Rev. Dr. S. C. Smith, pastor of the Peo-ple's Church, at St. Paul, Minn., has made another vigorous protest against women as wage-carners, particularly in the factories.

Prof. M. Edwin Delmont, a fortune-teller, whose answers to inquiries caused scandals in the village of Clyde, N. Y., was mobbed

The Standard Steel Company's works at Lewiston, Pa., employing 2,500 men, will be forced to close down because of scarcity of

Mrs. John Sacks, of Gettysburg, whose husband killed himself, made four unsuc-

More than thirty men were killed by the explosion in the Carbonado mine, near Ta-

coma, Wash. It is now regarded as certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara went down in

Lake Erie with all hands. Fire in Augusta, Ga., burned valuable business property, entailing a loss of about one million dollars,

Miss Jennie Smith, of Iron Hill, N. J., died from the effects of pins she had swallowed. Alonzo Bowser accidentally killed his brother James near Portsmouth, Va.

Two hotels were burned and two lives lost at Gloucester, N. J.

A fire in a hesiery factory in Reading caused a loss of \$250,003. The girls employed were thrown into a panie, and a number were hurt by jumping. Two bodies were

The large store of A. G. Rutherford, at Lenore, Va., was destroyed by fire, with all

Harrison H. Keller dropped dead near Payne's Chapel, Va., while butchering hogs Dr. H. Baxter Wilson, who was surgeon of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was sent to the Chester Asylum for Insane Criminals, in

Representative D. Judson Hammond, of the Michigan legislature, pleaded not guilty to the charge of soliciting a bribe.

Papers were read before the National Reform Association in New York on Bible in the schools and our new possess

Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., was tried by court-martia in San Francisco on charges of drunkenness. A general strike of miners in Pennsylvania

is threatened, if the trouble at the Nanticoke mines is not settled. In the joint Democratic cancus in Rich-

mond Senator Martin was nominated to succeed himself in the Senate, Three men were killed and two seriously

injured by the explosion of powder mills, near Sunneytown, Pa. The Landis Tool Company, of Waynesboro, voted to increase the capital stock

from \$75,000 to \$100,000, Rev. George Peterson, of Rome, Ga., was killed by a train at Pencader, Del.

New Hampshire mills have increased wages of operatives ten per cent.

The broom-corn combine has increased the price to \$200 per ton.

Edward Burns was arrested in Madison Square Garden, N. Y., on the charge of hav-ing murdered Herbert B. Fellows at Scarsdale, N. Y. According to the police, he admitted having killed the man.

Dick Coleman, the negro murderer of Mrs Lashbrook, was taken from the officers at Maysville, Ky., by a mob of one thousand mon, and burned at the stake. The mob was led by Mrs. Lashbrook's husband,

John F. Ellis was accidentally shot and killed by his brother, James Eilis, while hunting turkeys in King George county, Va. Harry Hamburger was arrested in Detroit on suspicion of having murdered John M. Reindel.

The bituminous miners of Central and Northern Pennsylvania have asked for an James McConnell, editor of the Philadel-

phia Evening Star, died in that city, aged fifty-flve.

suppressing the insurgents in the Philip-An American company will build electric

galironds in Honolulu Hiram Sharp killed his wife and mother-

Earthquake shocks were felt in South

Dakota. The Kentucky State Election Board com-

pleted the official canvass of the returns, which show a plurality for Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor. There will now be a fight as to whether the Board has the right to go behind the returns and hear the cases of cleven contested counties.

The trial of Mrs. Marie Butterfield Sanderson, on the charge of attempting to murder her aged husband by feeding bim inded glass, was begun at Marshall, Michigan.

James D. Spurr, aged seventy-two, died at Winchester, Va., and George W. Copp, aged seventy-four, died at Fisher's Hill, The American Book Company will have

charge of certain school books published by Harper Bros. It is proposed to apply to the Virginia leg-

Norfolk The Newport News and Norfolk Transpor tion Company was chartered at Newport

I move will be made throughout New and to advance wages in the cotton

naster H. B. Fellows, at Scarsdale. was shot and killed by an assassin. Pullman and Wagner Palace Car

les have been consolidated, a Carpenter was seriously injured ry at Paw Paw, W. Va.

tates Senator Hayward died at Unit ity, aged fifty-nine. Nebras mnoltz was seriously hurt at

y a wild horse. The torp boat Balley was launched a

ornell, Ill., was robbed of The S'S 88,000, Admiral De 5 nas rented a pew in St. surch, and has become a

al temple on the Tennallytown road. Arrangements h. the Battleship Maine

removal of the dea from Cuba to the Washington. tional Cemetery in

The Postofflee Depa nt officials have decided that is male cle ust resign from the service after marriag.

The United States Supr ourt held that the government has the rig o appropriate ducted by Roman Catholics by any other

There was an immense thron, tol to witness the opening of Congress, the Hoberts case being the leading a traction. As the Mormon member stepped up to take the onth, his eligibility was challenged and was ordered to stand aside. Henderson was elected speaker, and the Beed rules were adopted.

A memorial was presented to the United States Senate asking for an investigation of the means employed by Senator Clarke, of Montana, to secure his seat, the memorialists charging that he paid in bribery \$500,000,

tesides other unknown sums. Bix passengers were killed and others serisjured in a wreck on the Denver and

MESSAGE.

President McKinley's Review of National Affairs Laid Lefere Congress.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES

Declares For Gold Standard and Recommends Congressional Re-

siricion of Trusts.

Independence For Caba When the People Are Rendy-A Territorial Organization For Ports Rico-Treaty Rights of Allens-Pacific Cable Needed-Partition of Samea-Our Army at Manila-Neutrality in the Transvant War Renfficmed-This Country at Peace With Foreign Nations-Pan-American Exhi-

bition and South American Republica-

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- Presiden; McKinley's message, delivered to the Fiftysixth Congress on the second day of the session, declares emphatically for the retention of the Philippines, the upholding of the gold standard and the building of the Nicaragua Canal. He denounces trusts, but points out that legislation to curb them is hard to devise.

On the subject of the Philippines the President declares that our retirement would lead to a contest among foreign governments, no one of which would pergovernments, no one of which would per-net any of the others to occupy the isl-ands without a struggle, and that the re-sult would inevitably be to plunge the Philipplies into ansvely and war. A pro-tectorate is also impossible, he announces, as we would have to protect the inhabit-ants from one another as well as from foreign powers with whom they might be-some involved.

some involved.

Begarding Cuba the President states that the United States is pledged to give the island its liberty when the islandicants have shown their capability for self-government, and "this pledge is solemnly reaffirmed."

Main Points of the Message. Governments modelled to agreat extent on those now in operation in our Terri-tories are recommended for Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

The main points of the message are as

To the Senate and House of Representa-

At the threshold of your deliberations At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21st last. His great soul now rests in sternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public carser w sever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exatted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty charterer, his devotion to duty his lofty char eter, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues re-main with uses a priceless legacy and ex-

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in condition of unusual prosperity, of univer condition of unusual prosperity, of univer-sal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our for-eign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our his-

The President then quotes figures from the annual reports of his Cabinet officers which bear him out in the above statement. New Banking Act.

The President finds that under the rankl development in the industries of the country the national banking act is not a sufficient avenue through which needful addicient avenue through which needful addi-tions to the circulation can from time to time be made. He therefore asks Congress to take up this matter with the view of as-certaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made as will render the act's service in the particulars referred to more responsive to the people's needs. He urges that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

For Gold Standard. President McKinley then proceeds to dis cuss the standard of money, and says: I urgently recommend that to port the existing gold standard an maintain the parity in value of the coin of the two metals (gold and sliver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts the Secretary of the Treasury be given ad-ditional power and charged with the duty to seil United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be neces

sary to those ends.

The financial transactions of the Gov ernment are configured upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we self United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand.

Supply of Gold. Happily, at the present time we are no compelled to resort to loans to supply gold It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. hooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and

those which are the most process that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out

except for gold. The Subject of Trusts.

After an urgent appeal to Congress to pass some legislation which shall lift the American merchant marine from its present state of decadence, President McKinley turns his attention to the subject of trusts nd devotes a great deal of attention to it

He says: Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the peo-ple, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of

It is un cersally conceded that combina-It is un versally conceded that combina-tions which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general com-munity by suppressing natural and ordi-nary competition, whereby prices are un-duly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious, not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare.

There must be a remedy for the evils in-There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended to more certainly control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and assorted.

Foreign Affairs. Following the trust question the deut takes up foreign relations, first viewing the status of several displicit the government has on hand finding them moving toward a success

sttlement. He fluds that the Isthmian Canal Co niseion is making good progress in car ing on examinations in Nicaragua and I rien with a view to establishing a ca between the Atlantic and Pacific ocea and he asks Congress to help in the wo

our traue with Unina has continued to grow and our commercial rights under ex-isting treatles have been and will be main-tained. He again urges an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire so that American trade may be en-iarged in the Empire.

larged in the Empire.

Next the Paris Exposition is touched on, and concerning Germany the President fluds that our relations continue to be

most cordini.

Mr. McKinley contends that our system Mr. McKinley contends that our system of the inspection of tood products for export is of the best, and he hopes that the German Government will come to realize this, and suggests that Congress authorize this, and suggests that Congress authorize an invitation to Germany in connection with the pending real; rocity negotiations or the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food products in both countries.

The President hopes that the disputed question concerning the Alaskan-Canadian boundary will soon be satisfactorily settled.

Neutral in the Boer-British War. Touching on the war between Great Britain and the Boers, the President says: This government has maintained an at-titude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have been faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of direct concern.

Power should be given to Federal courts the President thinks, to punish lynch origins against allors.

crimes against aliens.

The President hopes that Japan will soon be brought into telegraphic relation with this country, and also urges the necessity of a cable to Manila.

Cuba and Samon.
President McKinley reviews at some length the Samonn troubles, and says that he will soon submit to the Sanate a convection entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the subject of the condition of Cuba and Porto Rico since the treaty of peace with Small was signed. Cubs and Samos.

treaty of peace with Spain was signed.

He distinctly says that the pledge, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by Congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction to tion or control over Cubs, except for the pacification thereof and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

Diplomatic Relations With Spain.

Diplomatic Relations With Spain.
Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace the two Governments accuedited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, while the United States transferred to Maurid Hon. Bellamy Storer, its Minister at Brussels. In addition to its consular representation in the United States, the Spanish Government has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island.

The President recommends appropriate legislation in order to carry into execution Articlo VII of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its clitzens against Spain.

Claims Against Turkey. The United States Minister to Turkey continues, under instructions, to press for omittudes, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years' standing This Government is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard.

The Venezuelan revolution is then deals with, and the recognition of Castro ac knowledged.

Reviewing the increase of trade brought

about by the efforts of the State Depart ment to keep in touch with the Govern ment of the Latin-American republies it South and Central America, President Me Kinley thinks it expedient that the various republics should be invited to hold at an early date another conference at the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, and in this connection refer to the Pan-American Exposition, to be belt on the Niagara frontier in New York in the year 1901.

Monroe Doctrine Gnarded. President McKinley expresses satisfaction over the outcome of the Peace Congress held at The Hague, and hopes for beneficial results from the permanent tribunal for arbitration established by it. He calls attention to the fact that in signing the convention, the representative of the e convention, the representative of th United States carefully guarded the his toric position of this country anent the

The Army at Mantla. In a brief reference to the number of mer comprising the army of the United States in this country and Manila, the President

I cannot withhold from officers and me the highest commendation for their sol dierly conduct in trying situations, theh willing sacrifice for their country and the intergrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in performed unusual an our island possesions.

The message then goes into an extended review of the postal service, not only in the United States, but the recently se-quired colonies. It also onlis the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary the Navy concerning armor-plate for sels now under contract and building and repeats the latter's request that legis intion be enacted to make contracts early in the year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limit price of armor to \$300 per ton be

Must Keep Philippines. The next subject taken up is the insur-rection in the Philippines. He reiterates that everything possible was done to as-sore the natives of the good intentions of the United States, denies that the rebe-leader was ever promised independence, relates the events preceding the outbreak, and declares that no course was left but to suppress this rising.

War in the Philippines. President McKinley recites how the Philippine Islands came to the United States by the terms of the treaty with Spain, and says that he has every reason to believe that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes espirations of the great mass of the Fill-

aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

He says that no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the island of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. He reviews the appointment of the Philippine Commissioners and then says:

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves.

No sooner had our army captured Manila, says the President, than the Filipino forces began to assume an arithude of suspicion and hostility, which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice.

The aggressions of the Filipinos continue.

The aggressions of the Filipinos continu-ally increased until finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American line, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

A Massacre Plot. President McKinley then quotes from

the insurgent proclamation, which con-templated the massacre of the Americans in Manila, of which General Otis said that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times."

modera times."

He then quotes as follows from the report of the commission sent to the Philippines, in which the following words were used: It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force.

our flag demanded that force should be met by force.

The President then says: The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gailantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, abiy and loyally assisted by the navy, has car-

fied on this unwelcome out most righteous campaign with richly deserved aucoess. The noble self-sacrides with which our soldiers and sallors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our awals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by

a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground stead-ily in every direction and now look for-ward confidently to a speedy completion of

Mr. McKinley then tells of the establish-Mr. McKinley then tells of the establishment of a government in the Island of Negroe, the first Island to accept American sovereignty, and gives to Congress the principal features of the constitution under which its affairs are now being carried

der which its affairs are now being carried on provisionally.

He next tells of the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain over the Suin Islands, and says the article which provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right of purchasing freedom by paying to the master the usual market value is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.

Whateverthe future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now

may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the Islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabi-

rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands he under the shelter of them. The islands he under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned.

The suggestion has been made that w could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate overthem. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign nower with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagai leader adous prerogative in the Tagai leader

The President does not doem it desirable to recommend at this time the specific and final form of government for the island, leaving that to Congress when peace is

fully restored. fully restored.

But he believes that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government, with its seat at Maniia, but rather first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments and central governments at overnments and central governments at ist to follow. Concerning Hawaii, President McKinley

says it is important that an act should be passed erecting these islands into a judi-cial district and providing for the appoint-ment of a judge and other officers. About Alaska.

He then calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief in the territory of Alaska, the population having increased so rapidly that more ample facilities for local self-government are needed. He also recommends that legislation to the ame end be had with reference to Porte Mr. McKinley repeats in his message the

Mr. McKinley repeats in his message the words he used in his inaugural address concerning lynchings in the United States. He calls upon the people of the country to faithfully uphold the right of trial by jury. On the subject of the civil service the President says that the amendment promulgated by the executive order of May 29, 1809, to the order of May 6, 1806, were made when it became evident to the heads of departments that the amendments were necessary to an efficient and harmonlous necessary to an efficient and harmonious administration of the departments. He claims that the results obtained show that the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many

of its objectionable features. Anniversary of Washington's Death,

Anniversary of Washington's Death,
In conclusion, the President says:
The 14th of December will be the One
Hundredth Anniversary of the death of
Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advantage of
the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American
people. It is an inheritance which time,
Instead of wasting continually, increases
and enriches. We may justly hope that in
the years to come the benignant influence
of the Father of his Country may be even
more potent for good than in the century more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great op-portunities. With them come great re-sponsibilities. The power confided to us becreases the weight of our obligations to increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we can not err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty can not fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this Nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God ing the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment, WILLIAM M'RINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1899.

NO SECRET COMPACT.

Semioficial German Paper on Relations With Britain.

Berlin, (By Cable,)—The German press ontinues to discuss the recent speech at Lelcester, England, of Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies arging an alliance of Britain, the United States and Germany.

The comments, on the whole, are not untavorable. The semiofficial Hamburg Correspondent, says:

Mr. Chamberlain used the word alliance as the most apt word to portray the general good relationship between Germany and Great Britain, but no secret compact exists." The Berlin Post says: "England and Ger-many should act frankly, like tusiness men eking to come to an understanding with the United States and, if possible, into copartnership."

BRERETON A SUICIDE

Army Officer in Philippines. While Insane, Kills Himself. Washington, (Special.)-The War Department has received a dispatch from General Otis, at Manila, dated December 2, stating that Lieut.-Col. John J. Brereton, while temporarily insane, committed suicide at Santa Thomas, near San Fernanteo, Union Province, Luzon. Insanity was first manifested on November 29,

He was graduated from the West Point Milltary Academy in 1873 and became a captain Sleighing in the Northwest. Detroit, Mich., (Special.)—Specials from the upper peninsula report heavy snow At Marquette several inches fell, and the sleighing was good. Reports from the western part of the State indicate some

snow through that section.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton held the rank

of captain in the Twenty-fourth Regular In-

fantry, and was appointed lieutenant-col-onel of one of the new volunteer regiments,

THIRTY-TWO DEAD.

RESULT OF A MINE HORROR AT CAR-

BONADO, WASH. DAZED BY THE DISASTER.

Phose Who Lost Loved Ones in the Disaster Stunned by Their Misfortune-Investigation to be Made The Search Was Continued Until All Hope of Saving Life Was at an End.

Carbonado, Wash., (Special.)-Stunned by he suddenness of the mine horror, the peo ple here seem too dazed for any expression of grief of a demonstrative nature.

Thirty-two is the number of dead. Two men were rescued at 5 o'clock after being entomed in the mine all night. They are Peter Merp, a Frenchman, and Michael Knish, a Pole. After Knish had recovered from the effects of the suffocating black damp, be said:

"I was working on the fourth cross cut when the explosion came. After that I went to sleep and somebody came and woke me up and took me out of there,"

That was the total measure of his period of consciousness. He had lain in the couldepth over 18 hours and had not the least conception of this length of time. On the other hand, Merp, the Frenchman, had been bladly groping around in the darkness for the most part of the night on his hands and knees, seeking for some avenus of escape.

With the exception of these two men, the death list remains the same. The injured, in addition to Knish, number five. They are Andrew Kichinko, Michael Kichinko, Hungarians; Abraham Kalunki, Finn, and James Conway, all of whom are severely burned, and Caldido Parolini, an Italian, who has several ribs fractured by falling timbers.

Governor Rogers will conduct a searching examination as to the cause of the explosion The question of insufficient ventilation of the mine in accordance with the State law will be thorough's gone into.

The theory of Superintendent Davies is

that a small pocket of gas was opened, became ignited and caused a terrific explosion of dust which resulted in all the damage and loss of life. The total number of men in the unfortu-

nate shaft was 76, of whom 44 are alive, having escaped or been rescued. All of the men killed, or nearly all, were smothered by the gases and the damp, although some have died more easily from the

shock of the concusion or from being blown against the walls of the tunnel. James Conway, now lying wrapped in olled silk, says he was exught in the shock on the main gangway. He was the first man to come out of the mine. His story was: "I was just about ready when Watt Jones called out: Let her go, Jim, and all of a sudden I thought a ton of dynamite had burst, the force of the shock throwing me down, and a flame of fire seemed to surround I crawled out through it on my hands and knees as well as I could until I reached the engine.

"'For God's sake, pull out quickly!" begged, for I felt as though I was burning to death and I could hardly breathe. It did not take much urging, for the black damp was already beginning to smother us, and was imuled out on the engine, as near as I

BLAZE IN AUGUSTA. Damage of a Million in the Georgia City-

Much Property Gone. Augusta, Ga., (Special.)—The worst fire that Augusta hus had in years caused \$1,000,000 damage. It began in the heart of J. B. White's drygoods house, the nearest approach Augusta

had to a big modern department store.

nised that an electric wire may have comin contact with the woodwork after the insulation on it became imperfect, or possibly a spark from a sputtering are light may have tumbled into the dry goods. As soon as possible after the alarm the fire men were on the ground, and Savannah and Macon were wired for aid. Both of these

origin of the fire is unknown, but it is sur-

cities responded promptly, and started their on special trains for Augusta. The Artington Annex and the stores be neath it, all a part of the old Central Hotel property, abutted the store of J. B. White on the uptown side, and all were involved in the first one laught of the flames after getting outside of the White store. Next ame the handsome Masonie Building. this the flames are their way from the rear. When this became thoroughly ablaze there was no longer any possibility that the Ar-lington Hotel could escape. It has always had the reputation of being exceedingly vulnerable, and when the flames reached it from the rear of the Masonic Building it

was soon ablaze. The tremendous bonfire was visible for many miles in all direction The fire ignited the roof and windows of the Schneider building across Eighth street on the next block, but it was arrested here and barring a few thousand dollars damag to stock, the main loss was confined to the original block bounded by Broad and Eilis streets, north and south, and Seventh and Eighth streets, east and west,

Earlier Distribution of Seed. Washington, (Special.)-The Department of Agriculture will begin its distribution of seeds a little earlier this year than last, ship ping them to the South at the beginning of January. This year the seeds for distribu-tion to all parts of the country will consist of 13,000,000 packages of vegetable seeds and 1,563,000 of flower seeds, besides field and lawn grass seeds.

Accused of a Virginia Murder. Rochester, N. Y., (Special.) — Charles Banks, a negro, under thelictment, charged with shooting Roland Amlinger and France Sutton, in Culpeper county, Virginia, was arrested in Wheatland, N. Y., and committee to the Monroe county jall to await officers from Virginia. The crimes of which Banks is accused were committed October 23 last.

Altoona, Pa., (Special.)-Ralph and Clyde Hendrick, brothers, aged thirteen and eleve years, respectively, and Albert Schilling aged fourteen years, while skating on Mc-Coy's pond, at Gallitzin, broke through the and were drowned in sight of a numbe of young companions. Cuba to Have an Exhibit at Paris.

Brothers Drowned While Skating.

Washington, (Special,) - Secretary Root has made an order appropriating \$25,000 from the revenues of the Island of Cuba to defray the expense of an exhibit of the ducts, manufactures and industries of the island in the Paris Exposition next year, The order places the exhibit under the di-Senor Quesada, special commis sioner of Cuba at Washington

Released Spaniards at Manila. Manila, (By Cable.)-An official despatch from Manila says that 229 Spanlards were formerly prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, have arrived there,

WANT VICEROY DEGRADED.

The French Government Makes a Demand

Which China Will Refuse.

Pekin, (By Cable,)-The French govern ment has formerly demanded the degrada tion of the viceroy of Canton, because the order to execute the Chinese magistrate who was responsible for the murder of two French officers, at Montao,

arried out. The Tsung-Li-Yamen

probably refuse, Rev. Henry M. Sherman, aged sixty-three years, and Mrs. Mark Leavenworth, a widow in the thirties and worth \$7,000,000, were married at Bridgeport, Ct.

MUST STAND ASIDE.

Polygamist Roberts Barred From Seat in Congress - The Vote on the Resolu-tion Was 302 to 30,

Washington, (Special.)—By a vote that amazed everybody, the question of Brigham H. Roberts' admission to the House of Representatives as the member from Utah, was The resolution denying him a seat in the House until a special committee had carefully examined the charges of polygamy that have been made against him was adopted by a vote of 302 to 30. It was a majority so overwhelming that the members could scarcely trust their ears when it was read at the Speaker's desk. Party lines were wiped out, and the members could hardly wait to hear their names onlied by the clerk, so eager were they to shout "aye" on the question of adopting the resolution. The resolution brought forward by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, whereby Mr. Roberts was to be given his seat until the charges had been examined, was defeated by a vote of 247 to 59. It is evident from these figures that Mr. Roberts will be exis plainly a two-thirds majority opposed to his presence in the House. This motion will hardly be made, however. It is assumed that the committee, after a fortnight's in-vestigation, will bring in a report declaring that the charges of polygamy are true, and that it will recommend that the seat be declared vacant.

This form of the resolution is the more likely, because Mr. Roberts made a good im pression by his address. He spoke well, and brought out some good legal points. The remarkably heavy opposition vote was probably due to his charge that President Mc-Kinley had appointed several federal officeholders in Utah, knowing them to be polygamist, and that the Senate had confirm the appointments in spite of this knowledge. Accordingly, many Republicans voted against him to show their contempt for this allegation, and as a vote of confidence in the President. There is an angry demand in some quar-

ters that the special investigating committee should report back a resolution of ex-pulsion in a few days to punish Mr. Roberts for this charge; but wiser counsels will probably prevail, and the seat will be de-

The fight against Mr. Roberts was led by Representative Tayler, of Ohlo, Mr. Tayler represents President McKinley's oid dis-trict. He is a warm friend of the President's, and it was generally understood that he was speaking President McKinley's sentiments. Mr. Tayler's address was a legal discussion of Mr. Roberts' right. It showed an exhaustive study of the law and of the precedents. A point that he made was disproved by the vote. Mr. Tayler admitted that his resolution proposed an unusual method of procedure, but it was justified, he said, by the grave probability that it would be impossible to muster a two-thirds vote to expel Mr. Roberts if he was once seated. How very mistaken Mr. Tayler was in his estimates was revealed by the vote. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roberts could be expelled if it required a three-fourths vote.

The audience was pretty well tired out before the play began. Since twelve o'clock it had sat in the galleries listening nearly all that time to the droning voices of the clerks who were reading the President's message. Few members remained in the House during the reading. Mr. Roberts came in early and sat off by himself on one side of the House, He made no effort to mingle with the Democrats, because he had recognized that they shunned him.

PERISHED IN A BURNING HOUSE.

Death of Henry Cunningham, a Well-

known Character at Princeton. Princeton, N. J., (Special.)-Henry Cunningham, a well-known character about Princeton, was burned to death at his home, in Stony Brook, near this place. He is be-lieved to have set his house on fire while intoxicated, as he had been drinking.

About 4 o'clock a milkman discovered the house on fire. He succeeded in arousing a colored man who lived in one part of the house, but they could not arouse Cunningham, who was in the portion where the fire was. His body was found burned to a crisp.

Scranton, Pa., (Special.)—Two horsemen, John Blauvelt and George Waterman, of Nicholson, were run down by a Lackawann engine at the La Plume crossing, and both they and their horses were instantly killed. They had been to Scranton with a load of hay, and on the return stopped in at a num-

ber of hotels. Shortly after leaving Daltor

they had a runaway and their wagon was

wrecked. They unloosened the horses and

proceeded to ride home. The engineer says he did not see them until after they were struck. The engine was going backward,

Knocked Off a Train. Clarksburg, W. Va., (Special.) -- As a freight train, in charge of Conductor Ben F. Tucker, of Parkersburg, came into the yards Tucker discovered Frank Seymour, aged thirty-two, of St. Louis, beating his way the bumpers. Tucker ordered him off, but the speed scared Seymour, and he would not jump. Tucker struck Seymour over the head with a coupling pin, knocking him insensi de. Seymour was taken to Kessler Hospiial, where he became delirious, and later es caped. His skull is fractured and death is

National Methodist University. Indianapolis, Ind., (Special.)—The Methodist College Presidents discussed the great American university at their last session here. Bishop Hurst, in charge of the mov ment, says all but a small amount of the necessary \$5,000,000 has been raised. The istory building is already up, at a cost of \$225,000, and the Bishop says it is now worth \$100,000 more than that. He expects the institution to be assured within a year. Cotton Warehouse Destroyed.

Thomaston, Ga., (Special.) -A warehouse here, in which was stored 1,000 bales of cotton, hurned. Only fifty bales were saved. The loss is \$30,000. The fire at one time threatened the entire town, Large Foundry Destroyed.

Cincinnati, O., (Special.)-Fire destroyed the large foundry of Schuh & Martin, in Covington, Ky. Loss, \$50,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs n a speech, spoke of the Triple Alliance or

the Dreibund as a veritable stronghold of

peace, He, however, urged the necessity of

an increase in the Austrian navy. United States Minister Harris, at Vienna, is having an unpleasant experience in score ing a residence. It appears that Austrian landlords are unwilling to lease their properties to Americans.

M. Guerin caused an exciting scene in the French Senate sitting as a high court in the conspiracy cases. The indications are that Emperor William's naval bill will pass the Reichstag.

German public opinion overwhelmingly favors it. President Zelaya ordered the expatriation of Bishop Pereria for his strictures on view recently passed by the Congress.

The trial of M. Guerin and his colleague in the Fort Chabrol episode was continued in the French High Court in Paris. The new revolutionary uprising in Vene uela against President pro tem. Castro is

sported to be growing to strength.

Sir Thomas Liptop, in a speech at a Lon-don ban-first, aid that unless some one else challenges for the America Cup, he will very soon do so again himself.

KEYSTONE

LATEST NEWS GLEETO

W. H. HUMME Lycoming Grand June

Three Charges - In. Suit Decided at Bell cused at Williamspe fends Herself-Other e The Grand Jury at W three indictments again mel, charging him water wife, Mrs. Frances H. 171 children, John and Fra mel was taken from courthouse about 3 o' his presence attracted who packed every seen all anxious to get a | we quadruple murderer. courtroom Hummel hat with Attorney Frank J. usented to act as to the accused man. As a cin was read to him Hume answered, "Not guilt mings then moved for

cases until the March the District Attorney a pale and careworn and 75, is beginning to realize [a Identified ister A case of general jed companies was decided of fonte before Judge brought by the father ter, against the Union ance Company, of Cinc \$1500 upon a life inyoung man is suppodered in a lumber some time in May, 184 Wir parents had seen him per parents had seen him per look of the more par dered in a lumber ca without any identifi white hearing of this ; some investigation, did nor identify it until January surance company ciais not the body of Potter

in the hair, which wa skull. The jury founds ters for full amount of May End His | W Peter Zimmerman, thief, who has spent to prisons in various parts iet been severely dealt white, of Indiana com old prisoner, 75 years stealing a horse. He sist the impulse to steal came his way. Judge the old ma to sevented ern Penitentiary, and

Girt Vanquishenti

alive and somewhere plaintiffs identified the

his own way until Mes #6 well known tennis pl the woman's doubles grasped it by the three gling, maddened ere Miss McAteer met the ing up the street. S by the throat and cho The dog was killed lat nervous shock. Lodge Hallad The P. O. S. of A. Ha fire from some unkno

tirely destroyed, togeth

A mad dog terrorize

streets of Wilkinsburg

phernalia belonging to The local camp had juand had been admitted newly-elected trustees b but a few days ago. Told with no insurance. Was Her Out Mrs. Joseph Miller, sault and battery case Williamsport, creates Court, jury and spec her own case. The pro-

cross-examination and room in a roar. The Man Frozen James McCawley, o to death on the town. He was in the rack until 11 o'clock at A short distance from the being unable to get ished from the cold. and a widower. He

year-old girl, and whill

ness chair Mrs. Mills

children. Fighting the Da Ex-Senator S. R. Peal Leonzio Varela and B Havana, Cuba; Whitma Andiani, of New York pointed by the Chambe Havana to wait upon th merce of New York and and memorialize Congre

off sugar.

Big Thefts Burglars broke into t the Chambersburg Company and stole l shoes. The shoes were aprens of the work girls Killed by M Albert Smith, aged 15 a driver in a slope of the Hazieton, fell under a 125, was terribly crushed.

was terribly crushed.

A judge of the old wine and hating have once summed cated case in the 'You have all heard have also heard who sel have said. If you counsel for the plain your verdict will be but, if, on the other what the defendant you, then you will a the defendant. But

and don't believe wh what you will do."-An Unfortun New York Weekly Oh, the awfulest this

Clara de Style, who to look at any one discovered that the ried is a dry got D'Fashion-Horrors she might have four talk. Mrs. D'Avnor the poor girl was d seemed to know as! thing, and she suppo was a millionaire's!