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Scranton Tribune.

EIGHT PAGES---56 COLUMNS. SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1897. TWO CENTS A COPY

Our New Spring Millinery

styles are now complete and ready for your inspection.

Special Show Days

Wednesday, March 31st. and Thursday, April 1st.

when the entire department will be thrown open to the public, so that they may pass their verdict on what we believe to be the finest display we have ever made.

Paris, London, Berlin and New York

have all lent their aid to make this a notable event well worthy your presence and we trust you will favor us with a call.

Ribbons and Laces

in all the popular weaves and fancies will also receive special attention from us on the dates named above, when all the leading weaves and fancies of the hour will be prominently brought to view. Some

Decided Novelties

in Net Top and Black and White Chantilly laces will form a conspicuous feature in this display, while Embroideries with unique effects in wrought gold cannot fail to attract much attention.

The Ruschings

in spring wear are many and varied. The effects in some cases are simply exquisite, and not the least of their charm lies in the novelty of the materials used.

Spring Kid Gloves

for the present season will prove a revelation to those who have not already seen them, for, let the color or tint of your headgear be what it may, we can accurately match it in high grade Kid Gloves. The new shades include all the greens from the lightest to dark, all the heliotrope and purple hues, all the reds, Browns, tans, modes, slates, yellows, buttons, etc., in all sizes and all lengths. The fact is, Wednesday and Thursday are simply

Advance Easter Show Days

Rich in novelties and replete with everything that fair woman can want to enhance her comeliness and beauty.

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

WAR DOGS LOOSE

Greeks Cross the Line and Invade Macedonia and Engage in Battle.

A CONFLICT IS INEVITABLE

Russia Withdraws from the Blockade on Grounds That It Would Be Useless in the Preservation of Peace---The Appointment of an European Governor for Crete is Asked.

Athens, March 30.—It is reported here this evening that Russia has refused to take part in a blockade of the ports of Greece upon the ground that such action would be too late to be effective in maintaining peace.

London, March 30.—In the house of commons today Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, announced that on March 25, M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has communicated to his diplomatic colleagues at the Turkish capital copies of a telegram which he had received from the admiral commanding the Russian warships in Cretan waters urging the appointment of a European governor for the island of Crete with full powers to act and also urging the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island, as the admirals of the foreign squadrons were of the opinion that such action was necessary. Mr. Curzon said that the government of Great Britain supported the suggestions made by the Russian admiral and that the other powers had the matter under consideration.

Constantinople, March 30.—If the reports just received here from the Turkish headquarters at Elassona are correct, fighting has already occurred on the Turkish side of the frontier of Macedonia. It is said that a Greek insurgent chieftain, Alexis Taki, a brother of the famous chieftain of that name, crossed the frontier into Macedonia on Sunday last, accompanied by about twenty-five of his followers. Near Grevena the Greeks met and engaged an advance post of Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer. In the fighting which followed the Turks lost twelve men killed and had twenty men wounded, including the German officer. The loss of the insurgents is not known. The latter subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory.

The situation is about as critical as it can be, and it is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be averted. Strong efforts in that direction are still being made, but it is rumored in diplomatic circles here that King George has sent a message to the Czar, saying that it is impossible for Greece to yield to the powers regarding Crete, and that it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly, in view of the excited state of the public mind.

BENT ON WAR.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks; they are so imbued with the war fever that nothing short of severe blood letting will cure them. The Greeks, it is further believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 300 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissariat, as Turkish commissariats go, and his medical staff and hospital corps are in satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied, defended by newly thrown up earthworks and other defences, and are supplied with powerful batteries of artillery.

To attack this line of defence, it is understood the Greeks cannot muster more than 60,000 men, mostly irregulars, although some estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 80,000 men in all, counting the hastily armed peasantry and the raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing towards the frontier for a month past. This force is known to be weak in cavalry, and especially weak in artillery, in which arms the Turks are overwhelmingly strong. It is true that the Greeks are animated by a warlike spirit and degree of enthusiasm rarely before witnessed, but warlike enthusiasm, according to the military experts here, cannot prevail against big battalions and heavy and numerous batteries of artillery. Thus it is that the Turkish authorities are calmly awaiting the outbreak of war, if war is to come, confident that every step possible has been taken to meet the emergency.

It is announced here today that it had been decided that Great Britain should send another military contingent to the Island of Crete.

Valetta, Island of Malta, March 30.—It is reported here that 600 men of the Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation to the Island of Crete, the admirals commanding the fleets of the powers in those waters having asked for further reinforcements of troops to prevent any further advance of the insurgents upon the Turkish positions and to occupy in force for that purpose several strategic positions.

BATTLE AT SPINALONGA.

London, March 30.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens stated that a strong force of insurgents today attacked the Turkish troops at Spinalonga, Crete. The troops made a desperate defense of their position, but could not withstand the determined onslaught of the Christians, and were finally compelled to retreat. There was heavy fighting throughout the engagement. The dispatch adds that a vessel lying in the harbor of Spinalonga, laden with ammunition and other stores, was captured by the insurgents, who removed the captured supplies to places out of reach of the Turks.

MR. COLBORN'S CLAIMS.

They Will Be Presented by Congressman Connell.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, March 30.—Representative Connell will tomorrow present to the president the application of A. J. Colborn, candidate for district attorney for the western district, United States court. Mr. Colborn is endorsed by the members of the bar of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Union, Bradford and Somerset counties.

Mr. Connell will also present the applications of Thomas W. Kay, who wants to be consul either at Cairo, Constantinople, Smyrna or Jerusalem, and Joseph Alexander to be consul at Edinburgh. Mr. Connell will leave for home the latter part of this week, as most members will do after the tariff bill is disposed of in the house.

SQUEEZE AT KINGSTON.

An Extensive Cave In is Imminent at the Woodward Colliery of the D., L. & W.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 30.—The condition of the Woodward colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company, near Kingston, where the laws of veins have been "working" for several days, is such tonight that a most extensive cave-in is imminent owing to the affection of the lower deposits being on the anticlinal of the veins. The main shaft of the colliery penetrates the Red Ash at a depth of 1,000 feet, while in the second opening, 350 feet away, the same vein is reached at a depth of 1,062 feet. The squeeze of the veins is towards the shaft, hence, as a matter of safety, no one is allowed to enter the opening to investigate its condition.

The "working" of the Woodward has become very extensive, and the contiguous workings of the No. 3 Delaware and Hudson colliery are said to be threatened. The officials of both companies are exercising unusual vigilance in looking after the condition of these collieries. It is thought that the possibility of a general cave-in may be averted by the introduction of strong props and preparations are being made with this end in view. The officials, taking the memorable Twin shaft disaster of last July as an example of the suddenness with which the men may possibly be imprisoned or encompassed by sudden and unexpected falls of rock, are giving the workings the opportunity of settling to their limit. The situation at the Avondale colliery, below Plymouth, today, which is receiving a large influx of water, is in no sense improved. Engineers estimate that something over 1,500 gallons of water is flowing into the mine from the river every minute. The rise in the slope is considerably marked and some estimate that the water is advancing over thirty feet per hour. The slope on the Red Ash is about two and one-half miles long. President Maxwell, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who was here today looking into the situation owing to the imminent danger from the water gaining entrance into the No. 5 and 6 collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, announces that the various companies interested have decided to establish an extensive pumping station. This plant will be fitted out and operated at the joint expense of the various companies, and pumps of extraordinary capacity will be installed at once to check the present flow and gradually draw it from the Avondale workings. This is a most practical solution of the situation, and its success almost guaranteed. From an estimate made today, there are over 4,000 miners idle in this region from the suspension of the various collieries.

RIOT AT MINERSVILLE.

Stilettos and Revolvers Are Used and Innocent Spectators Are Wounded.

Pottsville, Pa., March 30.—A riot occurred at Minersville last night between a half dozen Italians and Americans, in which the former used stilettos and revolvers, and in consequence several innocent spectators received serious wounds.

John Leckie, of Pottsville, now bears three stab wounds, one of which was inflicted in the groin. He is confined to his bed. David Shade, another spectator, was wounded by a stiletto in the abdomen. Six of the Italian rioters are held awaiting the result of his injuries. The Italians started the quarrel in a saloon. They were hurled out unceremoniously, and after reaching the sidewalk they began an onslaught with knives and pistols upon pedestrians.

RIVERA'S CONDITION.

The Wounded Insurgent General is Reticent.

Havana, March 30.—Several reporters went to San Christobal today for the purpose of interviewing General Rivera. The reporters found General Rivera, who was confined in the quarters of the Guardia Civil, resting more easily than he did yesterday, his wounds having been attended to by Spanish physicians. He was very reticent regarding the condition of affairs among the insurgents in the province, positively refusing to answer any questions on the subject.

One of the interviewers asked him if he did not think it useless to cause so much bloodshed in fighting against the sovereignty of Spain. His face at once became very serious, and he replied: "Time will show; history will judge."

Kaiser Wants New Trial.

Norristown, Pa., March 30.—The attorneys for Charles O. Kaiser, jr., the convicted murderer of his wife, Emma F. Kaiser, today filed their reasons in court for a new trial. The reasons are twenty in number and the most important allegations in that the commonwealth failed to prove that the murder was committed in Montgomery county.

Miners Wages Fixed.

Pottsville, Pa., March 30.—The miners' wages in the Schuylkill anthracite region has been fixed at 4 per cent. above the $2.50 basis for the last half of the month of April and the first half of May. This figure is the same as last month. The average price of coal per ton was $2.62.

The Guard Will Turn Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 30.—Adjutant General Stewart said today that arrangements have not yet been perfected for passing the National Guard to New York to attend the Grant monument ceremonies. It is believed that the Guard will turn out.

Education Bill Passed.

London, March 30.—The house of lords today passed the education bill on its second reading by a vote of 189 to 15.

COMMITTEE ON CAPITOL REPORTS

Does Not Recommend Strict Economy in Erection of the Edifice.

AN ESTIMATE OF SUM REQUIRED

The Committee Thinks That One Million Dollars is Not Too Much to Spend for a Capitol Building in a Great State Like Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 30.—The position of the building and ground committee on the new capitol project is outlined in a report presented to the house today by Representative McClain, of Lancaster. The report is accompanied by Governor Hastings' message advocating a capitol to be erected at a cost not to exceed $550,000. The committee's findings follow:

We have given to the subject presented in this message careful and deliberate consideration. The matter to which it relates has been the subject of our serious concern not only since the reference of this message, but since the destruction by fire of the capitol on Feb. 2d. The result of our deliberations is a concurrence in the views expressed by the executive as to the necessity for prompt legislative action. We are of the opinion that no plan should be adopted and no contract made that will not provide for and secure the completion of the proposed capitol building in time for the meeting of the general assembly in 1899.

We believe it entirely practicable to erect a structure commensurate with the position and resources of our state and ample for all the purposes of a legislative building within this period. Considering this agency and recalling the purposes to which the building destroyed was devoted, the existence of the two old department buildings and the recent erection of a library and an executive building, we likewise concur in the recommendations of the governor that the public interests be best served by erecting a building suitable for the meeting of the general assembly, with enlarged accommodations for its officers and committees and subsequently as a part of the same general plan, and as the finances of the state will permit, to replace the building now occupied by the departments of internal affairs, agriculture, adjutant general, banking, insurance and other departments.

The considerations of interference with the public service by the removing of the remaining old buildings, during the execution of the new capitol are cogent and conclusive.

We therefore recommend the erection of a single legislative building, and that the present department buildings be retained, at least until that be finally completed and ready for use. In such a building ample provision should be made for the halls of the house of representatives and of the senate and for all the necessary general and special committees.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

With due regard to existing conditions and to the undesirability of excessive taxation or of profligate expenditure, we differ somewhat from the executive recommendations concerning the maximum of cost, in that we recommend that such maximum cost should include decorations, furnishing, and entirely completing the new capitol. We have made careful inquiry into the character of capitol buildings that have been recently erected by our sister states, and we submit the cost of the respective edifices of this kind as follows: Rhode Island, $1,050,000; Connecticut, $2,500,000; Indiana, $2,000,000; Minnesota, $1,800,000; Georgia, $1,050,000.

Some of these, it will be noticed, are among the smaller commonwealths of the union, and while we do not regard their example as binding upon the legislative discretion of the members of this general assembly, yet they afford some indication of the sums required for such purposes. Moreover, Pennsylvania has within the past few years, without any severe strain upon its treasury, already erected a side building, for the joint purpose of the library and executive department, costing itself almost as much as the sum named by the governor as the proposed limit upon the new capitol building, namely $[illegible].

In view of the fact that the new building is to be the central and most imposing of the contemplated group, we deem it unwise to limit the cost complete to the figure named in the message, $550,000.

We recommend, therefore, to substitute for the figure, as suggested by the executive, the amount of $1,000,000, with a provision that the entire cost of decoration, furnishing and completing the proposed new capitol be kept within that figure.

We do not regard the raising of this amount of money at all impracticable. While the existing depression or stagnation in business is a consideration that should warn us against excessive burdens of taxation it is not to be disregarded that at present the labor of our commonwealth needs employment. It can be secured more cheaply now in all probability than at some future time. Building materials are cheaper that in ordinary times, and a contract for the erection of the building can, in all probability, be made within the next few months to better advantage than in times of greater business activity with corresponding inflation of prices.

From the same committee Mr. Foster, of Center, reported a bill asking for a commission of three members of the house and two of the senate in conjunction with the executive and other heads of departments, who will look after the building of the new capitol. The report was laid on the table.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker Boyer, at the session of the house this afternoon, appointed Messrs. Kidd, Philadelphia; Tipton, Adams; Muehlbronner, Allegheny; Patterson, Blair and Monahan, of Luzerne, members of the Pennsylvania commission to the Tennessee centennial. Among the bills which passed finally were those relating to the sale and advertising of indecent pictures.

Mr. Connell, Lackawanna, introduced a bill requiring cities of the third class to dispose of their garbage and refuse by means of cremation.

The bill extending the minimum school term of seven months was resurrected and placed on the calendar. Several bills were defeated this afternoon, among them the following: Providing for a bureau of geology and mines; an act to reconcile the conflicting interpretations of the insurance laws. The house adjourned until 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SALE OF AN IRON MILL.

Mahoning is Purchased by the Cambria Company of Pennsylvania.

Duluth, Minn., March 30.—A half interest in the great Mahoning Iron mine on the western Mesabe has been bought by the Cambria Iron company of Pennsylvania. The price is not known here, but it is not far from $400,000. The mine will easily produce from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore yearly. The sale leaves but one of the great steel making firms of Pennsylvania and Ohio without a Mesaba mine. Carnegie had an option of the Mahoning, but was induced by the Rockefeller interests to give it up and enter into the 50-year arrangement which permits him to utilize the Mountain Iron produce.

It was the latter arrangement which caused the smash of the Lake Superior bessemer pool last week. The diversity of companies now interested in the Mesaba is counted on to maintain mining operations on that range even when mines on other ranges are idle.

CYCLONE DESTROYS A TOWN.

A Dozen or More Persons Killed and Many Others Injured.

Guthrie, Okla., March 30.—A cyclone destroyed the town of Chandler, forty miles east of here, at 6 o'clock tonight.

A dozen or more was killed, and probably 150 badly injured.

FIREBUGS AT ALTOONA.

Four Incendiary Fires Started About the City--Active Firemen Save the Town--Total Loss is $50,000.

Altoona, Pa., March 30.—An attempt was made last night and early today to destroy Altoona. Four incendiary fires were kindled in different parts of the city between 11 and 1.30 o'clock. Prompt work by the fire department alone saved the town from possible destruction. The entire loss will aggregate between $50,000 and $60,000. There is scarcely a doubt but that the fires were of incendiary origin, as they originated in places where the material was of the most inflammable character and in widely different parts of the city. The first fire was discovered in a stable in the Third ward at 11.30 o'clock last night, and was quickly extinguished, with but slight damage.

At 12.45 a. m., another alarm was turned in from the First ward. This time it was the stable in the rear of the residence of W. F. Yeatts. The flame was extinguished with slight loss. While the firemen were returning to their stations they were called to the Fifth ward. There the large lumber storage sheds of M. Foets' was ablaze. After a fierce fight the flames were abandoned. The storage warehouse of Armour & Co. was damaged to the extent of $1,000, while Mr. Foets' loss was about $1,500.

At 1.30 a. m., the fourth alarm was turned in. This time it was the large planing mill of William Stokes that was on fire. Before the firemen arrived the mill was doomed. All efforts were directed to saving adjoining sheds, lumber piles and nearby residences. The mill was totally destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. It is not known how any of the fires originated.

BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

Two Thousand Are Homeless in Louisiana—Much Valuable Property Destroyed.

Baton Rouge, La., March 30.—The break in the levee 100 miles below Greenville, Miss., is the worst so far to occur. Thousands of feet of the levees weakened and softened by the high waters, are melting away like sand. The break last night was 2,000 feet wide, and the water is rushing into Mississippi with frightful velocity. The inhabitants are fleeing for their lives, leaving all behind. Cattle, horses and other live stock are drowning by the thousands and houses and barns are being washed away like driftwood.

It is estimated that fully 2,000 people are already homeless and at the mercy of charity. The waters have already reached fifteen miles inland and the destruction of hundreds of more farmhouses is inevitable.

SHOT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

John Kandall, of Marysville, Lodged in Jail for Murder.

Johnstown, Pa., March 30.—John Kendall, of Marysville, this county, was lodged in jail at Ebensburg this morning for killing his father-in-law, William Pritchard. The families of Pritchard and Kendall lived side by side in Marysville. There is not known to have been any differences between the families or the two men, and so far as the people of the neighborhood had observed their relations were pleasant. Yesterday was set apart by the Pritchards as moving day, and by 6 o'clock in the evening most of the household goods had been transferred to their new habitation. The two men had early in the day purchased a keg of beer. It had run dry and a second keg which had been secured was almost empty by the hour mentioned above, when an altercation arose over some trivial matter, the nature of which Kendall does not remember. Most of the Pritchard family had gone to their new home in a distant part of the town and Mrs. Kendall urged her husband to go into the house. He finally did so and his father-in-law started for an outhouse a little distance away.

In a short time Kendall came out again with a double-barrelled shotgun and met his father-in-law. Kendall lifted his gun and pulled the trigger. The report of the shot soon brought a large crowd to the scene of the tragedy, and it was found the contents of the gun had entered the right side of Pritchard's head just above the ear, killing him almost instantly.

Purse of $15,000.

Birmingham, England, March 30.—The Olympic Sporting club of this city offers a purse of $5,000 for a fight between Charlie Mitchell and Bob Fitzsimmons. Mitchell says that if Fitzsimmons does not respond to his challenge, he will fight Corbett for £1,000 or £500 a side. Failing to meet Corbett he will retire permanently from the ring. He will not meet any men except Fitzsimmons or Corbett. Mitchell offers to match an unknown to fight "Kid" McCoy for £1,000 or £500 a side.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Slightly Cool'r.

1 Greek Army Invades Macedonia.
Report of Committee on the State Capitol.
Attempt to Destroy Altoona by Fire.
Tariff Debate in Congress.
2 Whitney's News Budget.
Financial and Commercial.
3 (Local)—United States District Court.
4 Editorial.
Washington Gossip.
5 (Local)—Progress of the Dickinson Damage Suit.
A West Side Ghost Story.
6 (Local)—Dickinson Damage Suit (Continued).
7 West Side and City Suburban.
8 Up and Down the Valley.

TARIFF DEBATE BECOMES PROSY

The Importance of the Hide and Wool Industry Discussed.

OLD RATES ON HORSES AND MULES

Much Weariness of the Flesh Manifested in the Proceedings in the House--A Request for an Evening Session is Denied--Various Amendments Disposed Of.

Washington, March 30.—The weariness of the flesh was manifested today in the proceedings of the house in committee of the whole, upon consideration of the tariff bill, when members sought to relieve themselves from the tediousness of prosy debate by vehemently applauding the speakers. Mr. Wheeler's request for an evening session was objected to vigorously. Republican opposition to the bill was again shown by a discussion of the question of putting a duty on hides. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said he would like to see one imposed, but would vote for the bill as the committee on ways and means approved it.

Mr. Hepburn, Iowa, was more outspoken. He said the value of the hides produced in the United States, far exceeded that of wool, which dwindled into insignificance beside it. He appealed to the committee on ways and means to test the sense of the House on the proposition, but Mr. Dingley refused to pursue that course, stating, instead, the reasons why the committee did not recommend a duty.

The day was nearly all occupied in disposing of amendments offered by the committee on ways and means, most of which went to perfecting the phraseology or making classification clearer. An amendment putting books, maps and charts imported for the use of schools, colleges, and publican libraries on the free list, was agreed to; also one restoring the McKinley rate on horses and mules.

At 4 o'clock the reading of the bill where the committee left off Saturday last was resumed, and in the last hour of the day four additional pages were passed over—twenty in all.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, a member of the committee on ways and means, assured Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, that if his associates would not unnecessarily delay consideration of the bill, the sugar schedule would be reached in time to act upon it.

After the committee rose an unavailing effort was made to reach an agreement to extend the limit for debate from 3 to 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the last two hours to be under the rifles for general debate.

At 5.10 a motion to adjourn was agreed to, and the effort to reach the agreement will probably be renewed tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

OPEN SESSION OF SENATE.

The open session of the senate today lasted until 2 p. m., and then the senate resumed, behind closed doors, the consideration of the arbitration treaty, spending two and a half hours in the discussion. To the 1,561 bills that had been introduced up to the close of Monday's session there were enough added today to bring the whole number above the figure of 1,500, the vast majority of them being pension bills.

The Populist senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, occupied more than an hour in an elaborate argument to prove that congress is "not possessed of the constitutional power to impose tariff duties on articles of daily consumption for the express and avowed purpose of increasing the private fortunes of one class of citizens at the expense of the masses." He characterized as preposterous the claim that a high tariff raised the price of farm products and was of vast benefit to the farmers. The resolution embodying the doctrine which he had offered yesterday was, at the close of his speech, referred to the committee on finance. Another measure to the measure now pending in the house was contained in a resolution of the board of sheep commissioners of Montana (presented by Senator McBride, of that state), to the effect that unless the wool growers of the United States received the most ample protection, the policy of protection could be no longer maintained.

A resolution asking information as to the letters of Maximo Gomez, the commanding general of the insurgent forces to Presidents McKinley and Cleveland, was offered by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and was laid over, to be called up tomorrow.

The house amendments to the joint resolution raised yesterday by the senate, appropriating $250,000 to aid in protecting life and property in the Mississippi floods were concurred in by the senate, and the joint resolution was sent to the president.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

A Carpenter Killed and His Companion Fatally Wounded.

Plainfield, N. J., March 30.—By the explosion of a can of dynamite stored in the barn of George Cook, at Scotch Plains, three miles from this city this afternoon, Billie Stetter was killed and Conrad Fetts was injured so badly that he is in a precarious condition. Both men are carpenters and were engaged in setting posts near the building near where the explosion was stored.

The door of the barn was open and it is supposed that a nail glanced off and struck one of the cans of dynamite, making it explode. Stetter was instantly killed, his features being mangled beyond recognition. Fetts had an arm broken, and his body was severely burned. The whole interior of the barn was wrecked.

Reduction May Cause a Strike.

Bellaire, O., March 30.—A 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of 700 employes at the tube plant of the Riverside Iron works at Benwood will go into effect on April 4. The men have not determined to accept the reduction and may strike.

Kentucky Deadlock.

Frankfort, Ky., March 30.—Thirteen ballots were taken in the senatorial contest today without a definite result or important change.

The Fight a Draw.

New York, March 30.—The Freeheart McPartland fight at the Broadway Athletic club resulted in a draw.

FINLEY'S

Second Spring Sale of Muslin Underwear

Commencing Monday, March 29,

WE WILL OFFER FIVE SPECIAL NUMBERS IN GOWNS.

One lot Muslin Gowns, trimmed with Embroidery 59c
One lot Muslin Gowns, Cambric Ruffle 69c
One lot Gowns, Tucked Yoke, Embroidered Collars and Cuffs 85c
One lot Grecian Gowns $1 00
One lot Gowns, V and Square Neck Sailor Collars 1 25

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

HOME - MADE GOWNS.

FIVE SPECIAL NUMBERS IN SKIRTS.

One lot Muslin Skirts, Cambric Ruffle 75c
One lot Muslin Skirts, Embroidered Ruffle $1 19
One lot Cambric Skirts, Lawn Ruffle 1 50
One lot Lawn Skirts, Embroidered Ruffle 2 00
One lot Cambric Skirts, Touchon trimmed 2 98
One lot $3.50 up to $9.50 each.

FULL LINES OF SHORT SKIRTS.

FIVE SPECIAL NUMBERS IN DRAWERS.

Lot Muslin Drawers, Plain and Tucked 39c
Lot Muslin Drawers, Embroidered Wide Ruffle 50c
Lot Cambric Drawers, Embroidery ..... 69c.
Lot "Lole Fuller" and special extra sizes.
Full line of Corset Covers, 29 cents to $3.00, including extra sizes.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOWNS, SKIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL SIZES.

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Always Busy

Selling Honest Shoes.

Specials for March—Ladies' Vici Kid Welts, $2.00. Men's Calf Welts, $2.00. Spring Footwear for every member of the family. Wholesale and retail.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies
114 and 116 Wyoming Avenue.
Telephone, 2452.

TANNERS' STRIKE.

Two Thousand Workmen at Chicago Object to Ten Hours for a Day's Work.

Chicago, March 30.—The anticipated strike of employes of the big tanneries took place this morning, 2,000 workmen refusing to go to work. Previous to the time for opening the tanneries a large force of police officers arrived at each of them and stood guard for the purpose of protecting any employe who wished to violate the strike order. There had no work to do, however, as only few workmen appeared in the vicinity of the tanneries.

The strikers say they expect the struggle to last at least two months and are prepared, if necessary, to remain out for a year in order to prevent the changing of the hours in a day's work from nine to ten.

The companies affected have decided to close down their plants for an indefinite period.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, March 30.—Arrived: Steamers Anchoria, from Glasgow; Mohawk, from London, Gallia; Trave, for Bremen; Schiedam, for Amsterdam. Arrived out: Kensington, at Antwerp (March 29). Sighted: Steamers Spree, from New York for Southampton, passed Sandy Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brawlhead.

Fire at Ward's Island.

New York, March 30.—Fire tonight damaged the eastern wing of the insane asylum on Ward's Island to the extent of about $10,000. There was no loss of life, all the patients having been safely transferred to another building.

Bottling Works Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.—The bottling works and barns of the Iroquois Brewing company, on Pratt street, were burned today at noon. The loss is estimated at $30,000, fully covered by insurance.