

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1901.

TWO CENTS.

TREATMENT OF MR. M'KINLEY

Official Report of Surgeons Who Attended Him at Buffalo to Be Published.

THE DELICATE OPERATION

Report in Detail Describes the Difficulties Encountered by Dr. Mann in Performing the Work Which He Thought Would Save the President's Life - No Unfavorable Symptoms Until the Last, Aside from the Rapid Pulse of the Patient - Perfect Harmony Prevailed Among the Surgeons.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 17. - The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19, will contain the full official report of the surgeons who attended the President William McKinley in Buffalo. The report contains upward of 1,000 words and constitutes the official record of the case. The report is signed by Dr. Hermann Meyer, Roswell Park, Eugene Washburn, Charles McBurney and Charles G. Stockton, as members of the medical staff attending the late president. The report of the autopsy was prepared by Dr. Gaylord, pathologist to the New York state pathological laboratory, while the report on the bacteriological examination bears the signature of Dr. Hermann G. Matzinger, bacteriologist to the New York state pathological laboratory.

The important feature of the report in the New York Medical Journal is the emphasis with which Dr. Matthew D. Mann, speaking for his colleagues, declares that there was no perforation of the stomach. He is a more harmonious and better agreed band of consultants, thus setting aside the rumors of disagreement among the attending physicians and surgeons. The report in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutiae. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and of the wound by the most approved modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were sutured with silk, using double rows of stitches on the posterior wall of the stomach. The sutures were placed in the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing and the lack of good light. In his comments on the operation, Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the wounds in the stomach with the failing light of a September afternoon. Later on in the operation a movable light was used to great advantage. Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation, the report says:

"The operation on the stomach was being finished, Dr. Mann turned away from the patient and directed all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the patient's pulse, prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet or for the bullet itself was desisted from."

All Surgeons Satisfied.

Further search might have caused death of the patient, says the operating table. At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann, in answer to his questions, that they were perfectly satisfied that everything had been done that had been done and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any tubes into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was closed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

The report then gives the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the patient's recovery is given out by the attending physicians as incorporated in the report.

On the fifth day, September 19, took place the much discussed removal of stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says:

"In the evening the dressings were examined and, as there was considerable staining from the discharge, it was thought best to separate the edges of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet track, covering a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The separation seemed to extend down to the muscle. The remainder of the wound looked healthy and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of the clothing which had been thrust into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed and on the following day the patient's condition was very much improved.

The findings at the autopsy as well as the developments of the case during the last days, exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food, was as alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid diet. On the fifth day the patient sipped hot water, on the sixth he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime further symptoms were continued, but were not well retained. At 8.30 in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very

small piece of toast and a small cup of milk. He did not care for the toast and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had in the meanwhile being doing very well and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches until the following day. The president seemed at the best and a favorable result was confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of any inflammation of the peritoneum.

The next morning, however, was his rapid pulse, but also the wound had naturally a rather rapid pulse, and as it had been of fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attach very great importance to this sign. On the following day, however, the pulse began to grow weaker and rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of ox gall were given. There was some improvement in the pulse after an injection of salt solution into the subcutaneous tissues, on the eighth day the condition of the president was such that it was thought that he did not require stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given and continued for some hours. At 6.30 the patient was restless, at 9 p. m. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died at 2.15 a. m. Sept. 14th.

Regarding Roentgen Rays.

In speaking of the criticisms that Roentgen rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann said in his report:

"We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-ray to find the bullet. In the first place, the X-ray was not available. In the second place, the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied curiosity would not have been warranted, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the patient. It would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation then the X-ray could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is also of interest. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored. The wound in the neck, however, had a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found filled with silk sutures, but the area of stomach wall around it was discolored green and easily torn. The area around the wound was found to be discolored. The wound in the back wall of the stomach was also of a dull gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a great deal of disintegration, which showed that the bullet had passed through the stomach in the back wall of the stomach. The disintegration was found in the back wall of the stomach. The disintegration was found in the back wall of the stomach. The disintegration was found in the back wall of the stomach.

The Heart Affected.

Examination of the heart muscle showed that it was affected with well marked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibers were composed of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle.

Dr. Gaylord believes that the report of the coroner's jury had been correct and that the gangrene around the wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well-defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues to the fact that the gangrene took place shortly before death. In speaking of the causation of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it is a question of whether the cavity is the result of the rotation of a nearly spent bullet, or from the simple penetration of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues. The injury to the muscle, he believes, is a cavity within it, occurred during the passage of the bullet, because the cavity was found walled off by fibrin in an advanced stage of organization. There was no evidence of any other cavity in the stomach. The extensive gangrene of the peritoneum seems to have been an important factor in the case, though it had never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance, except as showing the track of the bullet. The diseased condition of the heart muscle shows why the pulse was so feeble and why it did not respond to stimulants in the critical time.

The report of the bacteriologist is largely what the doctors call "negative." I. e., it shows rather the absence of germs than the presence of them. He showed several varieties of germs, but such a showing is rather unexpected in such a case. There were present two of the ordinary forms of pyogenic bacteria, and one resembling staphylococcus. As the result of an examination of various tissues and fluids removed, matzinger in very small supplies. Dr. Matzinger concludes that the absence of known pathogenic bacteria, particularly in the gangrenous cavity, warrants the conclusion that bacteria infection was not a factor in the production of the condition found in the autopsy.

A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill of the contents of the bullet and of the contents of the cartridge chambers in the murderer's pistol showed that there was no poisonous material, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

FIVE ENSIGNS FOR SCHLEY

Eight Witnesses Were Examined at the Court of Inquiry Yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF MARBLE

States That He Heard Captain Sigbee Tell Commodore Schley on May 26 That the Spaniards Were Not at Santiago - Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, Chief Surgeon of the Flying Squadron, the Last Witness of the Day.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 17. - The presentation of Admiral Schley's side of the controversy was continued before the court of inquiry today, eight witnesses being examined. Of these five were ensigns and the others were Lieutenants. The first of the day's witnesses was Lieutenant Charles Webster, who had begun his testimony yesterday. He was followed by Lieutenant Commander T. D. Griffin, who had charge of the powder division on the Brooklyn during the fight off Santiago, and he was succeeded by Ensigns G. A. Ables, John Holman, Jr., Fitzsimmons, Major James M. Hand and Philip N. Marble.

The last witness of the day was Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, who was chief surgeon of the flying squadron. While Ensign Holman was being examined Mr. Fitzsimmons was brought into the room to give information as to the American ships in sight at the beginning of the battle off July 3, but Judge Advocate Lemly objected, on the ground that the testimony was intended to prove the absence of the New York, and the interrogatory was withdrawn. Ensign Marble stated that he had heard Captain Sigbee tell Commodore Schley when he came aboard the Brooklyn that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

There has been some inquiry as to Admiral Schley's standing in the navy, since he was placed on the retired list because of disability. It is stated that all questions on this point have been settled by the department having assigned the admiral to "active duty" at the court of inquiry while it is in progress. The action was taken to prevent any suggestion as to the effect the admiral's retirement would have on the action of the court.

THE TESTIMONY.

Washington, Oct. 17. - The first of yesterday's witnesses in the Schley court of inquiry, called for the control of testimony, were Ensigns G. A. Ables, John Holman, Jr., Fitzsimmons, Major James M. Hand and Philip N. Marble.

After Lieutenant Webster had been examined, Lieutenant Commander Griffin, who had charge of the powder division on the Brooklyn during the fight off Santiago, was called. He gave details of the charges against him, saying that the admiral had told him that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, being farther out at sea. He was asked by Mr. Marble:

"Did you ever have a conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3, 1898, in which he mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago?"

"The admiral mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago," he replied. "I mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The judge advocate then informed the witness that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, and that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago. The witness replied that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

TO INSPIRE ENTHUSIASM

The Triennial Gathering of the Episcopal Church of America Has Adjourned.

NEXT MEETING AT BOSTON

Convention Will Be Held in 1904 - It Is Decided to Make Honolulu and Cuba Missionary Districts - The Pastoral Letter - Closing Exercises of the Convention Are Very Impressive.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17. - The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America has adjourned since the next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided. It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts and to create the missionary district of Southern Africa out of the diocese of Natal. The next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided.

Plans of Bombardment.

Mr. Bayne said that he was in a conversation with Commodore Schley during the night before the engagement of May 21. He reported that the admiral had told him that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, being farther out at sea. He was asked by Mr. Marble:

"Did you ever have a conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3, 1898, in which he mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago?"

"The admiral mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago," he replied. "I mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION

The Triennial Gathering of the Episcopal Church of America Has Adjourned.

NEXT MEETING AT BOSTON

Convention Will Be Held in 1904 - It Is Decided to Make Honolulu and Cuba Missionary Districts - The Pastoral Letter - Closing Exercises of the Convention Are Very Impressive.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17. - The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America has adjourned since the next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided. It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts and to create the missionary district of Southern Africa out of the diocese of Natal. The next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided.

Plans of Bombardment.

Mr. Bayne said that he was in a conversation with Commodore Schley during the night before the engagement of May 21. He reported that the admiral had told him that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, being farther out at sea. He was asked by Mr. Marble:

"Did you ever have a conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3, 1898, in which he mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago?"

"The admiral mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago," he replied. "I mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION

The Triennial Gathering of the Episcopal Church of America Has Adjourned.

NEXT MEETING AT BOSTON

Convention Will Be Held in 1904 - It Is Decided to Make Honolulu and Cuba Missionary Districts - The Pastoral Letter - Closing Exercises of the Convention Are Very Impressive.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17. - The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America has adjourned since the next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided. It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts and to create the missionary district of Southern Africa out of the diocese of Natal. The next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the afternoon being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided.

Plans of Bombardment.

Mr. Bayne said that he was in a conversation with Commodore Schley during the night before the engagement of May 21. He reported that the admiral had told him that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, being farther out at sea. He was asked by Mr. Marble:

"Did you ever have a conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3, 1898, in which he mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago?"

"The admiral mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago," he replied. "I mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

When asked whether or not he had any conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, he replied:

"I had a conversation with the admiral on the subject of the Spaniards being at Santiago, but I did not say that they were not at Santiago. I only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago."

The witness then stated that he had heard the admiral say that the Spaniards were not at Santiago, but he did not say that they were not at Santiago. He only mentioned the fact that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD MEETS

Twentieth Annual Gathering at Pittsburg Is Attended by 180 Delegates.

DR. BEEBER MODERATOR

Elected to Succeed Dr. McCarroll, the Retiring Officer - Dr. McLeod, of Scranton, Assists in the Opening Exercises - An Appeal for Funds for the Enlargement of Work in the Home Mission Fields - Resolutions Adopted.

By Exchange Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17. - The twentieth annual meeting of the synod of Pennsylvania opened this morning at 11 o'clock. About 180 of the 200 delegates were present. The session was opened with devotional exercises, led by Moderator J. D. McCarroll, who preached the opening sermon. He wished the new moderator and the synod all success. In his sermon the retiring moderator spoke of the words, "For the expansion of the creative wealth for the manifestation of the Son of God."

Dr. McCarroll was assisted in the opening service by the Rev. Dr. James McLeod, the famous Scranton preacher, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bissel Beeber, of Philadelphia, the candidate for moderator. At the close of the session Dr. McCarroll constituted the synod with prayer and after some announcements the synod took a recess of two hours, and upon meeting in the afternoon the enrollment was made. The interesting event of the day was the election of moderator, which resulted in the unanimous election of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bissel Beeber, pastor of the First church of Norristown. He was nominated in a graceful speech by the Rev. Dr. Matthew Alexander, pastor of the First church of this city. The Rev. Dr. J. M. McCarroll reported the falling off in the receipts last year was owing to the lack of legacies, which had been numerous the preceding year. The total output of money last year was \$20,000 and many churches had contributed liberally. The report closed with the statement that fifteen years ago the synod faced the fact that one-fourth of its churches were too weak to pay their share of the synod's expenses. Last year these churches had regular services and over 150 ministers were regularly employed, and there were more than one thousand converts.

Appeal of Dr. McIntosh.

The Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia, president of the committee of sustentation, made a stirring speech on the condition of life among our forefathers in the state. He told of the terrible immorality. He pleaded for immediate enlargement of the work. The old committee on sustentation was reorganized, and next year in Dr. Beeber's report the number of churches in the synod was given as 180. The resolutions were adopted: That presbyteries exercise special care in the matter of organization of new churches in fields where religious work is needed; that presbyteries also give earnest attention to the matter of the continuation of church organizations that have made no progress for years, so that they may be able to give vigorous testimony of the fields.

FAVORS THE ARMY CALENDAR

But Rev. Dr. Clay Is Not Allowed to Produce Statistics.

At the close of the session Dr. McIntosh reported the falling off in the receipts last year was owing to the lack of legacies, which had been numerous the preceding year. The total output of money last year was \$20,000 and many churches had contributed liberally. The report closed with the statement that fifteen years ago the synod faced the fact that one-fourth of its churches were too weak to pay their share of the synod's expenses. Last year these churches had regular services and over 150 ministers were regularly employed, and there were more than one thousand converts.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

At the close of the session Dr. McIntosh reported the falling off in the receipts last year was owing to the lack of legacies, which had been numerous the preceding year. The total output of money last year was \$20,000 and many churches had contributed liberally. The report closed with the statement that fifteen years ago the synod faced the fact that one-fourth of its churches were too weak to pay their share of the synod's expenses. Last year these churches had regular services and over 150 ministers were regularly employed, and there were more than one thousand converts.

Track-Walker Killed.

A track-walker was killed by a train at the crossing of the Erie and Pennsylvania roads near Scranton, Pa., yesterday. The man was walking across the tracks when the train struck him. He was killed instantly.

Steamship Arrivals.

The steamship "Albatross" arrived from New York at 10 o'clock yesterday. The ship was captained by J. D. Smith and had a crew of 200 men. It was carrying a large cargo of goods.

Jersey Central's Superintendent.

The Jersey Central railroad company has appointed J. D. Smith as its new superintendent. Mr. Smith has been in the service of the company for many years and is well known to the public.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the next few days is as follows: Friday, October 19, cloudy with occasional showers; Saturday, October 20, clear and cool; Sunday, October 21, clear and cool.

Track-Walker Killed.

A track-walker was killed by a train at the crossing of the Erie and Pennsylvania roads near Scranton, Pa., yesterday. The man was walking across the tracks when the train struck him. He was killed instantly.

Steamship Arrivals.

The steamship "Albatross" arrived from New York at 10 o'clock yesterday. The ship was captained by J. D. Smith and had a crew of 200 men. It was carrying a large cargo of goods.

Jersey Central's Superintendent.

The Jersey Central railroad company has appointed J. D. Smith as its new superintendent. Mr. Smith has been in the service of the company for many years and is well known to the public.