

CASTRO RESIGNS POWER

President of Venezuela Springs a New Surprise.
SENDS A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.
In the Ordinary Course of Events President Castro's Term Would Have Ended February 28, 1908—He was Elected President of Venezuela in February, Last Year, For Six Years, Beginning February 20.

Caracas, Venezuela (By Cable).—President Castro has resigned.

He placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the Congress after reading the Presidential message. General Castro handed over the exercise of the Presidential office to that official.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Hay received a dispatch from W. W. Russell, the United States charge d'affaires at Caracas, confirming the report of President Castro's resignation, but stating that he doubted if the Venezuelan Congress would accept it.

From an authoritative source it was learned that this move on the part of President Castro has long been contemplated. Representations were made to him several months ago by American leaders in Venezuela that his resignation would have the effect of enabling the people of that country to present a solid front to the world in the questions in controversy with the powers. The statement is made that the resignation is the result of a secret agreement with the leaders referred to that President Castro should temporarily relinquish his office pending the adjustment of the disputes which Minister Bowen has in hand.

While President Castro nominally gives up his office it is said in well-informed quarters his intention is to keep it within the family, an arrangement to make his brother Vice-President so that he would succeed to the Presidency. It is the belief here, based on information which has been kept secret, that the present plan is to allow President Castro to remain out of office for a short time and then re-elect him at the next election.

BATTLE WITH SAVAGE CATS.

Man Finally Kills Them After Their Scratch His Face and Hands Terribly.

New York (Special).—William Barrett, of Bloomfield, N. J., had a fierce battle with three savage cats in the cellar of Frederick Crane's house. The cats attacked women and children until the residents held a meeting and decided to have them killed.

Garrett was sent for and engaged to do the extermination. He went into the cellar armed with pistol and club, and after closing the windows, so that the cats could not get out, started to kill them.

He saw three pairs of fiery eyes glaring at him from behind a barrel. The cats were biting and growling, but Barrett raised his club and aimed a blow at one of them. He missed, and then the three animals sprang at him, one landing upon his shoulder, while the other clawed savagely at his breast.

He tried to shake them off, but could not. Finally he seized the one on his shoulder by the throat. As he drew it toward him it clawed him across the face in a frightful manner. Barrett threw it to the ground, placed his foot on it and then shot it.

In the meantime the other cats made things lively for Barrett, tearing his clothing in shreds and lacerating his flesh in several places. Barrett had fought for over half an hour before he killed the second with his revolver.

The third cat fought more desperately than had the others, and before he could land a blow on its head it seized him by the throat with its teeth while it clawed his breast. It was with difficulty he dislodged and killed it.

LA SOUFRIERE VIOLENT.

Loud Roaring and Flashes Accompany Spread of Cloud of Smoke.

Kingstown (By Cable).—The eruption of La Soufriere continues. At half-past 8 o'clock a.m. its violence was unabated and the spectacle was awe-inspiring.

The crater is belching forth dense black clouds which rise heavenwards, accompanied by loud roaring and flashes which rend the spreading pall of smoke which now envelops the entire island in darkness.

Electrical discharges occurred at intervals during the night, while at day-break the sunlight playing on the stupendous volcanic clouds produced exceedingly beautiful effects.

Relying upon the scientific opinion that Kingstown, although covered with heavy clouds which completely obscure the sun, is not in danger, the population shows no alarm. According to advices from Chateau Belair dark sand is falling there, and Point-a-Pitre reports that a strong detonation was heard there throughout the night and morning.

The Hague Protocol.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It is believed here that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have agreed as to the amendments to be proposed to the draft of The Hague protocol, and since the British Ambassador has received his instructions as to the exchanges to be proposed, it is thought that instructions to Baron Sternberg and the Italian Ambassador will be received here probably by the middle of the week. Just what amendments the British Ambassador has been directed to propose is not stated, and the character may not be made public until negotiations are again taken up with Mr. Bowen.

Ask Pardon for Motorman Madden.

Pittsfield, Mass. (Special).—A petition for the pardon of Euclid Madden, motorman of the Pittsfield Street Railway, who is serving a six months' term in the House of Correction for the death of a child, is being prepared by the Rev. Dr. Craig, chief service officer to the President, will come before the Berkshire County Commissioners April 7. It is considered probable that the petition will be granted. The fine of \$500 is to be paid by the railway company, upon whose tracks the fatal accident occurred.

She Fulfilled Her Wish.

Southern Pines, N. C. (Special).—Mrs. George A. Johnson, of Rochester, N. H., after returning from a dance at the Southern Pines Hotel, remarked to her husband: "Oh, I wish I was dead." Knowing that she was subject to hysteria, Mr. Johnson paid slight attention to her remark; but in a few minutes she went into an adjoining room, locking the door. Mr. Johnson was startled at the report of a pistol, and, after summoning the neighbor, went in, where he found his wife dead, with a pistol clutched tightly in her right hand.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.
As a result of a battle between union and non-union structural ironworkers employed on a bridge in Cleveland three men were badly cut and bruised by being struck with bricks and clubs. Twenty-five men took part in the fight, and only quit upon the arrival of the police.

Suit has been brought by the decedents of the original proprietors of Ellis Island, in New York Bay, who claim the island through royal grant given to their ancestors. They aver that the island belongs to New Jersey.

Five men of the crew of the tug Pilot were drowned in the Delaware near Philadelphia as the result of a collision with the steamship Winifred.

Mrs. Albert A. Phares, of Jacksonville, N. J., was held for the action of the grand jury on the charge of poisoning her husband.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a letter to the chief of police of Tampa, Fla., demanding protection for two organizers who have been threatened with death.

The attorney general at Manila decides there is not sufficient evidence to justify the prosecution of President Gomez and other leaders of the Nationalist party, charged with assisting the Ladrones.

It has been learned that the son of President Palma, of Cuba, was secretly married in New York to Miss Mabel Jacobs, the daughter of a wealthy tobacco importer.

The annual meeting of the Federation of the Alliance Francaise in the United States was held in New York and attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

The American Bridge Company imported a number of nonunion men from Virginia to work on the new Washburn bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh.

President Roosevelt arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, and was received by Governor Hunt and his family, and held an informal reception at the palace.

There was a collision between union and nonunion men, the latter being displaced at the shipyard on Staten Island to make room for the new ironworkers.

A negro attempted to burn the home of W. H. Boyd, at Birmingham, Ala., and attacked his wife, who had fired at the man. She is severely injured.

Evidence was given in New York that Police Instructor Cross had instructed Warden Bissett to tip off prisoners who were to be hanged.

The steamer Metamora sank in the Acklawha river, Fla.; two negroes were drowned and some of the passengers made narrow escapes.

The Manville Company's mill, at Woomoocket, was shut down on account of the strike of the mill spinners.

George B. White, vice-president and a director of the Bank of South Pennsylvania, at Hyndman, Bedford county, Pa., was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Bank Examiner W. A. Mason, charging him with embezzlement and other irregularities amounting to about \$20,000.

Ex-Ambassador General Griggs made the final argument in defense of the Northern Securities Company in the merger case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Special Counsel Watson began the final argument for the government.

Foreign.

Dr. Stuebel, director of the German Colonial Office, replying to socialist inquiries in the Reichstag, said household lavers had been abolished in Togoland, German West Africa.

Premier Combes, in the French Senate, stated that the government would maintain the concordat between church and state on condition that the clergy keep out of politics.

The police situation in England is complicated by the announcement that the government proposes to bring in a bill providing a modified form of home rule.

It is considered certain in Vatican circles that Mar. Joseph E. Mooney, vicar general of the Archbishop of New York, will be chosen bishop of Buffalo.

Baron von Helleben, the former German ambassador, has been ordered to return to the United States to formally present his credentials.

The elegant residence of the Humbert family, in Paris, which was the scene of their triumph and downfall, was sold at auction for \$64,400.

The epidemic resembling smallpox on the island of Trinidad is pronounced by medical men here to be various, or chicken-pox.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that 200,000 Boers had been repatriated, and that the British government was giving the new colonies as military compensation \$25,000,000 toward the expense of their resettlement.

Samuel Untermyer, of New York, is organizing a combination in England, Germany, Austria, Russia and France to control steam-pump, engine and waterworks.

There was a clash between the Catholics and Protestants of the Fiji Islands as the result of the conversion of a number of Catholics to Protestantism.

The midlent festival in Paris was witnessed by many Americans. An American cakewalk by Southern "darkies" was a feature of the procession.

The annual festival in general in France was inaugurated at Marseilles with much ceremony, the Cuban flag being saluted and cheered.

The Austrian War Minister has forbidden all officers to join the Antisludging League.

The anniversary of the death of Louis Kugelstadt at Budapest was the occasion for riotous demonstrations by the students, who hoisted mourning flags over the university and compelled the professors to suspend lectures.

STRIKE COMMISSION'S AWARDS

Miners Get Nearly all They Asked For—Increase of Wages, in Most Cases, Ten Per Cent. and Shorter Days for Laborers—Sliding Scale of Pay—Practically a Profit-Sharing Device.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President to investigate the differences between the operators and miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, just made public, occupies 87 printed pages, bearing date of March 18, 1903, and is signed by the seven members of the commission. Briefly stated, the report recommends:

1. Increase in wages of miners at an average of 10 per cent.
2. A sliding scale of wages and a minimum wage rate.
3. That no person shall be discriminated against in the matter of employment by reason of membership or non-membership in any labor organization.
4. Decrease of time of working hours.
5. That the laws restricting child labor in the mines be more rigidly enforced.

That the awards of the commission shall remain operative until March 31, 1906.

Upon the general propositions demanded by the miners the latter, according to the report have won in the contention for an increase in wages and against the employment of child labor.

The recognition of the miners, however, that the United Mine Workers be recognized as an organization by the operators, is lost. The commission declines to make any recommendation of a specific character as to whether the labor organization shall be recognized.

That of the subject in a general way, but refrains from recommending that the United Mine Workers' organization be recognized or not.

Basis of the Award.
A recapitulation of the awards of the commission is as follows:

That an increase of 10 per cent. in wages be paid to all contract miners. Engineers employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and the time of said coal reaches to the surface.

Firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent. for the same period. All employees or company men other than those for whom special awards are made shall have an increase of 10 per cent. for the period named.

During the life of the award the present methods of payment shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement. Any difficulty or disagreement arising out of the award which cannot be adjusted by the superintendents of the mines and the miners shall be referred for settlement to a permanent joint committee.

No suspension of work shall take place pending the settlement of the differences. Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners, check weighmen or striking bosses, or both, shall be employed.

Miner cars shall be distributed among the miners as uniformly and equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of miners to limit the coal output. In all cases where the miners are paid by the car, the increase in wages is to be based upon the cars in use.

The Sliding Scale.
A sliding scale of wages shall be adopted, as follows:

For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white-ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics, above \$4.50 per ton free on board, the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent. in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award.

That when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton the compensation will be increased 1 per cent., to continue until the price falls below \$4.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent. increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent. will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators, such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be divided among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

As to the Union.
That no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

The following general recommendations are contained in the report:

The commission thinks that the practice of employing deputies, upon the request and at the expense of employers, instead of throwing the whole responsibility of preserving peace and protecting property upon the country and State officers, is one of doubtful wisdom, and perhaps tends to invite conflicts between such officers and idle men, rather than to avert them. Peace and order should be maintained at any cost, and should be maintained by regularly appointed and responsible officers and deputies, at the expense of the operators.

Packers Fined \$500 Each.
Jefferson City, Mo. (Special).—The Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Hammond and Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Packing Companies, the five defendants in the ouster proceedings brought by the Attorney General of Missouri against the alleged beef combine last year, were fined \$500 each in the Missouri Supreme Court, and ordered to pay the costs of the case, which amounts to \$5000.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield lowered his flag and gave up the command of the European Squadron.

Superintendent Bull, of the Buffalo police, still insists that a woman killed Burdick, and he says he suspects the same woman now that he did the day of the murder.

The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador Judge Adams in St. Louis is reported to have bombarded the town of Carupano and to have destroyed many houses there.

Arguments were concluded in the Washburn injunction case, which was taken under advisement by Federal Judge Adams in St. Louis.

The Reichstag adopted the appropriation of \$750,000 to cover the expenses of Germany's participation in the St. Louis Exposition.

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

February Breaks Record.
The February figures of the Bureau of Statistics just made public, show the largest exports of any February in the history of the United States commerce, and also that the exports for the three months ended with February were larger than those of the corresponding period of any earlier year.

On the import side the figures show a continuation of the growth which has characterized the last two years, and the figures of the eight months ended with February suggest that the imports of the United States in the fiscal year 1903 may exceed \$1,000,000,000, while the export figures seem likely to exceed \$1,400,000,000.

In February the exports amounted to \$125,502,105, which is \$12,000,000 in excess of any preceding February. Taking the three months ended with February, 1903, the total exports were \$401,326,200, against \$275,151,471 in the three months ended with February, 1893. These figures are from the Bureau of Statistics bulletin, and are due in part to the fact that the new corn crop is rapidly entering the markets of the world, to which the United States was able to make but slight contributions last year, the corn exports in February, 1903, having been 13,000,000 bushels, against a little over 6,000,000 in February last year. Cotton exports also show a marked gain over those of last year, the value of cotton exported in February, 1903, being \$37,423,317, against \$24,768,762 in February of last year.

Coal and Iron Police.
"The employment of what are known as 'Coal and Iron policemen' by the coal-mining companies, while a necessity as things are, militates against the purpose for which they are employed. Although the testimony before the commission proved that, as a whole, the Coal and Iron policemen were men of good character, there were a sufficient number of bad characters, taken from cities, to discredit the efforts of the whole body. The employment of this body of police is authorized by law, but they are really the employes of the coal companies, and thus do not secure the respect and obedience to which officers of the law are entitled. Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances of the coal regions during the late strike grew out of their presence. Should this matter be remedied by legislation, so that the laws could be enforced and peace preserved by a regularly constituted constabulary, appointed and paid by the country or State, the commission believes that much of the disorder which accompanies strikes would be avoided.

Employment of Children.
"Another subject, not a matter of submission, but concerning which much testimony was offered, is that of the employment of children. Boys are employed in the breakers. The attention of the commission was called to the painful fact that in other industries boys and girls are employed and work long hours both day and night. While the law prescribes the ages at which boys may be employed in and around the mines and at which children may be prohibited from working, it appears from the evidence that the age is not placed sufficiently high. Infancy should be protected against the physical and moral influences of such employment, and there ought to be a more rigid enforcement of the laws which now prevail.

No Compulsory Arbitration.
"There are some who have urged the adoption of compulsory arbitration, so called, as the means of securing this desired result, but we cannot see our way to recommend any such drastic measure. We do not believe that in the United States such a system would meet with general approval or with success. Apart from the question of constitutional power to enact laws providing for compulsory arbitration, our industries are too vast and too complicated for the practical application of such a system."

MYSTERY OF BAR OF GOLD.
An ingot valued at \$23,800 has disappeared from Union Depot office.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—No arrests have been made as yet in connection with the mysterious disappearance from the Union Depot office of the Pacific and Dominion Express Company of a bar of gold in transit from Salt Lake City to the East, which is valued at \$23,800. The whereabouts of the precious ingot is a mystery.

The missing ingot was one of four weighing about 80 pounds each that were being transported in a train from nearby Salt Lake City. It is said that the Philadelphia Mint was the destination of the gold.

The four bars arrived from the West on Washburn train No. 4 at 8 o'clock, and were checked out by the messenger on board the train. The bars, by Foreman Miller, of the local depot office. All express matter for the East received on No. 4 is held in the depot for an eastbound Washburn train which leaves at 10:50 o'clock. The four ingots were taken into the depot office and placed in the safe.

Shortly before the eastbound train was due to leave they were removed from the strong-box and loaded on a truck, to be wheeled out to the express car. The train was an hour and a half late, however, and it is understood by the police that the gold was not put into the safe again pending the discovery of the bars.

As to the location of the ingots on the truck in the office, which is on the level of the street, Captain McDonnell says that he has found that at least nine persons were in the office at different times while the gold lay on the truck exposed to view and that several of them had commented on the quantity of the gold.

When the train was finally ready it was found that there were only three ingots on the truck. A frantic search of the office was made, but no trace of the fourth bar was found. The train was held for a time, but finally the three ingots were dispatched on their way and Foreman Miller notified the police of their disappearance. It was at first thought that the bar might have been left by mistake in the express car of train No. 4, and the car was searched at Buffalo, but there was no gold bar found.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.
A man giving the name of John Bennett gave himself up to the sheriff at Fremont, Neb., declaring he was the murderer of Nora Fuller, a girl killed in San Francisco a year ago.

George Willard, who is wanted by the police of France as well as a number of American cities for daring robberies, was arrested, after a hard fight, on a Chicago street car.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield lowered his flag and gave up the command of the European Squadron.

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TWO BOATS CRASH IN FOG

Big Steamer Plymouth Run Into in the Sound by City of Taunton.
SIX LIVES LOST IN THE COLLISION.
Large Vessel Has Gaping Hole Torn in Her Side—Members of the Crew Drowned in Their Bunks in the Hold—Passengers' Cabin Splintered, and Many Have Narrow Escapes—Both Craft in Badly Disabled Shapes.

New London, Conn. (Special).—In a heavy fog which descended upon the waters of Long Island sound, the big Fall-River passenger steamer Plymouth, which left in the afternoon for Fall River with 500 passengers and a crew of 200 men, was run down while passing through the Race by the freight steamer City of Taunton of the same line, also from New York. Five of the crew, one passenger and probably others were killed.

A full hundred feet of the starboard side of the Plymouth was smashed in as if it had been paper. The staterooms of the second cabin and seven on the saloon deck were entirely cut away, while down in the hold members of the crew who were asleep in the steerage were drowned by a torrent of water that poured in through the great gap made. The hole is 10 feet square on the starboard side of her hull, about 35 feet from her bow.

The collision was totally unexpected, and one of the worst in the history of navigation on the sound. The Plymouth was proceeding slowly on her course and blowing her whistle. Hearing the whistles of the Taunton in close proximity, she slowly stopped more. Out of the fog, close at hand came the Taunton. The Taunton was proceeding at a fairly good rate of speed, blowing her whistle and ringing her bell. There was a quick interchange of signals, but the sharp prow of the Taunton struck itself into the starboard side of the Plymouth a distance of 8 or 10 feet. The collision was square, so that the Taunton cut deep, carrying in the rail of the Plymouth and the steel straps which surrounded her.

Second Pilot Hammel and Captain Davis of the Plymouth were on duty in the pilot-house when the collision came. First Pilot Edward Geer had just gone to his stateroom, having left his post at midnight.

As soon as the lights of the Taunton appeared Captain Davis sent a warning check signal by hand. Many were thrown from their berths. They rushed out on the decks and into the cabins. Shrieks were heard all over the boat. Persons ran to and fro in an excited and terror-stricken condition. The excellent discipline that prevailed among the officers and crew alone averted a panic.

Appropriations for Canal.
It is considered doubtful whether the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the purchase of the property of the Panama Canal Company and the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the payment to Colombia and for preliminary work upon the Isthmian canal, as provided in the Spooner act, are legally available upon the ratification of the canal treaty by Colombia.

If the treaty just ratified by the Senate complied with the law making the appropriation the money would be available for all the purposes designated immediately after the ratification by Colombia. The appropriation, however, is made conditional upon certain things specifically and distinctly indicated, and the treaty, it is asserted, does not comply with these conditions. If the law officers of the Government deal with this question in conformity with their custom in dealing with appropriations the money will not be available, but will have to be re-appropriated, with the conditions inconsistent with the treaty omitted.

Married Seven Times.
Buchanan, Mich. (Special).—William Hulbert, of this place, is claiming the record in the matter of contracting marriages, and up to this time there has been found none to contest the claim. Hulbert has been married seven times and he is not yet 50 years old. He got four wives out of two families having married two sisters in the Madison family and two in the Murphy family. Death claimed three of Hulbert's wives, and three were divorced. He is a stone mason and works at his trade in this city.

In the matter of romance the seventh or last episode is said to have eclipsed all of the others. He advertised in a New York paper for a wife, and as a result the woman of the Empire State now resides over his home.

The General Staff.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department issued a general order convening a board to meet in this city March 30 to recommend the detail of 42 officers from the Army at large to constitute the general staff of the general staff under the act of February 14. The board is to consider only the efficiency of officers, and no recommendations or letters except those submitted through military channels, are to be considered by the board, which will consist of the General Staff Board, Chaffee and Bates, Brigadier General Carter, Bliss and Randolph and Major Henry A. Green, assistant adjutant general.

Had Premonition of Death.
Mahanoy City, Pa. (Special).—John P. Price, a former borough supervisor, called on several friends here and asked to be pallbearers at his funeral, saying he had a premonition of death. Although he seemed to be in his usual health when he made the strange request, he fell dead of apoplexy two hours later as he sat in the sun in front of his home.

Bill Failed to Pass.
Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—In the House the bill presented by Mr. Blumle, of Cameron county, and which had previously passed second reading, "to subsidize large families and provide for gold medals for mothers of large families," failed on final passage by a vote of 65 to 55, less than a constitutional majority.

Lost \$200; Hanged Himself.
York, Pa. (Special).—Hamilton Hinkle, of Dover, seven miles from York, committed suicide by hanging. He was suffering from ebriation of the mind, caused by the sale of his house several days ago.

Hinkle was arrested by Sheriff Seeling, of Dover, and Samuel Wallick bargained with him for \$2,000. Soon afterward another purchaser appeared and offered him \$2,400. Hinkle tried to get Wallick to release him, but without success. The loss of the \$200 so preyed upon his mind that he went to his barn and hanged himself.

Absorbed by Steel Trust.
Pittsburg (Special).—The Crucible Steel Company of America has sold to the United States Steel Corporation the controlling interest in the Clarton plant. According to the Gazette, the minority interest, it is said, will be owned by the Crucible people and W. P. Snyder. Mr. Snyder will remain as president of the concern. This sale includes a bill of sale by which the Steel Corporation will sell bills to the Crucible Company. It also ends the hopes of independent for clean sheet bars and billets.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.
Pennsions Granted Pennsylvania—John Huity, Sheffield, 50; Frederick Hillegas, New Buena Vista, 52; John McCollum, \$10; John McCollum, \$10; William B. Beatty, Washington, \$10; William C. Miller, Tunnelton, \$10; William Reed, Allegheny, \$10; Henry Lane, Turtle Creek, \$12; David L. Deyarman, Brush Valley, \$12; Robert Armstrong, Sheffield, \$8; Alfred H. Pierce, Smetthort, \$12; Stephen B. Day, Washington, \$24; Solomon B. Ruffalo, Richfield, \$12; G. C. Peer, Bolivar, \$2; Samuel Yares, Etna, \$6; Daniel McQuinn, Pittsburg, \$8; Andrew Miller, Altoona, \$6; John W. C. McCurdy, Pittsburg, \$8; William D. Gordon, Erie, \$6; John W. Corbier, Clarion, \$6; John Miller, Altoona, \$10; John S. Cannon, Clarion, \$10; George Kellie, Benningville, \$10; John Sweir, Ellikburg, \$8; George F. Austrow, Millwood, \$6; Catharine Gibbs, Mt. Pleasant, \$8; Mary E. Pew, Mercer, \$8; minor of Abram P. Pew, Mercer, \$10; Mary Hensal, Madera, \$8; Jacob W. McCurdy, Pittsburg, \$8; Jacob W. Glessner, Clarion, \$8; John A. Stambaugh, Green Park, \$8; William Hirst, Altoona, \$12; Alfred Kerr, New Haven, \$10; John A. Horton, Mines, \$10; John Dice, Keystone, \$8; John Y. Stoner, Wolfe Store, \$10; Harry Savitz, Tyrone, \$10; George Markel, Benezola, \$10; Frederick Boyer, Johnstown, \$12; minor of Henry S. Robb, Monaca, \$14.

George Smith was killed by a train near Uniontown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Comisky, aged 40, committed suicide at Oil city by taking laudanum.

Mrs. Samuel Davis, who was arrested for shoplifting at Meadville, was committed to jail for court.

A freight wreck at Larimer station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, sprang an engine and several cars and delayed passenger traffic several hours.

In answer to a knock at her door, Mrs. John Wren, of New Castle, was confronted by a masked burglar, who forced his way into the house and committed a robbery. John had received a few days before.

The congregation of the First Christian Church at Sharon will erect a novel temple of worship. The present church will be disposed of and in its place a new brick block will be erected, with a tower and a spire. The second floor will be used for church purposes.

Superintendent Beavers, of the salary and allowance division of the Post Office Department, announced the following list of additional clerks and promotions in post offices in Pennsylvania, to take effect July 1: