

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State. FARMER KILLED BY AN ITALIAN. Dispute Occurred While They Were Riding Together on a Wagon in Cambria County—Trying to Follow a Kidnaping Plot—Two Men of Work Through a Strike—Alio Too Many Green Apples—Other Live News.

Pensions have been issued as follows: Wm. A. Moffitt, Pittsburg, \$6; Charles Gangelberger, Ridge, Allegheny county, \$6; George Gordon, Allegheny county, \$6; Conrad Gunman, Pittsburg, \$6; Charles A. Griffin, Beaver county, \$12; John Felton, New Castle, \$6; John T. Burkholder, Mt. Jewitt, McKean county, \$8; James P. Young, Cantonburg, \$6; George W. Cannon, \$8; Daniel Sneed, Pittsburg, \$6; Widow Annie C. Casey, Pittsburg, \$8; Geo. E. Zear, father, Pleasantville, Venango county, \$12; Sarah Vogus, mother, Boyers, Butler county, \$12; war with Spain, original, John Hroyman, New Castle, Lawrence county, \$8; Oliver E. Corneley, Allegheny, \$6; Wm. H. Simpson, Mahoningtown, Lawrence county, \$10; Nicholas Seitzinger, Erie county, \$8; Adeline Baird, Fairview, Erie county, \$8; Jane Love, Riddles Cross Roads, Butler county, \$8; Barbara Zimmerle, Pittsburg, \$8.

P. T. Watt, a merchant of Lancaster, who lives just west of Lancaster, several days ago received a letter written in English and fairly legible, demanding \$300 under a threat of kidnaping one of his children. The letter was mailed from Lancaster and demanded that the \$300 be deposited in the mail box in front of the home of J. R. Foster, which is adjacent to that of Mr. Watt. Believing the threat to be genuine, a letter was deposited in the box as directed and numerous watchers were placed on the premises. The writer of the letter or his emissaries did not appear, however. Further investigation is in progress.

George Shaffer, a farmer of East Taylor Township, aged 25 years, was shot and killed several miles from Johnstown by an Italian, Shaffer, with James T. Stutzman, James Gillin and the Italian, who went by the nickname of Barber, were riding to Shaffer's home on a wagon owned by Shaffer, when a dispute occurred and the Italian got off the wagon and challenged Shaffer to come down if he wanted to fight. Shaffer did so and the Italian drew a revolver and shot him. When he fell Shaffer had his revolver in his hand, but had not time to use it. The Italian escaped and officers are searching for him.

The resources of Montgomery county, as shown by statistics compiled by Commissioners' Clerk Hiner, are as follows: Number of farms, 8,307; value of real estate, \$83,000,000; number of horses, 18,026; value, \$645,570; value of occupations, \$3,751,345; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, \$165,101. The total number of persons liable for military duty is 20,103. Of this number Louis Merion makes the best showing of the township office there. The township is second, with 944, and Abington contains 662.

Judge William Butler refused the injunction asked for by the heirs of the U. S. Painter estate to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from running its wires into West Chester and establishing an office there. The Painter Company nearly half a century ago constructed a line from West Chester to Whitford, where it tapped the Western Union's main line. The business done has been on the partnership plan, but now the Western Union desires to open its own office.

The steel strike is blamed indirectly for a death at Conowingo. Margaret Lewis, aged 13, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Lewis, who keeps a restaurant for the steel workers, has had no work in the restaurant since the strike has been on. She spent most of her time in an apple orchard and died from eating green apples.

Thomas A. Hall, W. H. Zimmerman, Wm. Reppard and E. O. Ziemer, councilmen, convicted of conspiring to defraud the borough of Shamokin, completed their sentence of four months in the county prison and were released. They were required, however, to give \$200 each for their appearance in court should the Commonwealth decide to press the bribery charges.

Governor Stone reappointed Dr. J. J. Forwood, of Chester, a member of the State Quarantine Board. The Governor also reappointed the following managers of the Morgana Reform School: Thomas Walker, Pittsburg; Alexander J. P. Pantalone, Allegheny; James McDiarmid, Morgana; John J. Iams, Waynesburg; W. D. Wallace, Newstead.

A fight between girls occurred at the Blue Ridge cannery factory at Luzerne. A number of the girls there are of strike, and they tried to get the other workers to join them. The strike resulted, but the strikers were outnumbered and were compelled to retire.

Thomas Murphy used up most of his clothing in three attempts to hang himself in the lock-up at Uniontown, and the police got tired saving his life and took everything from his cell, leaving him naked until morning.

Cornelius Gorman, of Olyphant, was instantly killed by being struck by the unfinished Delaware and Hudson bridge which spans Eddy creek, near Olyphant. Gorman was one of the men employed in building the bridge.

Mrs. George Tunis, of Brooklyn, a mining settlement near Mahanoy City discovered a burglar in her home. She seized hold of him by the coat collar with one hand, while with the other she struck him in the face. The burglar struggled and finally escaped.

Owing to the increase in the price of coal the Steam Heat Company of Wilkes-Barre announced an increase of 10 per cent in the cost of steam heat taking effect in September.

A man, aged about 50 years, was struck by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Port Providence and killed. He has not been identified.

The directors of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, of Williamsport, have decided to consolidate with the Bell Telephone Company of Harrisburg.

After being beaten by highwaymen, James McClune, mail carrier between Colemansville and Martic Forge, was robbed of \$46.

The large barn on the farm of Theodore B. Woodward, in Kennett Township, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$500.

A cave-in occurred at the Lance Colliery, Plymouth, which necessitated the suspension of work while repairs are being made.

Lightning struck and wrecked the walls of the building, but did not set it on fire.

The detailed figures of the foreign commerce of the United States in the year ended June 30, 1901, were compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics Friday. They show total imports of \$222,672,000; total exports, \$227,751,552. Exports of domestic production, \$150,463,800. The imports by great classes in the fiscal year 1901, compared with the preceding year, are as follows: Articles of Food and Animals—In 1900, \$218,510,000; in 1901, \$222,227,600. Articles of Textile and Manufacture for Use in Domestic Industry—In 1900, \$302,426,748; in 1901, \$266,763,404.

Articles Wholly or Partially Manufactured for Use in Manufacture and Mechanical Arts—In 1900, \$88,433,549; in 1901, \$92,028,706. Articles Manufactured ready for Consumption—In 1900, \$128,000,507; in 1901, \$130,662,003. Articles of Voluntary Use, Luxuries, Etc.—In 1900, \$111,670,004; in 1901, \$121,008,005.

The reduction in value of imports occurs chiefly in raw silk, hides and skins, wool and India rubber, and in most of these the reduced value is partially due to reduction of prices rather than quantity. Raw silk shows a reduction from \$4,540,677 in 1900 to \$3,353,777 in 1901, a decrease in value of 26 per cent; while the number of pounds shows a decrease from 11,259,310 pounds in 1900 to 9,130,617 pounds in 1901, a decrease of only 18.8 per cent. In India rubber, the weight imported in 1900 was 55,275,500 pounds, against 40,377,138 pounds in 1901. In wool the importations decreased from 155,028,400 pounds, valued at \$26,650,036 in 1900 to 103,583,505 pounds valued at \$12,529,881 in 1901.

Acting Secretary Hill dispatched to the Italian Charge here, Count Carigi, a copy of his report of Governor Longino, of Mississippi, upon the recent killing of Italians at Erwin. The Governor says that it has not yet been determined whether the Italians were naturalized citizens of the United States. After receiving news of the outbreak of Italian violence, the sheriff of Washington county, in which county the affair took place, and on the second day the Governor went there in person and learned that every endeavor was making to discover and punish the guilty parties. The residents of Washington county, the Governor says, condemn the outrage, and he assures the State Department, and requests that the assurance be communicated to the Italian Government, that every proper effort is being made to bring the lynchings to justice.

A study of the Governor's report makes it appear that after all the questions of the immortality of the murdered Italian will not be the principal ones in the inquiry. The Governor apparently leans strongly to the belief that there was no real lynching but that the affair was a simple assassination. He believes the men were not killed because they had been taken into custody of a trial party. Should this view be sustained by the inquiry now in progress, the case at once will lose its international aspect.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson will go on the retired list in February next, when he will be relieved of command of the United States Navy Yard by Rear-Admiral M. L. Johnson. In case Rear-Admiral Sampson should like to be unattached, as is Rear-Admiral Schley, in order that he may attend the session of the court of inquiry into the disaster to the principal vessels of the Flying Squadron, he is detached from his present duty and placed in waiting orders. No intimation has reached the department that Rear-Admiral Sampson would like immediate detachment, but the Secretary is disposed to grant a request for relief from his present duty in case the officer should submit it.

Clerks and Their Superiors. The fact that certain clerks to quartermasters and commissary officers objected to accompanying those officers when transferred to other stations has induced the acting Secretary of War to issue the following notice to all concerned: The Secretary of War considers that the interests of the service require that employes in the department should be subject to orders in regard to transfer of station, and a refusal to obey such orders will be deemed a proper and sufficient reason for discharge from the service.

Consul General Stowe's Plans. The State Department has received a message from Consul-General Stowe at Cape Town, stating that he would like to leave the United States on a steamer sailing August 7. He had intended to comply with a request of the department to remain until the arrival of his successor, but on learning it was unlikely that he could be relieved until September, he decided to take advantage of the reduced rate on a steamer sailing August 7.

The Venezuelan Asphalt Controversy. Mr. Russell, the United States charge of legation at Caracas, has called the asphalt cases practically to a close. He says a strong move was made by a local judge to put the Warner-Quinlan claimants in possession of the asphalt lake, but this judge was superseded, and the Bermudez Company remains in possession.

Capital News in Brief. Mr. Rockhill reported to the State Department that the negotiations in Pekin will close within two weeks with a satisfactory protocol by all parties. The total collections under the War Revenue Act from June 13, 1898, to June 30, 1901, were \$18,700,501. George K. Lawton, astronomer of the United States Naval Observatory, died from typhoid fever.

Our New Possessions. The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown, of Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binangonan, is finished. In the course of the proceedings it was proven that the native was killed while on a boat, and the acquittal of Lieutenant Brown is expected. A civilian named Finick has been sentenced at Manila to a year's imprisonment and a fine for receiving supplies stolen from the commissary department. Two artillerymen have been quarantined for St. Louis, Manila, suffering from bubonic plague.

Capt. Harry A. Smith, of the Fifteenth Infantry, has been appointed military governor of Laguna province, Luzon. The establishment of civil government in this province has been deferred until next February.

Manila officers and their families at Manila are agitated by reports that communications for officers' quarters would be abolished. Colonel Zurbano, with 30 officers and 500 men, has surrendered to the Americans in Tayabas Province, Luzon. Colonel Santos, with 20 men and 30 rifles, has surrendered at Ligo, in Albay province. The insurrection in North Samarina province is practically ended.

Schley Court to Make Exhaustive Investigation of Campaign. SUBSTITUTES LEMLY FOR PILLSBURY. It Directs Admiral Dewey and His Associates to Go Fully into the Rear Admiral's Conduct Throughout the Santiago Campaign—The Court Also Authorized to Make Recommendations.

Washington (Special)—The official order for the court of inquiry asked by Admiral Schley was made public by Secretary Long and calls for an extended investigation of accusations and charges made by the Admiral growing out of the Spanish War. The precept of the court is in full as follows: "To Admiral Rear Admiral Dewey, United States Navy, Washington, D. C. "Upon the request of Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a court of inquiry, of which you are hereby appointed president, Rear Admirals Lewis A. Kimberly and Andrew E. K. Benham, United States Navy, members, and Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, United States Navy, Judge-Advocate-General, judge-advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the Naval Yard, Washington, D. C., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, commodore in command during the recent war with Spain, and in connection with the events thereof.

"The court will thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation, hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto on its files.

"Upon the conclusion of the investigation the court will report its proceedings and the testimony taken, in full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises. "While the department relies upon the discretion of the court to make its examination into the matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached upon certain important points, to which attention is specifically directed, as follows:

"1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign. "2. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the 'Flying Squadron' in Cienfuegos in May, 1898. "3. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

"4. The circumstances attending the actions of the 'Flying Squadron' off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof. "5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience of Commodore Schley of the orders of the department in Boston in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises. "6. The condition of the coal supply of the 'Flying Squadron' on and about May 27, 1898; its coaling facilities; the reasons for any retrograde movement of the squadron to Key West to coal; and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

"7. Whether or not every effort in his power was made by the commanding officer to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago harbor, May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of, engaging the batteries of the city of Santiago, and, if engaged, the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"8. The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night from Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal; and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"9. The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction in which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"10. The circumstances leading to, and the incidents and results of, a controversy with Lieut. Alton C. Hodgson, United States Navy, who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the collision between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

Given under my hand at the Navy Department, Washington, this twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and one.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. GIANT BANK PLANNED.

New York (Special)—The statement that negotiations are pending for the absorption of the National Bank of the Republic by the First National Bank has been officially confirmed. J. Pierpont Morgan is largely interested in both banks, and is believed to be the moving spirit in the plan of consolidation. It was announced that the First National has made an offer of \$275 a share for all the stock of the National Bank. The directors of the National Bank of the Republic are expected to accept the offer by the stockholders.

Former Consul Moore Dead. Denver, Col. (Special)—W. W. Moore, formerly a leading member of the New York bar, died here of paralysis of the brain, aged 50 years. Mr. Moore achieved international fame while acting as Consul at Constantinople during the Russo-Turkish troubles.

Fifty Dwelling Burned. Davenport, Ia. (Special)—Fire laid waste an area of property here equal to twenty ordinary city blocks. The immense lumber yards of Weyerhaeuser, Denkmann, and over fifty dwellings were burned. A hundred families are homeless.

Michael Kelly's Terrible Work at Leavenworth, Kansas. Leavenworth, Kan. (Special)—Michael Kelly, an insane man, at the office of the Robert Garrett Lumber Company, in the business district, shot six men, killing one, probably fatally wounding another and more or less seriously wounding four others. He was himself finally killed by officers who tried to overpower him.

Kelly had lived in Leavenworth for years and at different times engaged in minor business enterprises. He was eccentric, and during the Presidential campaign in 1896 lost his mind entirely. At that time he threatened to kill Garrett. He was arrested and adjudged insane. Garrett and four others testifying against him. After a year in the Topkapa Asylum Kelly was released. Recently he had been acting queerly again, and declared that he would kill the five men who sent him to the asylum. For the last two weeks he has been a menace to the community.

Then followed an exciting street fight between the madman and officers who came upon the scene. Kelly, flourishing his pistol, ran through the lumber yard and began reloading his pistol. Returning to the office he found Dr. McGehee and others attracted by the shooting, bending over Garrett. Kelly fired at the physician, the bullet striking Dr. McGehee in the spine, and he fell near where Garrett lay.

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NEW MAINE AFLOAT. Launch of the Battleship a Success in Every Particular. Philadelphia (Special)—The battleship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than any other battleship, whose keel was laid at the Bethlehem Iron Works, was launched from the yard of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company. The great hull's initial dip into the waters of the Delaware river was a success in every way. The circumstances attending the launch, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

The Maine is 50 per cent finished. Her keel was laid in April, 1899, and the ship will be ready for service to the government in 18 months' or two years' time.

A Boom in Potatoes. Chicago (Special)—In less than a week the wholesale price of potatoes in the local market has advanced as a result of the drought from 70 cents a bushel to \$1.10. This increase in so short a time is said to be unprecedented. It brings the retail price to 35 cents and 40 cents a bushel. The price of potatoes are usually to be had here in abundance at 15 cents a peck. Reports from Southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and other districts indicate that the recent rains came too late to save much of the potato crop in those sections.

Senator Clark Innocent. Helena, Mont. (Special)—Senator W. A. Clark has filed in the United States Court at Butte his answer to the suit brought by the Government to vitiate his title to about 12,000 acres of timber land, valued at \$500,000, on the ground that the lands were secured from the Government through an alleged swindle in connection with which the Federal grand jury recently returned 102 indictments against him. He says that he was an innocent purchaser and as such must be protected.

Another British Reversal. London (By Cable)—Telegraphing from Pretoria under date of July 28, Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows: "A detachment of Steinacker's Horse, occupying Bremerdorp, was forced to evacuate July 24 by a superior force of Boers, probably the commando from Amsterdam and Pretoria. The detachment fought its way to Lebono, a distance of 16 miles, losing about ten killed or wounded and a few missing."

Five Orphans. Peoria, Ill. (Special)—Martin de Bryn, a tinsmith, shot and killed his wife and then fired one bullet into his own heart. Five children are left orphans. Three of the children were in the house at the time of the tragedy, and only the immediate interference of the neighbors saved them. Domestic trouble is supposed to have caused the shooting.

Salisbury Takes Gloomy View. London (By Cable)—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury has given voice to pessimistic opinions in support of the finance bill. The Premier is reported to have said that the Government have had no choice. We have had to protect ourselves, and must pay the cost. For years public opinion has been in favor of a pacific policy, but now that state of opinion has passed away. The tide has turned, and we must pay the cost. If we should attempt to stem the tide? If the tide has turned, we shall have to go with it.

Wanted, Dead or Alive. Havana (Special)—The government has offered a reward of \$1000 for the capture, dead or alive, of Linva Lima, a bandit who has been operating in the Manzanos and Havana provinces. There has been for the last three months a standing reward of \$500 for Lima's head. Authorities that he would surrender to the government, but he was allowed to leave the island. Upon receipt of this offer the authorities doubled the reward and sent urgent instructions to General Rodriguez, of the rural guard, to capture Lima.

Whites and Blacks Demoralized in Southern Louisiana. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES INJURED. The Whites First Frightened by Rumors of Negro Plots—Then the Negroes Became Alarmed for Their Safety—A Mass-Meeting Called, at Which There Will Be Explanations on Both Sides.

New Orleans (Special)—The event that followed the murder of John Gray Foster, of Shreveport, by "Prince" Edwards, a negro, on the Foster plantation, in Bossier parish, have brought about a condition of suspicion and panic in North Louisiana which is proving so demoralizing to the agricultural and other interests that the newspapers and leading planters and business men are taking steps to overcome the scare, restore order and bring the people, white and black, to their senses again.

Mr. Foster was a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in the state. As his murder appeared to be the result of an organized movement against him, a committee of prominent citizens started an investigation. It disclosed the fact that nearly all the negroes on the Foster place were members of a religious organization known as the Church of the Living God. The papers of the church, which were secured, showed that its members made a practice of praying for the death of its enemies, and that Mr. Foster had been thus prayed against. It was also disclosed that the church was completely under the control of a negro who styled himself "Prophet" Smith. The result of the investigation was the lynching of Smith and the treasurer of the church and the dissolution of the organization.

But the publication of these facts has had unexpected results. It has caused a scare among the whites and the negroes, which is threatening serious results throughout North Louisiana to all industries. A few days ago a negro named Thomas Johnson was lynched at Girard, La. The cause of the lynching was reported to have been a bottle of ginger pop from a merchant at Girard. When accused of it by the merchant he hit the latter on the head with a bottle and was shot three times and probably mortally wounded. He managed to get away to his home, however.

Several sensational stories were circulated about the affair. A short time before a negro preacher from Shreveport had gone through Richland, in which parish Girard is situated, and organized several lodges of the Sons and Daughters of Jacob. Thomas had not only joined the association but had been active in the organization of new lodges. Panic gave great significance to this fact, and it was finally announced that the plot against Foster, which the Sons and Daughters by which name the known, were a secret negro society allied with the Church of the Living God, that "Prince" Edward, the murderer of Foster, was organizing lodges, that the organization was directed against the whites, and that its members were filled with bitterness against all white persons.

BOY CONFESSES A MURDER. He Says That He and Others Killed a Companion to Secure 48 Cents. Alpena, Mich. (Special)—Cyrus Larkie, 8 years old, the son of E. D. Larkie, editor of the Rogers City Advance, mysteriously disappeared in that village on Tuesday afternoon, and no trace of him could be ascertained. His body was taken from the river. According to the confession of Harvey Nelson, also 8 years old, the Larkie boy was murdered by companions of his own age in order to secure 48 cents which he had for a bicycle.

According to the Nelson boy, young Larkie, in the company of the 9-year-old son of Prosecuting Attorney Reed, Nelson and several other boys about the same age, were playing near the Hoelt Scholer mill boom on Tuesday afternoon. Reed seemed to be the leader among the boys. Young Larkie was urged to climb down to the water and go out on a pier. He objected, saying his parents had ordered him never to venture on the piers or go near the booms. He was finally persuaded and accompanied the boys.

Young Larkie remained behind, but watched the boys. He says Reed and his companions led young Larkie out from the pier, and after forcing him to give them 48 cents which he had in his pockets, pushed him off the boom into the water. The boy could not swim, and they tried to catch the boom one of the boys would push him off. This was repeated once or twice, after which the body did not come up.

Lauch Capizes. Detroit, Mich. (Special)—The News-Tribune, a pamphlet launched used to deprive voters of the residents of the Lake St. Clair flats, captured about two miles north of the lights during a sudden squall. Miss Maud Randall, of this city, one of the four passengers, was drowned. The captain and the other passengers were rescued.

Rejected Sailer's Brutal Crime. Muncie, Ind. (Special)—Peter Tilly, an ironworker, called at the home of Kate Phinney to-night and threw carbolic acid into the face of Mrs. Mary Torrey, a guest, destroying her eyesight and burning her neck, breast and arms frightfully. The man had pleaded with the woman to marry him for years.

Gas Explosion in a Tunnel. Cincinnati, Ohio (Special)—By an explosion of gas in the new waterworks tunnel, east of this city, eight men were seriously injured and three narrowly escaped by diving into the water on seeing the flash. The tunnel is 120 feet from the surface at the point of explosion, but men were soon rescued. The tunnel was considerably damaged. The injured: John Gann, colored; Ellis Henderson, colored; Charles Cronis, colored; William Hicks, Edward Finley, Thomas N. Delaney, John O'Meara, John Clegg.

Murderer Escapes Lynching. Columbia, S. C. (Special)—The neck of Mrs. Daisy Cicero has been saved. She was under sentence to hang August 9, but the governor has intervened and the young woman will spend the rest of her life in the penitentiary. While there is public sentiment against hanging women, two thirds of the Fairbairn County evidently wished the law to be carried out in this case, as Daisy Cicero was twice convicted and both times a recommendation of mercy withheld. She was convicted of murder in February, but got a new trial and was again convicted in June.

Domestic. The machine shop of the American Machine and Foundry Company, located at Hanover, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000. This plant was owned by the American Tobacco Company and was used in the manufacture of its machinery. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Eleven men were injured, perhaps fatally, in a gas explosion in the new waterworks tunnel, now in course of construction in Cincinnati. The incident occurred 120 feet under ground. President McKinley sent a message of congratulation to the Baptist Young People's Convention, in session in Chicago.

In the Alabama Constitutional Convention Delegate Spears argued against disfranchisement of negro voters. Negro preachers in Birmingham, Ala., advise members of their race to go north to take strikers' places. A two inches of rain fell in Kansas and Western Missouri, thus bringing relief from the drought.

Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of Wm. T. Stewart, near Martinsburg, W. Va., and killed Thomas Chapman, who had taken refuge there. The Reading shophouse refused to accept a 5 per cent increase offered by the Reading in Philadelphia, and insisted on a 12 per cent increase. Henry H. Armstrong, of New York, tried to kill himself while traveling on the meeting train from leaders on the strike in Butte, Mont.

A congressional party, including some ladies, took the dangerous ride and shot the White Horse Rapids, in Alaska. A Federal grand jury in New York began the investigation of the charges against officers of the Seventh National Bank. George Young, a barber, of Ikon, N. Y., was shot and killed by Henry Brown in a quarrel over a dog, \$60.

The Pittsburg Wire and Steel Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, is to be incorporated in Pennsylvania. The Allis-Chalmers plant at Scranton, Pa., started up again, the strike of the machinists having failed. The Pennsylvania State University is to work with non-union men. He does not think any injunction will be granted unless the men resort to violence.

A shell fired from one of the battleships lying off Newport struck the City Hall in Philadelphia, making a hole in a granite block and bursting after striking a tree. No one was injured, although a number of people were near the flying missile. Mr. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, diagnosed the case of the stoker of the Hohentfels, from Calcutta, as a mild case of bubonic plague.

Henry W. Taylor secured in Newport News, Va., a divorce from his wife, who had returned to her old home in Baltimore. Taylor was convicted of the murder of the Hofenfels, from Calcutta, as a mild case of bubonic plague. Mrs. William H. Hoover, while asleep, walked through an open window of her home in Winchester, Va., and sustained injuries that will result in death.

John McFadden, who planned a job delivering in Cambridge, N. J., is to serve a term in default of \$1,000, and to serve 1,000 days for so doing. The grand jury in Newport News, Va., indicted Russell Van Arsdale for murder of his great uncle, Robert Kelly. Several encounters occurred between striking ice wagon drivers and men who sought to take their places in Columbus, Ohio.

Professor Edgar W. Abbott, of Butler County, attended the white bathing in Broad Ripple Creek, near Indianapolis. Members of the Italian royal family and other distinguished visitors are in Rome to attend the memorial services upon the anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert.

Lord Kitchener reported that a detachment of Steinacker's Horse was forced to evacuate Bremerdorp and fight its way to Lebono, a distance of 16 miles. Musical performers and singers are said to have received princely rewards for private performances in London drawing-rooms. Bobby Walthour defeated Harry Elkes in a four-cornered 50-mile motor-paced race at Manhattan Beach bicycle track.

Disgust with the weakness of the war management has given an impetus to the new party agitation in England. Professor Virchow strongly dissents from the views expressed at the British Congress on Tuberculosis. Tolstoi is reported to be improving, but his physicians are unable to clearly diagnose his trouble.

The Shamrock II, accompanied by the Erin, sailed from Genoa for New York. The new German tariff bill is considered a victory for the Agrarians. Earl Spencer, a vice-president of the Tuberculosis Congress, severely criticized Dr. Koch's theory that human beings were immune from contagion from tuberculous cattle.

MacFadden, of the Royal Veterinary College, Dr. Ravenel, of Philadelphia, and others also sought to controvert Koch's theory. Dr. Ravenel instancing a case of the infection of ten persons from tuberculous cattle. The directors of the Metropolitan Railway, London, have declined the offer of Charles T. Yerkes to introduce electricity into their system, as they are unwilling to surrender control of the line.

The Brazilian aeronaut, Santos-Dumont, is waiting patiently to renew the attempt for the prize of 100,000 francs offered for a steerable balloon. The floods in the Yauzaque Valley, China, are causing great distress. Thousands of people are homeless. Financial. The New York Subtreasury statement shows the banks have lost \$1,542,000 this week.

William Kuenenrle, Jr., has resigned as a director of the Greger Manufacturing Company. Kildersleebe & Co., of Boston, reduced sterling exchange rates 1/4 all around; demand, 4.87 1/4; sixty days' sight, 4.85 1/4. There has been listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange 345,000 additional shares of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad.

The Secretary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture estimates that the loss sustained by farmers on account of the drought will exceed \$100,000,000. The "Journal of Commerce" of New York is believed that the yield of corn will be above 1,600,000,000 bushels.

The American Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable August 15. Transfer books closed August 1 to August 16. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock payable August 21.

The Strike Leader and the Great Banker Confer. ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES? President Schwab, of the Steel Trust, Was Present at the Interview, as Was Also Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Association—The Two Labor Leaders Slipped Uneasy Out of Pittsburgh.

Formal negotiations for a settlement of the great steel strike were opened here at a conference between President Shaffer and Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Association, and J. Pierpont Morgan and a group of his associates, of the United States Steel Corporation.

The conference and the movements of the conferees were continued until the termination of the result of the deliberations has come from any one in authority. It is believed, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made and that formal announcement of the compact for peace will come within a few days. There has been much speculation as to the terms of peace, but much of it has been pure conjecture. It was said that the strike would be called off and that there would be a resumption of the negotiations of general labor questions at the point where they were broken off at the Pittsburgh conference.

In financial circles, however, the opinion was general that the prospective agreement would go further than that and in itself dispose of the serious questions at issue. The conference resulted from several days of preliminary discussion, all of which was kept secret.

Mr. Morgan and President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, met first at the office of the former and were closeted for some time. The meeting with the labor leaders followed. The names of those who participated in the meeting are not being kept secret. The side and the place at which the conferees met were kept from the public. Mr. Morgan was seen after the meeting, but would say nothing beyond denying that he had any appointment with President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association.

A news bureau quoted an official of one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation as follows: "Unless something of an unexpected nature comes up, it is reasonable certain that the differences now existing between the mill owners and the strikers will be adjusted shortly."

SEWARD DISABLED AT SEA. Towed to Port Townsend by the Transport Warren—Twelve