THE FOREST REPUBLICAN.

Published every Wednesday by
J. E. WENK.
Office in Smearbaugh & Wenk Building,
ELM STREET, TIONESTA, PA.

Terms, $1.00 A Year, Strictly in Advance.

No subscription received for a shorter period than three months.

Correspondence solicited, but no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Always give your name.

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 24. TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one inch, one week	$ 1 00
One Square, one inch, one month	3 00
One Square, one inch, 3 months	5 00
One Square, one inch, one year	10 00
Two Squares, one year	15 00
Quarter Column, one year	30 00
Half Column, one year	50 00
One Column, one year	100 00

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1899 OCTOBER. 1899

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess.—K. C. Heath.
Councilmen.—Joseph Morgan, J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Jas. D. Davis, Chas. Clark, T. E. Armstrong, H. H. Shoemaker.
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Constable—H. E. Moody.
Collector—F. P. Amsler.
School Directors—G. W. Holeman, L. Agnew, J. E. Wenk, Q. Jamieson, J. C. Scowden, Patrick Joyce.

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Member of Senate—A. M. Neeley.
Assembly—Dr. S. S. Towler.
President Judge—W. M. Lindsey.
Associate Judges—Jos. A. Nash, A. J. McCray.
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Sheriff.—Frank P. Walker.
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District Attorney—S. D. Irwin.
Jury Commissioners—J. B. Carpenter, Geo. D. Shields.
Coroner—Dr. J. W. Morrow.
County Auditors—M. E. Abbott, J. R. Clark, R. J. Flynn.
County Superintendent—E. E. Stitzinger.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.

Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. R. A. Buzza.

Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. F. W. McClelland, Pastor.

Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. V. McAninch officiating.

The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W., Meets every Friday evening in A.O.U.W. Hall, Tionesta.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 420, P. O. S. of A., meets every Saturday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

P. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
and DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Office, cor. of Im and Bridge Streets, Tionesta, Pa.
Also agent for a number of reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

T. F. RITCHEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.
Collections promptly and faithfully attended to.

J. W. MORROW, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon & Dentist.
Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

L. O. BOWMAN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
TIONESTA, PA.
Office in building formerly occupied by Dr. Nason. Call promptly responded to, night or day. Residence opposite Hotel Agnew.

DR. J. C. DUNN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Heath & Killmer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—East side Elm St., 3d dore above jail building.

HOTEL AGNEW,
C. F. WEAVER, Proprietor.
This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
H. W. HORNER, Proprietor.
Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class Livery in connection.

PHIL. EMERT
FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets, Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

J. F. ZAHRINGER,
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER
and Jeweler of 25 years' experience, is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and at reasonable prices. Always guarantees satisfaction. Watches, Jewelry, &c., ordered for parties at the lowest possible figure. Will be found in the building next to Keeley Club Room.

DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

Two Days Demonstration In Honor of Our Admiral.

A Magnificent Naval Parade Followed By a Brilliant Display of Fireworks—A Land Parade Which Surpassed Everything of the Kind Ever Attempted—Presentation of a Flag and Golden Cup.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The two days reception to Admiral Dewey has ended and will go down in history as one of the greatest honors ever bestowed upon one individual. The great naval parade, headed by the powerful warships and composed of over a thousand vessels made the grandest water spectacle ever witnessed. It took over three hours for the war vessels to pass up East river to Riverside park, where they came to anchor and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed by. Probably not less than 3,000,000 people saw this magnificent spectacle from the shores of the river and fully 500,000 more were on board of the various vessels. New York has never witnessed before anything approaching this wonderful remarkable naval dmonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's

DEWEY CUP.

tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic squadron last fall all pale before the gigantic ovation to the sailor who, in a single morning, destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship.

At night the fireworks set off. Never before in its history has this city ever witnesed a greater pyrotechnic and electrical display than that which took place in the harbor and waters surrounding the island of Manhattan. No more picturesque spectacle has ever been presented to so large a concourse, gathered on both shores of the river, as that of the great hulks of the battleships of Dewey's fleet silhouetted against the dark background of the sky and shining resplendently from stem to stern with myriads of incandescent lights, while all around innumerable brilliantly decorated yachts and other river craft honored the nation's hero.

Crowds occupied every point of vantage along the New York shore, from Grant's tomb to Fifty-ninth street.

From the bay the letters on the Brooklyn bridge, "Welcome Dewey," were plainly visible and were one of the features of the celebration.

Admiral Dewey viewed the display from the flagship Olympia for several hours and then retired, being fatigued by the day's events.

Notwithstanding these two great events it was the land parade that capped the climax and was the wonder of modern times. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions of voices. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, militia of 15 states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey with Mayor Van Wyck rode at the head of the procession to the reviewing stand where for nearly five hours they remained and saw the various bodies march by.

Every man, woman and child of those 5,000,000 or more who saw "Dewey ride-by" will cherish that sight as their richest legacy. That mighty pageant itself was as but a pigmy to the people as compared to the one colossal figure of the hero—a figure but five and a half feet high—but mighter to the throngs which lined his path than all those 35,000 men in red and blue, and gold and glitter.

New York has never seen a pageant its equal, a tribute to living or to the memory of the dead, to compare with it. There have been occasions of pomp and ceremony here before this, but Dewey Day, as September 30 will ever be known, is unique. Nothing has ever occurred with which it can be rightly compared.

One of the events of the reception was the presentation to Admiral Dewey by Mayor Van Wyck of New York of the city's golden loving cup. It is a magnificent and artistic piece of work, made by Tiffany and cost $5,000.

Another event was the presentation to Admiral Dewey of the first admiral's flag made for and floated by Admiral Farragut. This was presented to him by a committee from Washington.

DEWEY IN WASHINGTON.

A Great Tribute Paid to the Home-Coming of the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey—for henceforth the national capital is to be his home—was made the occasion for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero. The decorations were elaborate. Pennsylvania avenue was one mass of colored bunting along the entire line of march from the station to the White House and few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their residences. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon; great searchlights threw broad beams of bright light across the blue sky of a clear October evening and the stately Capitol stood revealed in all its queenly beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights. The same device was used effectively in the case of other public buildings within the range of vision of Admiral Dewey and the president as they reviewed the great throng of people from the prow of the White Olympia, projecting from the stand at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, where on stood Dewey, the central figure of the demonstration.

On the facade of the newly completed general postoffice building flamed forth two inscriptions set in electric points, the one reciting the famous message of the president directing Dewey, then thousands of miles away in the Far East, to go forth to destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the famous admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," which marked an epoch in the history of the United States.

Twelve thousand members of civic organizations paraded before him besides tens of thousands of non-organized citizens and in a roar of cannon, rockets and the blaze red fire and the thunderous cheering of the populace, and the war greeting of the head of the nation, Dewey came to the National Capitol to a welcome such as has not been known here hitherto.

The admiral's 'ourney here from New York had been one continuous ovation.

Five Great Crowds In New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Five great crowds has New York seen in days gone by. They have been estimated as follows: 1885, General Grant's funeral, 500,000 persons; 1889, Washington's centennial, 1,000,000; 1892, Columbian parade, 800,000; 1897, Grant day, 1,000,000; 1899, Dewey celebration, 2,500,000.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Orange Free State Artillery at Volksrust, Close to the Natal Border.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Advices from Cape Town say a dispatch received there from Charlestown, Natal, announces that 80 members of the Orange Free State artillery with six guns, have arrived at Volksrust, a point in the Transvaal, close to the Natal border, and that a marquee has been erected by the hospital authorities.

The officials at Charlestown have received a telegram from the colonial secretary in answer to an inquiry, instructing them to remain absolutely still and offer no resistance. No women have been left in Volksrust and the natives are leaving Charlestown. The officials still remain but are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

General Joubert, the vice president of the South African republic, and commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, has arrived at Volksrust and his presence there will probably have a calming effect.

The advices from Johannesburg say no commandeering took place there Saturday. They add that many of the Boers are anxious to leave and that many of the young men are forming corps of civilian police and are acting in conjunction with the merchants' association. The town is quiet. The merchants' committee announces that British subjects under a permit, will be allowed to remain and that consular letters and passports will be accepted if the persons presenting them are of good character.

Portugal's Position.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—El Liberal declares that Spain cannot remain indifferent to the events transpiring in the Transvaal in view of the existence of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty, by the terms of which in the event of Great Britain becoming engaged in a war with another power, Portugal is obliged to mobilize 100,000 men, and allow Great Britain to use her forts and arsenals.

El Liberal follows up this extraordinary assertion with the statement that Portugal will cede Great Britan Lourenzo Marquez, on the north side of Delagoa bay, and Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa, and calls on the government to take discreet measures in the interest of Spain.

Would Not Interfere.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. — Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, received a cablegram relative to affairs in the Transvaal. Consul Pierce said that the cable was of such a nature that he could not make it public, but he was at liberty to say that the president of the Orange Free State had made an ineffectual effort to induce President McKinley to request other powerful nations to act with the United States as arbitrators between England and the Transvaal.

Mr. Pierce said that the warm and close relations between Great Britain and the United States prevented President McKinley moving in so momentous a matter.

ENEMY DRIVET OFF.

Insurgents Attack the American Forces On the Bacoor Road.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The Filipino envoys called on Major General Otis again and discussed matters, with no result. General Alejandrino said afterwards that he had no instructions, except to deliver a letter, which was rejected. He will return to Tarlac at once.

An expedition, composed of an armored flat boat, armed with two three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel and Mindoro escorting it, has gone to Orani, for the purpose of bombarding that place, landing 200 marines and blue jackets and raising the wrecked gunboat Urdaneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards from Orani and the flatboats will enter the river.

The insurgents attacked Imis, on the Bacoor road. The last advices from there were that the Americans had driven off the enemy, with five casualties. The insurgents loss was estimated to be large.

UNDER CONTROL.

Yellow Fever Report From Havana Is Very Satisfactory.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—The yellow fever report for September shows that there were 18 deaths, eight of the victims being Americans and eight Spaniards. The others were one Frenchman and one German. The total number of cases during the month was 54. There are 12 cases now on hand, mostly convalescent.

Surgeon Major Davis says he is well satisfied. It was generally expected that September would be the worst month. He believes that within the next 30 days there will not be more than two or three cases. The weather is cooler and the city is clean.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

The Scotsman Ran Ashore Off the Coast of Belle Isle.

Fifteen of the Passengers, All Women and Children, Were Drowned—Two Hundred and Fifty Survivors on the Baren Rocks For Four Days—Looting and Robbery By the Crew.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Two hundred and fifty scantily clad, baggage bereft men, women and children were on board of the Intercolonial special which steamed into Bonaventure depot. They comprised the greater number of those who sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 14 on board the steamship Scotsman, bound for Montreal, who were wrecked on the shores of the straits of Belle Isle at 2:30 on the morning of the 21st.

It was not only a tale of shipwreck that they had to tell, but one of death, of suffering and pillage. For 15 at least of the Scotman's passengers perished; all suffered cruelly from cold and privation and almost the worst horror of all, the men who were supposed to succor and assist those committed to their care, in the hour of need, turned on the helpless passengers and with loaded guns and revolvers, compelled them to part with the few valuables saved.

Captain Skirmshire and his officers were noble exceptions. The passengers ascribe to them the role of heroes. For the honor of the British merchant marine the crime may not be ascribed to the men engaged in it, but to a gang of wharf rats and hangers-on, picked up in the docks at Liverpool, to replace the usual crew of the Scotsman, which joined the seamans strike on the other side.

All of the passengers who perished were women. This is accounted for by the fact that they were the occupants of the first boat which left the steamer after she struck, and which was swamped before it could get clear of the ship.

The Scotsman sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 14. The passage of the Straits of Belle Isle was a fair one, though the green crew in the stoke hole lessened the speed of the ship, so that when she reached Belle Isle she was about a day's run behind her usual average. Entering the Straits of Belle Isle on Thursday night a dense fog blanketed down on the vessel and made navigation a matter of great caution at all times in the straits a precarious undertaking. The speed of the ship was reduced and she felt her way in. At 2 o'clock there was a shock underneath the keel of the vessel, followed by another and another. The passengers were asleep in their berths, and all were awakened by the shocks.

On deck the thick bank of fog shut out the sight of shore. Passengers ran hither and thither, but Captain Skrimshire and his officers went among them, calming their fears. A superficial examination of the ship told the captain that she would be a total wreck and that she must be abandoned at once.

A port lifeboat was lowered and in this many of the women and children were placed. Hardly was it clear of the ship when it capsized, throwing its occupants into the water. Those who perished were in this boat. Some were saved, for the ship had listed to port and several ladies were washed back on to the deck. One lady clung to a rope for two hours before being rescued. The skin was torn from her hands.

Meanwhile disgraceful scenes were being enacted on board. Hardly had the vesel struck before men from the stoke hole rushed to the cabins, and, slitting open valises and bags, with their knives, took all the valuables they could lay hands on. Several of them fired shotguns and tried to force men to leave the cabins.

It is said that some of the steerage passengers joined the firemen in looting the baggage of the first class passengers. In more than one instance rings were torn from the fingers of fainting and dying women. Captain Skrimshire and his officers, busy in caring for the saftey of the passengers, had no time to interfere with the vandals.

Many of the passengers suffered from the exposure. After much difficulty some overcoats and shawls were secured for the women, nearly everyone of whom had left the ship in their night clothes.

The passengers were obliged to climb up a rocky cliff nearly 300 feet high, before they could find a place large enough to rest. Here they stayed on the bare rock for four days and nights. The first night they had absolutely no shelter, but on Saturday the captain sent up some tarpaulins and blankets. These were very acceptable, as it had rained hard all night and was most bitterly cold.

A number of the passengers attempted to reach the lighthouse, which was eight miles away, as the crow flies. To do this it was necessary to climb about 1,200 feet higher before a practicable path could be reached, and there the difficulties had only begun. The path is rocky and uneven and is crossed by hugh cliffs and gullies which were very deep. Altogether the distance by land must have been over 16 miles, and one gentleman took 11 hours to reach it, and only rested half an hour on the way.

It was not until the 26th that the Montfort came along and was signalled by the Belle Isle lighthouse. A number of the Scotsman's passengers had walked there from the wreck, eight miles, as the crow flies, but nearly 10 by the road. After bringing these people on board the ship, she proceeded to where the Scotsman lay. The weather was bright and clear. As soon as practicable the boats were launched and the work began.

Mazet Meeting Postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Owing to the general suspension of business on Friday and Saturday, which has made it impossible for the Mazet committee to prepare necessary material, that body has decided not to meet until Thursday, Oct. 5

Damage Claims Against the State.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Claims aggregating nearly $3,000 were filed against the state by land and property owners of Madison and Wayne counties for damages caused by improvements to the Erie canal.

DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

Bessemer Association Has Sold Its Product Up to Next April.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The demand for all grades of pig iron seems to increase as the season advances, and the total output for the coming year is rapidly being bought up. The American Manufacturer, in its 1 st issue, states that the Bessemer Pig Iron association has sold all its product up to April, and is taking orders for delivery only between April and October of next year. This means not less than $25 will be demanded for Bessemer pig iron for the last quarter of 1900.

Northern foundry irons advanced 50 cents per ton during the past week, and Southern irons of the same class are $1 per ton higher. There is a scarcity of charcoal iron, because so many furnaces making that grade were changed to foundry iron when the demand for charcoal diminished, and the demand for charcoal pig cannot be met this year.

Bessemer steel is still advancing and sales of $40.50 were made during the past week. Sheet iron prices are still on the up grade, and for anything like quick delivery mills are making their own figures.

Consumers of plates readily offer figures above the market quotations and the entire situation seems to indicate that iron and steel prices will go higher before they take anything like a drop.

SOLDIERS REUNION.

The Sixth Pennsylvania to Meet In Pittsburg Oct. 12.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29. — Arrangements for the reunion of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy artillery on Oct. 12, during the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, are being rapidly completed. Through the courtesy of Manager Fitzpatrick Oct. 12 has been designated as the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy artillery day at the exposition. Headquarters will be established in Armory hall, 510 Wylie avenue, where lunch will be served the members and their ladies.

The business meeting will be held in Hays Post hall, 238 Fourth avenue, at 10 a. m. When through the regiment will march to the court house, where a picture will be taken. After that lunch will be served at 510 Wylie avenue. At 2 p. m. a campfire will be held in the chapel of the Pittsburg academy, Ross and Diamond streets.

Women accompanying comrades will be looked after by a committee from the ladies of the G. A. R. A trip to Highland park and a visit to the zoo will be one of the features. The association will meet Saturday night at Municipal hall to further the arrangements.

PLEADS IGNORANCE.

Ohio Coal Miners' Trouble Not Understood In Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—Regarding the suit that has been filed in Columbus, O., against the New Pittsburg Coal company, an Ohio corporation, for alleged violation of the law requiring operators to pay for coal as it comes from the mine without screening, Edward Johnson of Columbus, a stockholder in the company, who is in the city, says that he has no knowledge of the case. He is also the head of the Johnson Coal company, which has large interests in the Pittsburg district, and maintains an office in the Park building.

He says that the miners employed by the New Pittsburg Coal company are working under an agreement which is satisfactory to them. The telegram announcing the suit caused considerable stir here, as it was at first thought that the newly formed railroad coal combine was the company referred to.

Price of Anthracite Coal Advanced.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30. — The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company announced a general advance in the list prices of anthracite coal, to take effect Oct. 1. The tidewater rates have uniformly advanced 25 cents per ton, and the rates for line and city trade have been increased 10 cents per ton on broken coal and 25 cents on egg, stove and chestnut. There has been no change in the prices of pea and buckwheat coal.

Young Good Still Missing.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—No trace of Lee Good, charged with the robbery of $20,000 worth of negotiable bonds and other securities and $250 in cash from Abram Beck's store in Ludwick on Saturday night, has been found. The valuable papers and part of the money were owned by patrons of Mr. Beck, who gave it to him for safekeeping. Officers are in quest of the missing young man.

Bride of a Week Drops Dead.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 3.—A bride of a week Mrs. Annie Eitley dropped dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Delozier, at Juniata, a suburb of this city. She was writing a letter to a friend, telling about her marriage, when she fell from the chair dead, the result of heart failure. She was aged 23 years and quite popular in social circles.

Working on Consolidation.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The board of directors of the National Glass company held a short session in the rooms of the Association of Flint and Lime Glass manufacturers. A number of the members were not present, and it was stated that the board was still working on the consolidation of the tableware factories.

Killed By a Gun Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Guiseppi Righetto, an Italian, ... of age, died at the West Penn ... from injuries received by the ... on of a gun he was handling. The young man lived at Turtle Creek and while handling the gun a few days ago it exploded and blew off his hand. Blood poisoning set in and caused his death.

Car Foundry Burned.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3. — The American Car and Foundry company and the Berwind company store were totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $40,000; partially insured.

Death of Henry McKinney.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Captain Henry McKinney, aged 77, one of the most widely known hotel proprietors in the United States died suddenly here of heart disease.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Paddings and Only the Facts Given In as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

Walter Finch, a night engineer in the electric light station at Catskill, N. Y., was caught in the machinery and instantly killed.

Rev. Daniel O'Connell, pastor of the Roman Catholic church at Cooperstown, N.Y., and widely known throughout the northern part of the state, died at Hudson.

Edward Gordon, a well known farmer residing near Schenectady, N. Y., was in his barn when the structure was struck by lightning and set on fire. Gordon was overcome by the shock, and before aid could reach him he was burned to death.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Beach House at Quogue, L. I., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000. All the guests escaped.

Five hundred tailors in Toronto are on a strike for an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

Great Britain has purchased 3,000 draught and pack mules in the vicinity of New Orleans and a ship has been chartered to cary them to South Africa, starting early in October.

Richard Cafrey, a prominent Lehigh Valley railroad official, died at his home in Bethlehem, Pa., aged 63 years.

General Henry M. Heath, the Confederate chieftain, died at his home in Washington of Bright's disease.

The body of a woman supposed to be Mrs. Jennie Perkins of Palmyra, N. Y., was found floating in the canal at Rochester.

George Guernee, a wealthy citizen of Nyack, N. Y., died while seated at his desk, no one being in the room at the time. He was 63 years old.

Leonard B. Imboden, president of the Planters' bank of Kansas City, Mo., was found guilty of forging a draft for $15,000 and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

A telegram from Johannesburg says an American named Blake is raising an American corps of 500 men for the Boers.

Two people were killed and several others injured by the collision of a freight train and a trolley car in Brooklyn.

Amos L. Allen former private secretary to ex-Speaker Reed, was nominated by the Republicans of the First Maine district for congress to succeed the late speaker.

The Greek government has been informed that the earthquake around Smyrnia on Sept. 20 killed 1,000 persons, injured 800 and demolished 2,000 homes, including two villages.

The hurricane that swept over India killed fully 500 people and done a vast amount of damage to property.

By the collapse of a building in Cologne 10 persons were crushed to death.

Sam Johnson, a young colored man, was sentenced to death at Oakland, Md., for felonious assault upon a little girl living near Hagerstown.

Louis A. Van Tassel, late a sergeant of the First volunteer engineers, died at Newburg, N. Y., from a disease contracted in Porto Rico. He served 10 years in the regular army.

Two hundred and fifty girls had a narrow escape from a burning building in Chicago.

Eighteen families were rendered homeless by a fire in a flat house in Buffalo.

St. Peter's Lutheran Evangelical church at Barron Hills, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. It was built in 1761 and was once Lafayette's headquarters during the revolution.

Joseph Rudd, aged 55 years, of Rochester, was run down and instantly killed while walking on a railroad.

The coroner at Dunkirk, N. Y., acquitted Cassius Wilson on the charge of killing his brother Laverne on the ground of self-defense.

The Democrats of the First Maine district nominated Luther F. McKinney for congress to succeed the late Speaker Reed.

Joseph Constant, aged 6 years, was run over by a wagon in Rochester and so badly injured that he died within two hours.

Max Hilfman, aged 12 years, of Rochester, was instantly killed while trying to steal a ride on a freight train.

The North Atlantic squadron has left New York harbor and gone to Hampton Roads, where Admiral Farquhar will assume command, relieving Admiral Sampson.

A fire at West Norfolk destroyed 60 dwellings, a sawmill and two stores. The dwellings were occupied by about 120 negro families, employed in the mills.

Fire in the freight depot of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) railroad at Cincinnati, destroyed railroad property estimated to have been worth between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

Will E. Yates, a brakeman of Huntington, W. Va., employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was killed while shifting cars at St. Albans, West Virginia.

John Grouix, an 18-years-old aeronaut, fell 100 feet from his balloon in Chicago and was terribly injured, although still alive.

Vandals have already begun the destruction of the beautiful Dewey memorial arch in New York city.

Burglars broke into the postoffice at Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y., and blew open the safe. They secured $150 in stamps and $75 in cash and made good their escape.

William Bovee, aged 60 years, residing near Amsterdam, N. Y., was thrown from a wagon in that city and instantly killed.

Ex-Mayor Stewart of Hamilton, Ont., who went into the Alaskan gold fields, died from scurvy at Fort McPherson.

The Illinois Cereal company's plant in Bloomington, Ills., caught fire and five large buildings were destroyed. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $150,000. The fire started from a dust explosion.

DISASTER IN INDIA.

The Story of the Destruction of the Ida Villa Told By Miss Stahl.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.—The story of the destruction of the Ida Villa branch of the Calcutta girls' school, supported by the American Methodists, is related by Miss Stahl, who saved many of the children. A landslide compelled the occupants to leave the buildings and Miss Stahl guiding the children commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the Mall road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking and the children were terrified. The blackness of the night, falling boulders, the crashing of trees and fears of the earthquake finally compelled the party to return to the Ida Villa. Even then Miss Stahl had a struggle with the children who, fearing the collapse of the house, sought to fly into the night.

Misses Reid and Soundry finally made another attempt and escaped with the children. They were, however, overwhelmed by a landslide. The teachers escaped but many of the children perished.

In the meantime the Ida Villa had been also destroyed. Will Burlee, the sole survivor, says that when it was seen that escape was impossible, a sister made them all kneel in prayer and while kneeling, the house was swept away.

It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors alone is about $5,000,000.

Queen Victoria on hearing of the disaster telegraphed her profound sympathy to the bereaved families.

SET HERSELF ON FIRE.

A Deserted Wife Seeks Death In a Very Unusual Manner.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Albert Bright of the town of Fairland, attempted suicide in an unusual manner. Deserted by her husband, she became temporarily insane. Entering her father's store she saturated her hair and garments with coal oil and then applied a match. After this she ran into the street enveloped in flames. When overtaken and almost smothered with blankets she was unconscious and horribly burned and cannot survive.

Mrs. Bright is the daughter of Postmaster Plymate of Fairland and was the prettiest and most popular girl in that locality. After the birth of her baby a short time ago, her husband ceased to love her and went away, leaving a note saying he was dissatisfied with his life and that he intended going to the Philippines.

MARKET REPORT

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Money on call, 6@35 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.
Sterling exchange. Actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand, and $4.80¾@4.81 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.82@4.86½.
Commercial bills, $4.80½.
Silver certificates, 59@59½c.
Bar silver, 58½c.
Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; winter straights, $3.35@3.45; winter extras, $2.45@2.90; winter low grades, $2.25@2.40. Minnesota patents, $3.95@4.15; Minnesota bakers', $3.00@3.15.
RYE-FLOUR—$3.20@3.65.
RYE—No. 2 western, 65½c. f.o.b. afloat State rye, 61c, c.i.f. New York car lots.
BARLEY—Malting, 46@54c, delivered; New York feeding, 41@43c, f.o.b. afloat.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.50@2.65.
CORNMEAL—Yellow western, 77@78c; city, 78@79c; brandywine, $2.20@2.30.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 78¾c. f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 82½c, f.o.b. afloat. Options: No. 2 red Dec. 79c; May, 82c.
CORN—No. 2, 40¾c, f.o.b. afloat. Options: Dec. 37⅝c; May, 37¼c.
OATS—No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed western, 28½@30c; track white, 30@35c.
HAY—Shipping, 50@60c; good to choice, 65@80c.
PORK—Family, $11.50@12.00.
BUTTER—Western creamery, 17@23c; factory, 13½@15½c; Elgins, 24c; imitation creamery, 15@18c; state dairy, 15@21c; creamery, 17@23c.
CHEESE—Large, white, 11¼c; small, do, 11¾c; large, colored, 11½c; small, do, 11¾c; light, skims, 7@8c; part skims, 6@7c; full skims, 5@6c.
EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 20½@21c; western, 14@18c.

Buffalo Provision Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 northern, 78½c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 73c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 38½c; No. 3 yellow, 38¼c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 2 mixed, 26½c.
RYE—No. 2, 65c.
FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent per bbl., $4.25@4.50; low grades, $2.00@2.50; winter, best family, $3.75@4.00; graham, $3.50@3.75.
BUTTER—State and creamery, 23½@24c; western, do, 22@23c.
CHEESE—Fancy, full cream, 11¾@12c; choice, do, 10½@11c; light skims, 9@9c; skims, 7@8c.
EGS—State, 18@19c; Western, 17@17½c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, $5.65@5.75; good, do, $5.40@5.55; choice, heavy, butchers, $4.90@4.25; light, handy do, $3.40@4.00; cows and heifers, extra, $3.40@4.00; calves, heavy fed, $3.75@4.25; veals, $6.00@7.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra, wethers, $4.60@4.70; fair to choice sheep, $4.25@4.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.10; choice to extra spring lambs, $5.40@5.80; common to fair, $4.90@5.15.
HOGS—Heavy, $4.85@4.90; medium and mixed, $4.80@4.85; Yorkers, $4.90@4.95; pigs, $4.80@4.90.

Buffalo Hay Market.

No. 1 timothy, per ton, $14.50@15.00; No. 2 do, $14.00@14.50; baled hay, $13@14; baled straw, $7.00@8.00; bundled rye, $12@13.

Utica Cheese Market.

UTICA, Oct. 2.

CHEESE—Sales at this market today were: 2,900 boxes large, colored, at 11¼c; 1,430 boxes do at 11½c; 380 boxes large, white at 11¼c; 180 boxes do at 11¾c; 260 boxes do, at 11¾c; 1,081 boxes small, colored at 11¼c; 210 boxes do at 11¾c; 920 boxes small, white at 11¼c; 85 boxes do at 11¾c; 290 boxes do at 11¾c.
BUTTER—Sales were: 40 packages at 22¼c; 12 at 22½c; 27 at 23c; 14. at 23½c, and 17 cases of prints at 25c.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 3.

CHEESE—Following sales were made: 176 boxes large at 11c; 325 boxes at 11¼c; 165 boxes large at private terms; 120 boxes small, white at 10¾c; 2,650 boxes small, white and colored at 11¼c.
BUTTER—A few packages of dairy sold at 21@22c.