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Regular Terms of Court. Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May.

Church and Sabbath School. Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.

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. C. C. Rumberger.

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CONFESSED CRIME.

STEBENVILLE BOY COMMITTED EXPRESS CAR MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Ferrell's Wedding Day Approached and He Had No Employment—His Victim Befriending Him When Murdered—Arrested at His Sweetheart's Home. Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Charles R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express company, was arrested in this city and confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express company on the Pennsylvania eastbound train which arrived in this city at midnight Friday. One thousand dollars of the money which he had stolen was recovered.

Ferrell was to have been married Thursday next to Miss Lillian Costlow, daughter of Patrick Costlow, an engineer on the Pennsylvania lines. He had been discharged from the employ of the Adams Express company about three months ago, and had not been able to secure employment. He confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money, of which he felt in great need on account of his approaching marriage. The money recovered had been given to Miss Costlow to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings. He was at the home of his affianced and in her company when placed under arrest.

Ferrell is but 22 years old, and has a splendid physique, being 6 feet in height, with dark hair and an attractive face. When the officers took him into custody he assumed a nonchalant demeanor, but when he found that he could no longer deceive the officers he made a full confession. After his statement had been taken by Chief of Police Tyler and he was led to a cell in the police station he was in a state of nervous collapse and orders were given that he be watched closely to prevent him from doing himself bodily harm. In his confession he said that he had become desperate because of his inability to secure employment and a realization of the fact that he must have money to defray the expenses of his approaching marriage. The murder had been carefully planned, and it included the murder of Express Messenger Lane. He had no accomplices and no confidants. He knew Lane well. In fact they were friends, and he relied upon Lane's confidence to help him execute the crime. He knew that considerable money was always carried by the messenger on Pennsylvania train No. 8 between St. Louis and Columbus, and that he was certain to secure a large sum if he robbed the way safe on that train. Having provided himself with a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, .38 caliber, he went to Urbana Friday morning and waited for No. 8. When the train arrived there Ferrell went at once to the express car and told Lane that he was out of money and asked permission to ride to Columbus with him. Lane consented, never for a moment suspecting the treachery of his pretended friend. For a short time after the train left Urbana they chatted pleasantly. Lane sat in a chair in the end of the car with his back slightly turned.

When Ferrell had finally nerved himself for the crime he drew his revolver and stepped up behind Lane, unobserved and fired three shots in rapid succession into the messenger's back. Lane rolled off the chair on the floor on his face, and Ferrell quickly fired the remaining shots at the prostrate body. Lane was unconscious, but Ferrell, fearing that the wounds already inflicted would not cause death, took Lane's revolver and fired two more bullets from it into the body. Ferrell then took the keys to the way safe from the pocket of the dead messenger, opened the safe, and hid Lane's revolver inside where he could reach it easily in case he was detected and needed it to defend himself. After he had taken out all the sacks containing the money packages, money orders and way bills, he placed them in a small satchel and waited until the car arrived at Plain City, where he slipped off the train. He walked about for a few minutes to regain composure, and then inquired for the hotel, which he found after a short time, a belated citizen directing him to the place. He secured a room and retired for the night without registering, a fact of which the landlord took no notice at the time, as he was half asleep. Once in his room, Ferrell proceeded to go through the packages and take out all the cash. The remainder he tied up in a bundle.

The question of how to get rid of the debris of his plunder and his revolver then confronted him. It was an easy matter to dispose of the latter. Lifting up the mattress of the bed he placed the revolver in a secure place in the springs. I was not so easy to dispose of the bundle of express sacks and envelopes. After thinking over the matter he concluded he could get rid of the bundle best by expressing it to a fictitious address in some distant city, knowing that it would remain there for a year at least before it would be opened if it was not intercepted. Ferrell wandered down to the railroad station and sat there for a time reading a book. Then he expressed the package, which he addressed to C. W. Caylor, Lockport, N. Y. When he arrived in the city he went at once to his boarding place on the North Side of the city and changed his clothes. Ferrell was much disturbed by the talk about the murder and robbery, which he heard upon every side, but he kept up his nerve. During the day he paid a number of bills that he owed out of the money which he had stolen and bought some clothes and other things which he needed. Saturday night he went to see Miss Costlow and arranged to call again Sunday afternoon.

It was at Plain City last Saturday night that City Detectives O'Neil and Dundon obtained the clue that led to Ferrell's arrest. They had been at the hotel there at daylight while Ferrell was sleeping in an upper room and asked the proprietor if any strangers had registered or had been seen about the hotel. The proprietor said that he did not remember having seen any strangers. Later in the afternoon the detectives again asked the proprietor if he had seen any strangers about and he remembered then that a man who had forgot to register had stayed at the house over night and had gone away on the early morning train to Columbus. The detectives at once searched the room and were rewarded, by finding Lane's revolver where Ferrell had secreted it. They also found several waybills that had been overlooked by Ferrell in his hurry and excitement while making up the express package. The hotel keeper was able to give only an imperfect description of the strange guest, because, as he said, he was too sleepy at the time to take any particular notice of him. After learning of the express package the detectives at once telephoned to Columbus and had it intercepted. The package was opened and the stolen sacks containing the money orders, checks and other things which Ferrell desired to get rid of were found.

Chief of Detectives Kelley and Detectives O'Neil and Dundon then set to work to run down the mysterious stranger whom they had become convinced was an employe of the Adams Express company. Suspicion soon rested on Ferrell and information secured in regard to his recent movements was considered sufficient to warrant his arrest. The detectives first went to his boarding house and were informed that he was probably at the home of his sweetheart on the East Side. They at once went to the Costlow residence, where they found Ferrell. It was a trying duty for the detectives when they were ushered into the room where Ferrell sat conversing with the young lady. Ferrell appeared annoyed at the intrusion. The detectives did not broach the subject of the train robbery, but told him that he was suspected of a burglary and that they wished him to accompany them to the police station, where the chief of police wanted to interview him. Thinking that perhaps the detectives were on the wrong scent, Ferrell nerved himself and said with apparent composure: "I guess there must be some mistake." He excused himself to the young lady and accompanied the detectives to the city prison. On the way to the station the detectives told Ferrell what he was wanted for and what they knew, and he reluctantly admitted that he had committed the crime. At the police station a written confession was taken by the chief of police. Ferrell tried to keep his nerve, but he could not stand the ordeal much longer. He did not tell a connected story. Most of the facts were brought out by questions, which he seemed to answer reluctantly. Several times he broke down and he was finally led to a cell, where he was in a state of collapse. He then seemed to fully realize for the first time the awful nature of his crime and the fact that he will, in all probability, atone for it with his own life. As soon as it was learned that Ferrell had given the money to his sweetheart Inspector Barron went to the house and secured it. The young lady was utterly prostrated by the disclosures. She had not suspected Ferrell of wrongdoing, and the news was a terrible shock to her and her parents, who had regarded Ferrell as a model young man. The young lady had never doubted his story that the money which he placed in her keeping had been earned and saved by him, as he stated.

Ferrell's home is in Steubenville, O. His father is said to be a bridge carpenter and a highly-respected citizen of that place. Ferrell worked for the Adams Express company at Steubenville, coming to Columbus a year and four months ago when he was given a run as messenger between Columbus and Pittsburgh. He was discharged about three months ago after three complaints had been made against him on account of broken packages. Ferrell was not able to give a very satisfactory explanation in any instance, and after the last complaint he was discharged from the service. The express company does not charge Ferrell with crookedness in any of these cases, but say that he did not believe that all the cash taken by Ferrell, except about \$150 which he had spent, has been recovered. The amount in the hands of the police is \$10,000. A bundle of money orders which Ferrell says he threw into a vault have not been recovered. It has been determined by Ferrell's confession that the murder and robbery were committed in Union county and that he will have to be tried there. He states that he shot Lane just after the train left Milford Center and the robbery must have been committed in Union county, also as he left the train at Plain City, which is almost on the line between Union and Franklin counties.

Later Ferrell recovered his composure after eating a hearty supper and smoking a cigar.

REBEL COMMAND SURRENDERED. Colonel Grass Turned Over a Force to Colonel Freeman in Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department received the following dispatch containing cheering news from General MacArthur at Manila: "Manila, P. I., Aug. 12.—Colonel Grass, August 12, in vicinity of Tanguay, surrendered command to Colonel Freeman, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, consisting of one major, six captains, six lieutenants, 160 men, 160 rifles and 80 bolts. "MacArthur."

NEAR TO PEKIN.

CHAFFE REPORTED FORCE 33 MILES AWAY THURSDAY.

At the Apparent Rate of March the Allies May Have Been About Nine Miles From the Chinese Capital on Monday—Washington Officials Pleased. Washington, Aug. 14.—The American commander in chief in a dispatch of just three words, received at the war department, sent a thrill of exultation and expectancy throughout official quarters by announcing his arrival at Ho Si Wu, about 23 miles from Pekin, last Thursday. The last heard from him before this was at Yanstun, which had been captured after a hard fight, and word of his movements since then had been eagerly awaited. Thursday he was 18 miles beyond Yanstun. Lang Fang, the place where the ill-fated Seymour expedition met its fate and turned back, had been left behind.

The battle of Yanstun was fought on the 6th, and the advance to Ho Si Wu was accomplished on the 8th—a march of 18 miles in three days. This was four days ago, and at the same rate of progress Chaffee is even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Pekin. It was a consummation of the war department had awaited calmly, and stirring as the news was that the American force was now nearing the gates of the imperial city, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin evinced no surprise, as it accorded with calculations, although the advance had been more rapid than was expected.

The dispatch from Chaffee, conveying so much in a few words, is as follows: "The force arrived Ho Si Wu yesterday, Chaffee." The news of the advance soon spread throughout official quarters. In the enthusiasm of the moment a report got about that this was the day for the actual arrival in Pekin. But the war department had not a word of the advance beyond Ho Si Wu. It was deemed hardly likely that the march to Pekin could have been made since last Tuesday. At the rate of progress, Ho Si Wu, about 24 miles would have been covered in the last four days, and up to Monday this would still leave the intencional forces nine miles from Pekin. Viewed from any standpoint, the advance to Ho Si Wu was of the utmost importance, not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was open to Chefoo, that the expected opposition from Chinese forces had not been sufficient to prevent steady forward movement and in to influence it would exert on the Chinese government.

As it had taken about five days for General Chaffee to report the advance to Ho Si Wu it is evident that wire-communication is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, and the safe arrival of the message at least shows that a certain measure of communication is open.

MINISTERS WERE SAFE AS LATE AS AUGUST 5.

Messages Received From Sir Robert Hart and the Italian Minister in Pekin.

Rome, Aug. 13.—The Italian foreign office received a dispatch from the Italian minister in Pekin, Marquis Salvaligo Ruzzi, dated August 5, containing the following: "Shots exchanged between the defenders of the legation and the Chinese. One killed and two wounded. We have no news of the allies since July 30. We hope they will not delay advance to Pekin."

London, Aug. 13.—The sooner we can get out of this the better, for it is inconvenient for the Chinese government and unsafe for ourselves. This is a message received last evening from Sir Robert Hart, dated Pekin, August 5, and sent in cipher to the Chinese maritime officials in London. "7,000 MASSACRED. Report of Wholesale Murdering of Christians at Pooting, East of Pekin. Paris, Aug. 13.—The Patrie published the following: "The procurer general of the congregation of the Lazarists, Mgr. Bettendorff informs us that he has just been advised by M. Delessac that, according to a dispatch from the French consul general at Shanghai, received July 11, 7,000 Christians have been massacred at Pooting, east of Pekin. No other details are at hand. If such startling news has been received by the foreign office it has kept secret, as the usual news channels have not been acquainted with any such news."

HAVE NOT BOER MILLIONS.

A Denial of Big Contribution to Democratic Campaign Fund.

New York, Aug. 14.—Touching a dispatch from Pretoria and printed in London, under date of August 10, in which it was stated that President Kruger is contributing between \$2,500,000 and \$3,750,000 to the election of Wm. J. Bryan and also that Webster Davis had received \$125,000 from the same source as a contribution for the Democratic campaign fund, Charles D. Pierce, consul general and treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and P. Lauter Wessels, special commissioner of the South African republic of this city, gave out a denial of both statements, adding to the denial the following: "The officers have other and better use for their funds. England is in desperate straits for the sinews of war when she will resort to such despicable means to influence the American people against the Boer cause, when fully 95 per cent of the citizens are in our favor."

A HELP TO BUSINESS.

Dun's Review Says Progress Has Been Toward a More Stable Position.

New York, Aug. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part: "Progress has been made toward a more stable position of business with a few more heavy contracts to hold the ground already gained; but for a proper interpretation of the week's results one must look beyond Wall Street operations where, more than in any other quarter the vacation season is leaving its impress of inactivity. Speculation is cautious but investment holdings are being increased rather than diminished, and operators cannot see their hesitation on the ground of politics is echoed any more in general business circles than two months ago."

London sales of 40,000 shares of stocks and some bonds and American purchases of the new foreign loan exceed the purchases of the new foreign loan except for foreign commerce returns, which slow for New York alone for the week an excess of exports over imports of more than \$5,000,000. Exports for the week of \$12,763,719 were more than double those for the same period of 1899 and for the year the gain is over \$25,000,000, while imports gain only \$20,000,000. The money market is untroubled by financing of the foreign loan, though the volume of new commercial loans is well sustained. Wheat advanced about 1c, helped by poor foreign crop reports. Corn gained nearly 2c, with the aid of dry weather reports, and is 8c above the price at this time last year. In woolen goods orderers are not up to expectations, and some serges sell lower. Manufacturers show more interest in the wool market, taking fair quantities and seeking fewer concessions. The tone is firmer, though prices are unchanged.

Although the conference at Chicago recently failed to reduce the output of pig iron, individuals have acted independently, and on August 1 only 240 furnaces were in blast, with a weekly capacity of 244,426 tons, according to The Iron Age. This compares with a production of 283,413 July 1, by 284 furnaces, and 267,572 a year ago by 187 plants. Present figures are the lowest since March, 1899, when the capacity was 228,195 tons. Furnace stocks are 504,341 tons, against 421,038 July 1. Reduction of capacity is larger in proportion than the recent accumulation of stocks. A smaller output of pig will steadily increasing exports and moderate activity in structural and finished material, promises to put it on a more satisfactory basis. Prices have steadied on the lower level in most directions, but in some products the struggle is still on between buyers and sellers. A serious feature is the wage controversy which extends over a wide territory. Production of coke decreases in proportion to the smaller output of iron.

Failures for the week, 177 in the United States, against 136 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 29 last year. THE MARKETS. Pittsburgh, Aug. 13. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 79 7/16. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 49 3/4. OATS—No. 1 white, 39 3/4. BUTTER—Elm, prime, 2 1/2. EGGS—Fresh, 14 1/2. CHICKENS—Full grown Old, 1 1/2. POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 25 1/2. CATTLE—Receipts 125 cars on sale; market active on export and good dry-fed butcher cattle; extra cattle 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. SHEEP—Supply 30 loads; market slow; prices 50c lower on lambs and 2c lower on sheep. WHEAT—Market steady; No. 2 red, 81 3/8. NEW YORK. WHEAT—Market steady; No. 2 red, 81 3/8. BUTTER—Elm, prime, 2 1/2. EGGS—Fresh, 14 1/2. CHICKENS—Full grown Old, 1 1/2. POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 25 1/2. CATTLE—Receipts 125 cars on sale; market active on export and good dry-fed butcher cattle; extra cattle 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. SHEEP—Supply 30 loads; market slow; prices 50c lower on lambs and 2c lower on sheep.

EVENTS OF A WEEK.

NEWS OF THE WORLD BRIEFLY NARRATED.

The War In the Philippines, China, Trieste Happenings, Foreign, Business and Other Events Balled Down For the Reader in a Hurry. NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES. General MacArthur reported from Manila that Colonel Grass, with 13 officers and 169 men, had surrendered to Colonel Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, near Tanguay.

HAPPENED IN WASHINGTON. The following dispatch was received from General Chaffee: "Another message was received from Minister Conger, of no date, reporting all of the U. S. legation well. The Chinese government insisted on the ministers leaving Pekin, but they refused, as he said it would mean certain death."

A dispatch from General Chaffee stated that on Thursday he had reached a town about 33 miles from Pekin. Great Britain, the United States and Japan have now approved the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander in chief of the allied forces in China, the United States and Japan unreservedly and Great Britain conditionally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment. This condition has practically been fulfilled.

A reply was sent to Minister Conger by the state department to the last message received from him. It advises him of the approach of the relief column and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The dispatch was sent direct to Minister Conger at Pekin and a duplicate of it to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. Conger was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Minister Conger. Government officials again fear for the safety of the ministers in Pekin.

A dispatch was sent to China, which was said to contain a demand on that government. China went to the United States government a copy of an edict appointing Li Hung Chang to mediate for peace. The reply of the United States government, while expressing satisfaction at this pacific step, stated that it is evident that "there can be no negotiation between China and the powers" so long as the ministers and legations are restrained and in danger. Then follows a specific statement of what the United States expects as a condition precedent to a cessation of hostilities, viz., that a body of the relief force be permitted to enter Pekin unimpeded and escort the ministers back to Tsin Tsin.

Acting Secretary Adee made public the following statement: "The department of state makes public the following imperial decree appointing Viceroy Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to propose a cessation of hostile demonstrations and negotiate with the powers, a copy of which was delivered by Mr. Wu to the acting secretary of state this (Sunday) morning at 10:30 o'clock. "An imperial decree forwarded by the privy council at Pekin, under date of the 14th day of the 7th moon, August 8, to Governor Yuan at Tsin Nan, Shantung, who transmitted it on the 17th day of the same moon (August 11) to the viceroy at Shanghai, by whom it was retransmitted to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day (August 11). "The imperial edict, as transmitted by the privy council, is as follows: "In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of foreign nations, and also some want of proper management on the part of some local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and causes a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world. We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our envoy plenipotentiary, with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the governments of the several powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations pending negotiations, which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this! "The above is respectfully copied for transmission to your excellency to be communicated to the secretary of state for his excellency's information."

This matter, with the details of Minister Wu's call at the state department, was transmitted to the president. The reply of the United States was as follows: "Touching the imperial edict of August 8, appointing Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations on the part of China with the powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, on the 12th of August, 1900. "The government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries. "It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the powers so long as the ministers of the powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement to accomplish a peaceable deliverance."

NEWS OF FOREIGN LANDS. It was reported that General Count von Waldersee, of Germany, had been appointed commander in chief of the allied forces. At a meeting of the United Labor League, Philadelphia, it was announced that, beginning September 1, machinists will work nine hours per day at a uniform wage rate of 28 cents per hour. Riverside coal and coke company, of Nicholson township, Fayette county, Pa., capital \$50,000, incorporated at Harrisburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peter Winters, lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted upon him in his home near Phillipsburg, N. J., by a burglar. Charles A. Towne declined the Populist nomination for vice president. The Dowie church elders were twice refused permission to light from trains, by a mob, at Man-field, O. Bryan and Stevenson were formally notified at a meeting in Indianapolis of their nominations.

RECORD OF CRIMES.

Union Pacific eastbound passenger train No. 4 was held up by two men several miles west of Hugo, Cal. Some passengers in the Pullman sleepers were robbed of their money and valuables. An old man named Fay, a resident of California, fired a shot at one of the robbers, but missed. A shot from the robbers killed him.

A passenger train on the Lehigh & New England railroad, on a crossing three miles from Stratton, Pa., crashed into an omnibus containing 25 persons, 15 of whom were instantly killed and 11, several of whom will die, injured. The dead were: Eli Remaley, aged 70, of Stratton. Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, his wife, aged 65 years. Mrs. James Kern, their daughter, aged 32. Samuel Mummy, aged 60, of Walnutport. Mrs. S. Mummy, his wife, aged 58. Mrs. Elias Sourwine, a widow, aged 53, of Stratton. Mrs. Wm. Kane, aged 51, of Walnutport. Miss Carrie Smith, aged 22, of Walnutport. Mrs. Tighman Kuntz, aged 35, of Walnutport. Mr. Stephen Reinhardt, aged 60, of Stratton. Mrs. Susan Choen, aged 67. Mrs. Alfred Riberger, of Walnutport. Mrs. Robert Seibert, of Walnutport. David Kern, 5-year-old son of Mrs. James Kern. The injured were: Miss Distler, of Walnutport. Three-year-old son of Mrs. Kern; will die. Harry Minnich, aged 10, of Stratton; will die. Mrs. Wm. Rosch, hurt internally; may die. Louis Kurcz, seriously; may die. Miss Carrie Nagle, of Walnutport. Internal injuries; may die. George Minnich; probably die. Bryan Walp, Walnutport; may die. Miss Lizzie Jones, Walnutport; will die. Miss Alice Nagle; will recover. One unidentified; may die. George Webb and "Doc" Roberts, colored waiters, asphyxiated while sleeping in basement Imperial hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

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VICTIMS OF DISASTER. A passenger train on the Lehigh & New England railroad, on a crossing three miles from Stratton, Pa., crashed into an omnibus containing 25 persons, 15 of whom were instantly killed and 11, several of whom will die, injured. The dead were: Eli Remaley, aged 70, of Stratton. Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, his wife, aged 65 years. Mrs. James Kern, their daughter, aged 32. Samuel Mummy, aged 60, of Walnutport. Mrs. S. Mummy, his wife, aged 58. Mrs. Elias Sourwine, a widow, aged 53, of Stratton. Mrs. Wm. Kane, aged 51, of Walnutport. Miss Carrie Smith, aged 22, of Walnutport. Mrs. Tighman Kuntz, aged 35, of Walnutport. Mr. Stephen Reinhardt, aged 60, of Stratton. Mrs. Susan Choen, aged 67. Mrs. Alfred Riberger, of Walnutport. Mrs. Robert Seibert, of Walnutport. David Kern, 5-year-old son of Mrs. James Kern. The injured were: Miss Distler, of Walnutport. Three-year-old son of Mrs. Kern; will die. Harry Minnich, aged 10, of Stratton; will die. Mrs. Wm. Rosch, hurt internally; may die. Louis Kurcz, seriously; may die. Miss Carrie Nagle, of Walnutport. Internal injuries; may die. George Minnich; probably die. Bryan Walp, Walnutport; may die. Miss Lizzie Jones, Walnutport; will die. Miss Alice Nagle; will recover. One unidentified; may die. George Webb and "Doc" Roberts, colored waiters, asphyxiated while sleeping in basement Imperial hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

NEWS OF FOREIGN LANDS. It was reported that General Count von Waldersee, of Germany, had been appointed commander in chief of the allied forces. At a meeting of the United Labor League, Philadelphia, it was announced that, beginning September 1, machinists will work nine hours per day at a uniform wage rate of 28 cents per hour. Riverside coal and coke company, of Nicholson township, Fayette county, Pa., capital \$50,000, incorporated at Harrisburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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