer's camp at Mt. Gretna.

23—Hopes of peace held out by the leading Knights of Labor, who talk on the strike situation. Engineers and firemen at the Chicago stock yards strike for higher wages. Rubenstein and Bernhardt to come to the United States on starring tours. Palo Alto defeats Jack in the $5,000 match race at Chicago. Demands of Chicago carpenters refused and a strike imminent.

24—A breach of promise suit brought by Miss Knowles, at London, against the manager of a matrimonial agency is causing much uneasiness among a certain class of the English nobility. Supreme Council of the United Order of Railway Employes in session at Terre Haute considering the strike. A railroad to be built in the bed of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Wheeling Terminal Company organized in opposition to the Union Bridge and Terminal Company. Senators Frye and Hale come out strong for reciprocity.

25—The United States making arrangements to exchange meteorological observations with different points in Europe. Dr. J. H. Baxter examined for Surgeon General of the army. The thermometer drops to 51° in New York. During a riot in the theater at Ceredo, near Huntingdon, one man was shot and several badly beaten. Some Tennessee coopers mines to be worked by a syndicate. The Baltimore and Ohio becoming an active competitor for Chicago business.

26—Completion of the tunnel beneath the St. Clair river, between Fort Huron and Sarnia. A committee in session at Saratoga working on the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. The Supreme Council of Railroad Employes at Terre Haute officially indorse the Central strike, but will do nothing further because the Knights are not connected with the Federation of Railroad Employes. The famous 4-year-old Tenny fails to break the record at Brighton Beach. Plate glass workers throughout the country form a new organization. Assembly of K. of L.

27—A complete tie-up of all Chicago railways liable to result from the stock yards trouble. A number of original package men on trial at Washington, Pa. Ten thousand make an assault on Socialistic meeting at Berlin. Scene of confusion in the House over Reed's efforts to count a quorum. A movement on foot at Wheeling to run a competing railroad through the heart of the coke fields. The Grangers' picnic opens at Williams Grove. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, destroyed by fire.

28—Two New Jersey Congressmen come to blows in the House; a disgraceful scene. It is believed that the ex-Khedive of Egypt has been poisoned by poison at Constantinople. English capitalists trying to buy big Eastern cotton mills. New men take the place of the strikers at the Chicago stock yards. Chauncey F. Black talks to the Grangers about ballot reform. Coal miners at Altoona refuse to change the working scale.

29—A young Austrian lieutenant kills his sweetheart because he could not wed, and then suicides. By the use of tankships American petroleum is distancing Russian competition. Officers on the retired list drawing pensions in violation of law. The eight-hour bill passed by the House. Nearly all the desperadoes indicted for murder in Perry county, Ky., captured and lodged in jail. Alliance and Knights in the farmers at Williams' Grove. Salvator makes a mile in 1:35¼ at Monmouth. Senator Aldrich proposes a reciprocity plan.

30—A fire in London destroys a great deal of property. International Medical Convention providing for adjournment September 19 and meet again November 10. Carlisle feels it his duty to ask for free wool. Dallas, the Pittsburg pacer, wins the $4,000 stake at Hartford. The President's family took possession of their cottage at Cresson. Mrs. Dangerfield, a popular society woman, beaten by her husband in Central Park. President Rae, of the miners' organization, writes a letter to the operators at Irwin station, asking them to settle the strike. Collapse of the Chicago stock yards' strike.

31—A disagreement reported between the Pope and the Parnellites. An outlaw attacks a paymaster near Cincinnati who has $10,000 in his possession, but upon being fired at runs away. A combination of shot manufacturers formed. Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson quits the post-office after having made a record of 30,000 appointments. Belmont's horse Potomac wins the futurity stakes of $70,000. The parishoners of Rev. M. C. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, nominate Samuel Gompers on the Prohibition ticket, request him to resign.

SEPTEMBER.

1—General Jose M. Barrundia murdered on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco by the authorities of Guatemala. Destructive floods in the Tyrol have rendered many families homeless. Mrs. M. B. Woodward, a female evangelist holding forth to audiences numbering 10,000 at St. Louis, and securing 100 converts a night. New Jersey window-glass factories resume operations.

2—Veterans in camp at Gettysburg dedicate a number of monuments. Congressman Snyser, of Ohio, one of the committee appointed to investigate Pension Commissioner Raum, turns out to be a partner of that gentleman in the very transaction under inquiry. Five hundred delegates attend the labor congress at Liverpool. Henry George returns to New York from Europe.

3—British vessel owners with a capital of £100,000,000 combine to resist the progress of the spirit of trade unionism. Ex-Governor Curtin speaks at the dedication of Gettysburg monuments. Western glass manufacturers trying to form a combine to keep up present prices. Silverman, the original package man, sent to jail. The Single-Tax Convention meets at New York.

4—Edmunds and Evarts opposed to Secretary Blaine's reciprocity scheme. The Sheriff of Deadwood, S. D., under the new prohibition law, takes possession of 11 blind pigs and 9 saloons. The Western window glass manufacturers discuss a scheme to distribute the trade equitably through a central agency. O. S. Campbell defeats H. W. Slocum in the big tennis contest at Newport. Bembino Maid wins the $5,000 stake at the Springfield Grand Circuit. The Single Tax Convention at New York wrangling over the Government control of railroads.

5—A manifesto has been issued by the Armenian Revolutionary party appealing for a revolt to avenge the outrages perpetrated by the Turks. Reported at Connellsville that the H. C. Frick Company is preparing to bring suit for $100,000 damages against the men at the Standard works now on strike for violation of the wage contract. Sunol and Palo Alto fail to break their record at Philadelphia.

6—General Antonio Maceo sailed from Cuba for fear that he would foment another revolution. The Italian family, including the President, in their cottage at Cresson. The Whitney & Stevenson gasser at Sample station struck by lightning and causes the throwing up of a fiery column. The report of the New York State Board of Arbitration on Central strike cannot be officially out until about Christmas. Two women, one American and the other French, arrested at Paris while about to fight a duel.

7—The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool comes out for the speedy organization of female workers in England and America. In a London theater, Whistler, the artist, attacked Editor Moore, of a society paper, causing quite a row. General Boulanger to spend the winter in Italy.

8—Gas fields of probably wide extent discovered in Washington county. Great preparations in Sweden for receiving the body of Ericsson.

9—Republican Senators kick over the tariff bill and refuse to allow a vote to be taken until they have fully discussed the reciprocity amendment. The deckers at Southampton out on a strike. President Harrison makes a visit to Loretto, Lemon, the pensioner, appears before the Raum Investigating Committee.

10—The Senate adopts the amendment to the tariff bill for reciprocity on a very limited scale; Edmunds and Evarts voting against the scheme. The World's Fair Directors agree upon the dual site of the Lake Front and Jackson Park as the place for locating the Exposition. The police at Southampton defeated by the dock rioters and the military are called out. Chicago rejoicing at the prospect of soon obtaining a supply of natural gas from Pittsburg.

11—The Senate passes the tariff bill by a strict party vote and it goes to a Conference Committee. Seventh annual reunion of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Association of the G. A. R. at Titusville. English gunboats ordered to Southampton to stop the rioting of the dock strikers. P. Alexander Johnstone, at Chicago, drives blindfolded in his carriage through the streets of the city and finds a name secretly selected by others in a hotel register.

12—The Tool Trust in trouble over its inability to control the scythe market. The revelations of political corruption in France attending the Boulangist meeting become astounding, involving nearly every class in the country. The House to discuss the tariff bill at length. Wall street at fever heat owing to violent market fluctuations in the price of cereals. Cardinal Gibbons in a letter says that religion, as well as education, is necessary to make good and useful citizens of the colored men.

13—Charged in London that Mrs. Hessenberg, daughter of a prominent New York merchant, has eloped with James Bigwood, M.P. Quay secures the adoption of the order of business which will govern the Senate the remainder of the session. A special election to be called throughout Canada to consider the question of reciprocal trade relations with United States. Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, gets into a fight at Montreal and is arrested, but released when his identity was discovered. Strikers in the coal region about Scottdale decide to return to work. Heavy rains around Mercer swell the streams so as to cut off all railway communication. Franklin Dickson, a young Philadelphia lawyer, arrested for swindling the Savannah League out of about $10,000. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, arrested in Alabama for pension swindles amounting to $10,000.

14—McDermott, the informer, in London, professes to fear for his life, which Davitt says no one wants. Crusade in London against capital punishment. Quay surprises the Senate by delivering a formal and powerful eulogy of Samuel J. Randall. The President and Secretary of the Treasury, alarmed over the money situation at New York, consider the suspension of customs duties and will do all in their power to avert a panic. The strikers at the Standard Coke Works, Scottdale, return to work at the old rates. The Western window glass men form a trust to keep up prices, each plant to retain its individuality and sell all its products to the central organization.

15—Secretary Windom issues a call for $16,000,000 worth of 4s. Prince Bismarck fast being relegated into obscurity. Imposing ceremonies held over Ericsson's body at Stockholm. General D. H. Hastings a candidate for Director General of the World's Fair. Colored men debarred from the Maryland Law School. Oregon wants her population recounted.

16—Amos Lewis, a wealthy sailmaker, of Somers Point, N. J., marries Annie Ripley, of Atlantic City, after a courtship of two minutes. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., meets at Topeka, Kan. Statistics show a decrease of Irish recruits in the British army. The Southampton dock strike followed by a lockout. The tariff bill rushed through the House in two hours, all the Senate amendments being lost, and a conference committee ordered.

17—The actual effort for the completion of the tariff bill really just begun in conference committee. Cincinnati and Louisville tobacco warehouses propose to combine. Effort made to save the Nicely brothers through the confession of John Beach, one of the alleged murderers of Umberger. Jimmy Carroll knocks out Andy Bowen in 21 rounds at New Orleans. The Senate passes the anti-lottery bill without a dissenting vote.

18—R. Gardner Chase & Co., bankers and brokers, of Boston, fail for $2,000,000, caused by tight money. In 30 days the Treasury pays out $65,000,000 more than the receipts. Louis Hassell and Marie Wainwright, the actor and actress, said to have parted forever. President Harrison visits Johnstown and Greensburg.

19—An armor plate test at Annapolis proves satisfactory to Secretary Tracy. Mayor Grant will have the police to recount New York City. Rioting in Portugal by those who want to have a republic formed. Dillon and O'Brien arrested to prevent their proposed American tour. Gompers says the strikers at the New York Central was badly conducted. United States Secret Service agents are in Canada looking for counterfeiters. Paxtang Church, near Harrisburg, celebrates its one hundred and fifteen anniversary by presenting a mortgage burner to the people. English capitalists trying to buy big Eastern cotton mills. New men take the place of the strikers at the Chicago stock yards. Chauncey F. Black talks to the Grangers about ballot reform. Coal miners at Altoona refuse to change the working scale.

20—Preparations being made for the trial of J. Reginald Birchall at Woodstock, Ont., for the murder of Celia G. Benwell. Many arrests of Irish leaders under the coercion act. New Orleans authorities decline to allow any more prize fights there. General George R. Davis chosen Director General of the World's Fair.

21—Senate and House conferees still apart on the tariff bill. Troubles over the Chicago fair prompt the appointment of a Congressional investigating commission. A movement in Austria to bring concerted action against the McKinley bill. Stories of mortgage-ridden farms deserted in Kansas. Harrison greeted by thousands on his trip through several Pennsylvania mining towns.

22—Startling stories about the slave trade in the South Sea Islands. The Presbyterian Church at Poke Run, Pa., celebrates its centennial.

23—Twenty-eighth anniversary of negro emancipation celebrated in Boston by the old Abolitionists. Stated that three new Cardinals are to be created, one each for England, Scotland and America. English police arest Slavin and McAuliffe and stop the fight. The Fair Commission finally secure Washington and Jackson Parks for the Exposition. The trial of Birchall for the murder of Benwell begun at Woodstock, Ont.

24—Three men try to rob the People's Bank at Lebanon, but are thwarted by a young woman. Mr. Morley examining destitution in Ireland to prepare arguments that will influence legislation for relief. President Harrison and Secretary Blaine leave Cresson for Washington. The National Council of the Irish National League denounces the arrest of O'Brien and Dillon. Three-fourths of Colon destroyed by fire.

25—Lord Randolph Churchill's Government conspiracy to crush Parnell and the cause of Ireland with one blow. A suit for $816,345 under the anti-discrimination law of 1885 brought in Philadelphia against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

26—Hitch in the tariff bill the only thing preventing the immediate close of the session. The trial of Dillon and O'Brien began at Tipperary, where the police made an attack on the crowd. Delegates to the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute now begin arrive at New York from Europe. Another unsuccessful attempt to open the burning Hill Farm mine. A plot against President Diaz culminates in an attempt to assassinate him. A county-seat fight between the towns of Springfield and Springfield, Black county, Col., results in riot and bloodshed. Five hundred delegates attend the labor congress at Liverpool. Henry George returns to New York from Europe.

3—British vessel owners with a capital of £100,000,000 combine to resist the progress of the spirit of trade unionism. Ex-Governor Curtin speaks at the dedication of Gettysburg monuments. Western glass manufacturers trying to form a combine to keep up present prices. Silverman, the original package man, sent to jail. The Single-Tax Convention meets at New York.

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5—A manifesto has been issued by the Armenian Revolutionary party appealing for a revolt to avenge the outrages perpetrated by the Turks. Reported at Connellsville that the H. C. Frick Company is preparing to bring suit for $100,000 damages against the men at the Standard works now on strike for violation of the wage contract. Sunol and Palo Alto fail to break their record at Philadelphia.

6—General Antonio Maceo sailed from Cuba for fear that he would foment another revolution. The Italian family, including the President, in their cottage at Cresson. The Whitney & Stevenson gasser at Sample station struck by lightning and causes the throwing up of a fiery column. The report of the New York State Board of Arbitration on Central strike cannot be officially out until about Christmas. Two women, one American and the other French, arrested at Paris while about to fight a duel.

7—The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool comes out for the speedy organization of female workers in England and America. In a London theater, Whistler, the artist, attacked Editor Moore, of a society paper, causing quite a row. General Boulanger to spend the winter in Italy.

8—Gas fields of probably wide extent discovered in Washington county. Great preparations in Sweden for receiving the body of Ericsson.

9—Republican Senators kick over the tariff bill and refuse to allow a vote to be taken until they have fully discussed the reciprocity amendment. The deckers at Southampton out on a strike. President Harrison makes a visit to Loretto, Lemon, the pensioner, appears before the Raum Investigating Committee.

10—The Senate adopts the amendment to the tariff bill for reciprocity on a very limited scale; Edmunds and Evarts voting against the scheme. The World's Fair Directors agree upon the dual site of the Lake Front and Jackson Park as the place for locating the Exposition. The police at Southampton defeated by the dock rioters and the military are called out. Chicago rejoicing at the prospect of soon obtaining a supply of natural gas from Pittsburg.

11—The Senate passes the tariff bill by a strict party vote and it goes to a Conference Committee. Seventh annual reunion of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Association of the G. A. R. at Titusville. English gunboats ordered to Southampton to stop the rioting of the dock strikers. P. Alexander Johnstone, at Chicago, drives blindfolded in his carriage through the streets of the city and finds a name secretly selected by others in a hotel register.

12—The Tool Trust in trouble over its inability to control the scythe market. The revelations of political corruption in France attending the Boulangist meeting become astounding, involving nearly every class in the country. The House to discuss the tariff bill at length. Wall street at fever heat owing to violent market fluctuations in the price of cereals. Cardinal Gibbons in a letter says that religion, as well as education, is necessary to make good and useful citizens of the colored men.

13—Charged in London that Mrs. Hessenberg, daughter of a prominent New York merchant, has eloped with James Bigwood, M.P. Quay secures the adoption of the order of business which will govern the Senate the remainder of the session. A special election to be called throughout Canada to consider the question of reciprocal trade relations with United States. Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, gets into a fight at Montreal and is arrested, but released when his identity was discovered. Strikers in the coal region about Scottdale decide to return to work. Heavy rains around Mercer swell the streams so as to cut off all railway communication. Franklin Dickson, a young Philadelphia lawyer, arrested for swindling the Savannah League out of about $10,000. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, arrested in Alabama for pension swindles amounting to $10,000.

14—McDermott, the informer, in London, professes to fear for his life, which Davitt says no one wants. Crusade in London against capital punishment. Quay surprises the Senate by delivering a formal and powerful eulogy of Samuel J. Randall. The President and Secretary of the Treasury, alarmed over the money situation at New York, consider the suspension of customs duties and will do all in their power to avert a panic. The strikers at the Standard Coke Works, Scottdale, return to work at the old rates. The Western window glass men form a trust to keep up prices, each plant to retain its individuality and sell all its products to the central organization.

15—Secretary Windom issues a call for $16,000,000 worth of 4s. Prince Bismarck fast being relegated into obscurity. Imposing ceremonies held over Ericsson's body at Stockholm. General D. H. Hastings a candidate for Director General of the World's Fair. Colored men debarred from the Maryland Law School. Oregon wants her population recounted.

16—Amos Lewis, a wealthy sailmaker, of Somers Point, N. J., marries Annie Ripley, of Atlantic City, after a courtship of two minutes. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., meets at Topeka, Kan. Statistics show a decrease of Irish recruits in the British army. The Southampton dock strike followed by a lockout. The tariff bill rushed through the House in two hours, all the Senate amendments being lost, and a conference committee ordered.

17—The actual effort for the completion of the tariff bill really just begun in conference committee. Cincinnati and Louisville tobacco warehouses propose to combine. Effort made to save the Nicely brothers through the confession of John Beach, one of the alleged murderers of Umberger. Jimmy Carroll knocks out Andy Bowen in 21 rounds at New Orleans. The Senate passes the anti-lottery bill without a dissenting vote.

18—R. Gardner Chase & Co., bankers and brokers, of Boston, fail for $2,000,000, caused by tight money. In 30 days the Treasury pays out $65,000,000 more than the receipts. Louis Hassell and Marie Wainwright, the actor and actress, said to have parted forever. President Harrison visits Johnstown and Greensburg.

19—An armor plate test at Annapolis proves satisfactory to Secretary Tracy. Mayor Grant will have the police to recount New York City. Rioting in Portugal by those who want to have a republic formed. Dillon and O'Brien arrested to prevent their proposed American tour. Gompers says the strikers at the New York Central was badly conducted. United States Secret Service agents are in Canada looking for counterfeiters. Paxtang Church, near Harrisburg, celebrates its one hundred and fifteen anniversary by presenting a mortgage burner to the people. English capitalists trying to buy big Eastern cotton mills. New men take the place of the strikers at the Chicago stock yards. Chauncey F. Black talks to the Grangers about ballot reform. Coal miners at Altoona refuse to change the working scale.

20—Preparations being made for the trial of J. Reginald Birchall at Woodstock, Ont., for the murder of Celia G. Benwell. Many arrests of Irish leaders under the coercion act. New Orleans authorities decline to allow any more prize fights there. General George R. Davis chosen Director General of the World's Fair.

21—Senate and House conferees still apart on the tariff bill. Troubles over the Chicago fair prompt the appointment of a Congressional investigating commission. A movement in Austria to bring concerted action against the McKinley bill. Stories of mortgage-ridden farms deserted in Kansas. Harrison greeted by thousands on his trip through several Pennsylvania mining towns.

22—Startling stories about the slave trade in the South Sea Islands. The Presbyterian Church at Poke Run, Pa., celebrates its centennial.

23—Twenty-eighth anniversary of negro emancipation celebrated in Boston by the old Abolitionists. Stated that three new Cardinals are to be created, one each for England, Scotland and America. English police arest Slavin and McAuliffe and stop the fight. The Fair Commission finally secure Washington and Jackson Parks for the Exposition. The trial of Birchall for the murder of Benwell begun at Woodstock, Ont.

24—Three men try to rob the People's Bank at Lebanon, but are thwarted by a young woman. Mr. Morley examining destitution in Ireland to prepare arguments that will influence legislation for relief. President Harrison and Secretary Blaine leave Cresson for Washington. The National Council of the Irish National League denounces the arrest of O'Brien and Dillon. Three-fourths of Colon destroyed by fire.

25—Lord Randolph Churchill's Government conspiracy to crush Parnell and the cause of Ireland with one blow. A suit for $816,345 under the anti-discrimination law of 1885 brought in Philadelphia against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

26—Hitch in the tariff bill the only thing preventing the immediate close of the session. The trial of Dillon and O'Brien began at Tipperary, where the police made an attack on the crowd. Delegates to the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute now begin arrive at New York from Europe. Another unsucc