

## THE ROPES BROKE.

### EXECUTION OF THE BALD KNOBBERS.

#### Horrible Scenes in the Jail Yard at Ozark.

David and William Walker, and John Matthews, the leaders of the Bald Knobbers, were hanged at Ozark, Mo.

The drop fell at 9:53 a. m. The ropes broke, and the three men fell writhing to the ground. The scene was terrible, and the execution was simply a bungled lachery. The men were carried again to the scaffold at 10:10 o'clock, Bill Walker groaning and almost insensible. The ropes were adjusted again and the poor wretches were strangled. Dave Walker died in 15 minutes, John Matthews in 13 minutes, and Bill Walker in 14 minutes.

The streets in the vicinity of the jail were crowded with people from the surrounding country, but there was no trouble, although the excitement was intense.

Thursday William Walker was baptized by immersion in a bath tub which had been carried into the jail. Matthews passed a restless night, praying at intervals, but the Wablers slept soundly until 4 o'clock in the morning. Services were held in the jail at 7:30 a. m. Matthews took part and prayed earnestly. William Walker also took part. Up to the last moment Matthews declared that he was innocent.

The jail yard was full of guards armed with Winchester, shotguns and revolvers, and were in charge of Capt. G. W. Taylor, who was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted the Bald Knobbers.

The three Bald Knobbers, Dave Walker, better known in Christian County as "Bull Creek Dave," Chief of the Bald Knobbers, his son Wm. Walker, and John Matthews, were hanged for the murder of Charles Green and Wm. Elms on March 11, 1887. They were found by the opinion, up to within 48 hours of the execution, that they would never be called upon to pay the extreme penalty of a life for a life. Neither of the trio had yet reached his fiftieth year and Wm. Walker was barely 19 years of age.

## SAVED FROM FIRE AT SEA.

### The Presence of Mind of the Captain Extinguishes the Flames.

The steamship *Rapids*, which sailed from New York, May 2, for Hamburg, put in to Plymouth at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. On the night of May 3 the cotton which was stowed in her hold took fire from spontaneous combustion, and in spite of efforts made to subdue the flames the fire spread rapidly and the flames were fed by casks of kerosene and oil. Many passengers were scorching, five hours before the flames were extinguished everything was put in readiness to take the boat and leave the vessel before the fire could spread to the main deck. The captain, passengers and crew, made an attempt to desert the ship, but the captain prevented them from doing so by pointing his revolver at them and declaring he would kill the first man who left the ship. Finally all hope of saving the life was abandoned, and the order was given to lower the boat, when the flames were so low that they could be seen from the deck. The order to lower the boat was given, and the boat was lowered. The boat was lowered and the flames were extinguished. The result of extinguishing the flames and securing the cargo of all on board. One hundred and thirty barrels of cotton were thrown overboard. When the passengers were assured of their safety, they presented an address of thanks to the captain and distributed gifts among the captain and crew.

## THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

### The Conference Agree Upon a Tripartite Principle of Government.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that the Samoan conference has agreed that a neutral Government shall be created at Apia, and that equal rights shall be granted to all the Powers with regard to Samoans. The correspondent also says that Germany has as yet made no claim for indemnity for the killing of Germans by natives in Samoa. The next sitting of the conference will be on Wednesday.

The London *Times* says: The Samoan conference has come to an agreement in regard to the Samoan question and its kindred issues, and to the restriction on the sale of firearms and spirits to the natives. The election of a King will be left to the Samoans. It is doubtful if Germany will yield as easily the tripartite principle of Government, as in the council England shows no leaning, playing the part of an honest broker.

## KILLED FOUR INDIANS.

### Cattle-Thieving Cowboys Fight a Deadly Battle, but are Captured.

Three cowboys who killed four Zuni Indians at Wingate on Thursday afternoon have been caught. Their names are Jos. Summerville, David Hamm and Robert Davis. The cowboys were on the way to a ranch in the neighborhood and drove off a dozen or more cattle. The stock belonged to the Indians, and as soon as they discovered the theft they made after the cowboys, demanding their stock. Argument proving futile, the Indians attempt to take the cattle, when Summerville shot one of them dead.

The firing then became general. The cowboys proved the best marksmen and killed off four Indians. Davis was shot through the body, but his companions placed him on his horse and then fled. The matter was reported to the Sheriff, who, with a posse, captured the murderers. Summerville is a well-known horse and cattle thief.

## The Cyclone as Bad as Reported.

Additional particulars from the scene of the cyclone in Kansas indicate that the first reports were in the main correct. The storm extended over an area of 40 miles in length and two miles in width. The loss of property and stock was very great. Relief committees have been at work, and last night most of the victims were resting easily and doing as well as could be expected. One death, that of Miss Bartlett, occurred yesterday, and some of the wounded are not expected to recover.

## WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

### Review of the Work Done by the Legislature.

The session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1889 came to a conclusion at noon Thursday.

The work of the late House was projected on rather a large scale. In the 129 days of its existence 749 bills were introduced and 203 passed and messaged to the Governor, 710 were negative in their respective committees and 227 defeated and lost.

The Senate passed and messaged to the Governor 62 House bills, making 363 bills in all which have reached the Governor, of which he has thus far approved 155 and vetoed 13.

Of those vetoed, nine were revenue bills; one was the bill authorizing the sale of the old court house buildings in Pittsburgh; another allowing the Free Quakers of Philadelphia to sell their city cemetery, and a third a bill regulating the poor districts in first and second class cities. Another bill that was vetoed was that permitting the Pennsylvania Reserves to pool their State appropriations to erect a memorial hall on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Among the important measures passed were the following:

The joint resolution submitting the Prohibitory Amendment was in reality the first measure of importance introduced. It was introduced by Representative Drayce, of Beaver county, January 11. It was passed January 21.

Another important bill was that extending the terms of office of assessors and constables from one to three years.

An act that is fraught with important results to the future insurance legislation of the State, that is making the books, papers, documents, annual statements and other papers on file in the State Insurance Department public.

An act to give old soldiers the preference in the matter of employment on State contracts was also passed.

The fence law of 1850, making it imperative for land owners to maintain fences horse high, pig fast and bull strong, was repealed. The law of 1854 is still in force in all Western counties, except Bedford, where the law of 1845 obtains.

Farmers and horse breeders were also recognized in the passage of an act requiring veterinary surgeons to be graduates of a college or university, except in cases where a person has had five years' practice prior to the passage of this act, when a certificate will be granted.

An important measure was that providing the several counties of the State the right to acquire bridges for county purposes and to abolish tolls thereon.

Among the important measures that were either killed or were not passed in time were the Anti-Dressed Beef bill, the Granting Tax bill, the Anti-Dissemination bill, the Pool-Selling bill, the Mailed Examination bill, and several street railway measures.

## THE STORM KING ABROAD.

### His Terrible Reign of Ruin in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Allegheny county was visited by one of the worst rainstorms in years Friday evening. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain, and such frequent flashes of lightning that the accompanying thunder was almost incessant. Two children were drowned in Allegheny.

In the Beaver and Woods run districts, Allegheny, the damage was the greatest. Out in the Spring Garden Valley pretty little truck farms were laid waste. The crops, flowers and budding fruit were cut by the hail. There is no estimating the damage. Lumber is scattered along the railroads, and travel was suspended. The cable lines had to abandon travel on account of sand washing into the grip channels.

The greatest damage was done to dwellings. In several low-lying sections of the city families were forced to evacuate. Mud and water was carried in to the utter ruin of carpet and furniture.

Two children, Conrad Schaefer, aged 3 and 7 respectively, of Spring Garden borough, Allegheny, were drowned in the flood, and Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer narrowly escaped from drowning the same fate. Their house is located near Bittcher's Run. When the banks overflowed a house was moved from its foundation, and Mr. Schaefer and his family took shelter under a pine tree.

In running out on the house the children, both girls, were caught by the current and carried away. Mrs. Schaefer became so frantic at seeing her children in the run, that she got in the water too and was almost drowned. The bodies of the children were recovered.

At eleven o'clock last night the large stable and sheds owned by Frederick Hempde, on the corner of Southern avenue and A. Bartlammer street, Mt. Oliver, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by the fire which followed. The loss was of such force that it shook the buildings for nearly a square about the place. There were twenty-four head of horses and two cows in the stable, and only seven of the horses and one cow were rescued.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says that an officer and two men belonging to the German war ship *Schwalbe* have been killed by insurgents at Bagamoyo.

A singularly encounter occurred at Bochum, in Westphalia, between the military and striking miners and their supporters. Two persons were killed and many were injured.

The Council of Eight seems to be in a flourishing condition, so far as numbers are concerned. In a report just published it is stated that during the past year 217,483 candidates were enrolled in England and Wales. There is a large increase over previous years.

There was an encounter near Bricket, Westphalia, between the troops and strikers. A large body of the latter had gathered and were looting disorderly, when they were ordered to disperse by the officer in command of the military. The strikers refused to obey the order. After warning them of the consequences that would follow, if they persisted in their refusal, and no attention being paid to the warning the officer ordered the soldiers to fire on the strikers. Three of the miners were killed and several wounded.

## KILLED IN A CAGE.

### INSTANT DEATH COMES TO TEN MINERS.

#### An Empty Car Crushes Them at the Bottom of a 500-Foot Shaft.

At Kaska William Colliery, near Middleport, Pa., the cage containing ten miners was ascending the shaft and had reached a height of about 16 feet from the bottom, when an empty car was pushed over the top of the shaft by two Hungarian laborers and fell in. The car struck the ascending cage with awful momentum, shattering it to splinters and instantly killing every one of its occupants. The names of the victims are:

Michael Boyle, assistant inside foreman; Hugh Carlin, Patrick McDonald, George J. John Putlavich, Frank Strackovitch, John Moore, Albert Dwyer, Edward Kurta and Stephen Maters.

The cage with the 10 victims was hurled into the "sump," a hole at the bottom of the shaft, where the water from the workings accumulates and the mangled bodies are hard to recover. The mine is operated by the Atlantic Coal Company. It is an old working and the shaft is 500 feet deep. Boyle leaves a wife and seven children. It was not his turn to ascend, but he exchanged with a young man named Hoolihan, Putlavich leaves a wife, but no children. He was brother-in-law of Mrs. Putlavich, who, with Agnes Katch, was married about a year ago by Peter Bransovitch, now awaiting execution, and the intended husband of Miss Katch. All the others of the victims of the accident were single men.

The colliery employs about 300 hands and is also known as the "Big Vein." There is intense indignation over the employment of stupid Hungarians in a position of such responsibility as at the mouth of the shaft. There is 35 feet of water in the "sump," and the work of recovering the bodies is very difficult. At 7 o'clock Thursday only one body had been recovered. No report has been received from the scene of the disaster since that hour.

## FLAX VERSUS WHEAT.

### An Interesting Contribution to a Coming Economic Problem.

Last week Prof. Willits, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, had under consideration a letter from Iceland, which he thinks may offer a solution of the economic problem: What shall take the place of wheat on farms where it can no longer be raised at a profit?

The writer who has been familiar with flax growing and flax manufacturing since 1840, says in his interesting contribution: "There are only two establishments weaving—300 at Webster, Mass., and the other at Appleton, Wis., the latter doing but little and neither weaving anything finer than crash. There is nothing in the climate or soil conflicting with the assertion that just as good flax and linen may be produced in every State on the American Union as in any country. Germany now sows and weaves the finest linen she has, essentially differing climate from Oregon."

"Many things become successful in America from the facility with which the people take up and adopt improved processes and appliances, and this may be the salvation of the linen industry, of the importance of which there is no question. There is every reason why the American farmer should produce a million acres of flax for both seed and fiber over and above what is now produced, which would give 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of seed worth as many millions of dollars and 2,500,000 tons of flax raw worth \$500,000,000, from which 500,000 tons of flax fiber would be obtained worth \$100,000,000."

## VICTIMS OF THE BIG STORM.

### Four Persons Drowned and a Brakeman Killed in a Wreck.

Four persons were drowned by the great storm of Friday night in Allegheny. Gordon and Lissa Stauffer, drowned in Spring Garden valley, and John Daugherty, a grocer of Woods Run, who was knocked down by a fence which had been wrecked by the flood, all reported on Saturday's John Kessler, a boy of 14 years, was drowned in the cellar of his home on East street. The Duncan Run culvert, near Baena Vista, in the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, was washed out. Saturday morning several freight cars were wrecked in crossing the culvert and Patrick Muskie, a brakeman was killed. The stables of Martin Shanahan, at Woods Run, was wrecked and his four cows were carried down the stream. They went through several culverts, but finally effected landings with little injury. One of them was carried into the Ohio river, and then reached a shore.

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## TOOK \$35,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY.

Mr. L. Cornwall, a jeweler of Salida, Col., visited the adjoining town of Monarch, one day last week, leaving his store and business in charge of his clerk, a young Jew named Strauss. During Cornwall's absence, Strauss picked up \$35,000 worth of jewelry and shipped the town on a freight train, taking the plunder with him. He has been tracked by officers to Pueblo and is trying to escape in an easterly direction. Several officers are after him. He came from St. Louis and worked in most of the Western cities.

## UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE.

At the General Conference of the United Brethren Church at York, Pa., the committee to whom was referred the new confession of faith, the revised constitution, submitted a report favoring the adoption of the revised law. Rev. Mr. Floyd submitted a minority report. After a long debate the report of the committee was supported by 110 to 20. The radicals are opposed to the clause allowing local churches to use discretion in relation to secret societies. The constitution strictly forbids any connection with such societies.

## ORIGIN OF THE MORELAND FIRE.

The origin of the fire at Moreland, by which 70 cottages were destroyed, has been discovered, and it is a peculiar one. Some children were playing with a burning glass, and set fire to some paper. This in turn set fire to some dry grass, and then the Presbyterian church took fire and the cottages followed.

## REVIEW OF TRADE.

### A Curiously-Mixed Business Situation—Iron and Wool Declining.

It is the most prominent characteristic of the present situation throughout the country that the usual consistency of commercial action is lacking; transactions and results for some branches of business are highly satisfactory, and for others much the reverse. Many iron works are closing, for example, but many are doing remarkably well; many woolen mills are idle, but others are at work full time with fair profits. The approaching transition from one crop-year to another, the recent change in Administration, the change in the International law, and the rapid development of manufactures at the South, are producing effects which cannot yet be fully measured.

Iron production has begun to decline, with the output weekly of anthracite and bituminous, May 1, being only 124,714 tons, a decrease of 4,323 tons weekly since April 1. But the announcement by the Thomas Iron Company that it will supply No. 1 Foundry at \$16.50 at trower and grey 10.25 at \$15, or lower if necessary to meet Southern competition, is expected to accelerate the reduction of output. The largest Virginia concern has reduced its price to \$15.50 and Alabama iron has previously been selling here at \$16. Prices are lower at Pittsburgh also, but there is a better feeling in the finished transaction trade at Philadelphia, and the demand for pipe, pipe, sheet and structural iron continues satisfactory. The coal market is still unsettled.

The wool market goes lower while awaiting for a replacement supply, and the average of 104 qualities May 1st was 24.2 cent against 23.5 cent April 1st. The future depends upon the status of the dry goods market which is not now encouraging. The cotton market is active and healthy. The trade in drugs and chemicals has become quite active, with collections excellent but dry stuffs are dull.

A speculative movement in breadstuffs has developed again, apparently based on the theory that, although the coming crop may be very large, there will be enough actual scarcity in July, before new wheat comes forward freely, to enable traders to unload. Wheat has advanced 1/8¢ and oats 1/4¢, with an advance of 1/4¢ per 100 lbs. in high and low. Oil has declined 1/8¢, and cotton a sixteenth, with sales of 678,000 bales for the week. A speculative movement lifts to 65 cents for paraffine. The grocery trade has been active. In sugar the demand is confined to actual needs.

In spite of some speculative advances, the general average of prices for commodities is a little lower than it was May 2. The stock market ends at exactly the average of a week ago, the deficit in the St. Louis & Kansas being more prominent cause of recent weakness. But the large exports of gold which began last week ago, and the absorption of \$4,000,000 by the Treasury since May 3, also have some effect. A sharp demand for money at Cleveland causes slight stringency.

The outlook in the Northwest is regarded much more confidently since the recent rains. Everywhere the crop prospects are encouraging, with the season more advanced than usual, and the acreage in wheat considerably increased.

The business failure number 227, as compared with 214 last week and 218 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 209.

## A GRATIFYING CONTRAST.

### Condition of Crops and Farm Animals in the Province of Ontario.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued bulletin No. 25 from the Bureau of Industries.

It reports a remarkable and gratifying contrast in the tenor of information about fall wheat as compared with that of the spring of 1888. Wherever winter wheat is grown extensively, prospects of an extraordinary crop are reported. From the Province as a whole, reports regarding the clover crop are bad, the early spring having been against the plant.

The condition of farm animals throughout the Province is much better than could have been hoped for six months ago. The lateness of the fall and the earliness of the spring relieved the scarcity of the fodder, and the result was an easy winter. No infectious or epidemic diseases are reported. Vegetation a week or two in advance of last year, and the season has been early for plowing and seeding. The winter was favorable to both.

## BOLD SAFE-BLOWERS' DEEDS.

### They Seize and Bind a Watchman and Wreck a Safe without Result.

About 1 o'clock, a. m., James Connors, watchman at the Pennsylvania Distilling Company's works at Valonia, across the river from MontVie, Pa., was seized by a gang of four masked ruffians, who, after binding and gagging him, proceeded to blow open the large safe in the company's office. The safe door was blown clear from its hinges, but the burglars secured nothing of value. The unfortunate watchman was not discovered and released until 6 a. m. He was badly injured in the melee, besides being nearly frozen during his terrible confinement. The burglars appeared to be at home about the works, but thus far no clue has been obtained to their identity.

## KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

James R. Smith, local editor of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Royal B. Sturtevant, who mistook him for a burglar. In the absence of Mr. Smith's father-in-law, Warren F. Sturtevant, who is at the Bangley lakes on a fishing trip, Mr. Smith, his wife and infant daughter were spending a few days at Mr. Sturtevant's home.

Early Sunday morning burglars entered the house and young Sturtevant was aroused from a sound sleep by the servants, who had been awakened by the noise made by the burglars. He looked out of the window and saw a man in the yard, and, seizing his gun, went into the hall. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Smith were aroused and had stopped out of their room into the hall. Young Sturtevant, not knowing that his brother-in-law was in the house, and supposing himself the only man there, at once fired. Mr. Smith fell by the side of his wife. His brother-in-law is a young man of 22, and is overwhelmed by the terrible tragedy.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

### GLEANED FROM ALL SOURCES.

#### The Main Facts Related Without Unnecessary Words.

A vein of ore has been discovered in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, which is claimed to assay 37 per cent. copper, 4 ounces of gold and 40 ounces of silver to the ton. It is the cliff formation, and enormous in extent.

Superintendent of the census Porter says that his appointments will be from those who have had experience in enumerating when the last census was taken and from those who have passed the Civil Service examination.

A year or so ago a farmer of near Auburn, N. Y., got drunk while in that town and in driving home his horse ran away and he was killed. His widow brought suit for damages against the owner of the building where the liquor that made him drunk was sold and has been awarded \$1,500 damages.

Any foreign glass worker who comes to this country hereafter will be blacklisted. The immigration of every foreign worker, unless he has been "victimized," has been officially forbidden. Notices have been sent to every precursor in this country to recognize no foreign workman from this date. Notice has also been given to officers of the Foreign Window Glass Workers' Association that in the future they are to give no workmen clearance cards.

Bishop Weaver, of Dayton, O., opened the General Conference of the United Brethren in York, Pa., and the address made by him showed that the denomination had increased its numbers 40,000 during the last four years.

The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, and also prohibiting the sale of imitation cheese. It now goes to the Governor for approval.

It is reported that the Chicago Anarchists propose to celebrate the city with inflammatory circulars on Decoration Day, the date decided upon for the formal unveiling of the polemic's monument in the Haymarket. The miners' strike in the Springfield (Ill.) district is settled, the scale rate on ton being 55 cents a ton from May 1 to October 1 and 60 cents from October 1 to May 1, 1889, all mines to have a checkweighman.

The Canadian Minister of Justice has decided that the seizure of the American schooner *Bridgewater* was illegal and that the Government must pay damages. The matter has been referred to the Imperial Government.

A vast jam of cedar logs has blocked the Upper Mississippi river from Grand Rapids to Aitkin, Minn., and stopped navigation.

At Hague, Holland, Sunday, the Socialists lauded the Royal standard from the great tower and hoisted the Socialist flag in its place.

The Socialists of Narbonne, France, elected their candidate at the municipal contest Sunday, after a wild parading the streets singing the "Marseillaise hymn."

At Rockford, Ill., resides the Rev. George Jacob Schweinfurth, who has gathered around him a large following. He claims to be the second Christ, and has accumulated a fortune of half a million or so, besides a luxurious furnished home. His dupes are prime pally women, over whom he exerts a wonderful influence, and who are easily convinced that he is indeed the modern Messiah.

The novel spectacle of 300 converts being baptized one time was witnessed in the James River Sunday. All were colored, and the event entirely depopulated the colored quarters of the city of Richmond. The peculiar exhortations of the fire-eared converts and their brethren were a feature of the exercises. Rev. "Sando-More" Jasper is a central figure of the great revival, which has been going on for three weeks.

Dr. Cronin, whose sudden disappearance from Chicago creates so much comment, has been interviewed in Toronto. He says he fled from assassins appointed by the Clan-na-Gael Society to end his life because he knew of the misappropriations of money contributed for the Irish cause. He intends to go to France, and when there he will make some startling disclosures.

Owing to the failure of a brake, a cable car at Seattle, W. T., ran down hill at great speed and threw out the passengers, killing Mrs. Sophronia Wagner, of Chadwick, Nob.

## Settled at Last.

The United States Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Bradley, awarded the executors of the will of Myra Clark Gaines the sum of \$276,000 against the city of New Orleans for the use of property sold by the city, but recovered by Mrs. Gaines or her long litigation. The judgment of the lower court awarding the executors \$1,330,000 for the use of the unimproved property sold by the city was not concurred in.

This case, probably, has been the most interesting, the hardest contested, and the most prolonged known to the judicial history of this country. Over 30 years ago Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, said that when the historian of the American bar should come to write up the case it would be registered as the most remarkable in the history of our courts. The case had then been before the Supreme Court five times, in one form or another, and has now been decided as many times again.

## A Meteor Spreads Terror.

At Addison, Webster county, W. Va., what appeared to be a flash of lightning and accompanied by a detonating report, which shook the hills, was observed by many people to continue in a semi-circular course much like a projectile and to change from the white of lightning into a lurid bluish-red and to move with a whirling motion, throwing off streaks of fire. As it reached the earth it was accompanied by a peculiar roar described as like that caused by escaping gas under heavy pressure. Persons in Addison followed through the fields and finally found the object. It was a metallic body, the size of a tub, spherical, but irregular and too warm to be handled. It actually baked the earth. The people of the vicinity, ignorant mountaineers largely, are much alarmed, thinking the occurrence an omen of evil.

## RUMOURS OF WAR.

### A Conflict Impending Between Three South American States.

The following is a translation from an article headed "War," which lately appeared in the *Journal de Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro: "It is evident that a treaty of alliance exists between Brazil and Paraguay, and which, whilst strengthening the Republic, guarantees the interests of Brazil. There is no doubt that we are preparing for war, since everything indicates that one is imminent. The Government is the only responsible party in this matter and will have to give an answer to the country. But what is this answer will be God only knows, now the honor of the Brazilian flag can only be maintained by bathing it in the blood of our invaders of America. Let us not be told that war is not at our doors. The intimate relations existing between the Paraguayan and Brazilian Governments are well known, and it is well known what interests in Paraguay, and, therefore, under the pretext of preventing an invasion of our territory, we send to our frontiers an army which is ten times larger than is necessary. As yet we want to pretend we are not thinking of Bolivia, and in a manner which may lead to a very high figure."

## Blown to Pieces.

Four Hungarians, Martin Teresi, Joseph Andersch, Mike Marlowich and Joseph Standler, were instantly killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the mines of the Chesapeake Coal Company, Pittsburgh. They had intended to go to Michigan, and were on the mine to get their tools. They had their lamps and these exploded. Their bodies were horribly mangled. The mine was closed for some time on account of the explosion.

## Novel Settlement of Estates.

A strike at A. M. Cora's factory, at Lulu, Minn., was settled in a rather unusual manner. The proprietor increases the wages of all his married employees and gives a single man notice that they would not be employed after the end of the month unless they were married by that time, in which case they would be retained at an increased salary.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
BUTTER—Creamery	18 1/2
Country roll	18
CHEESE—Ohio full cream	12
New York	14
EGGS	14
FRUITS—Apples, Md.	150
FOULTRY—Chickens, pr.	20
POTATOES—Irish	25
SWEETS	200
SEEDS—Clover, country	4.50
Timothy	1.50
Blue grass	1.00
Millet	1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	94
No. 3	93
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear	41
Mixed ear	38
Stewed mixed	42
OATS—No. 2 white	35
RYE—No. 2 Ohio and Pa.	45
FLOUR—Family spring pat.	57
Clear winter	60
Rye flour	22
HAY—New Timothy	1.00
Losses from wagons	1.00
MIDDLINGS—White	14.00
Blue	12.00
Chop feed	10.00
BALTIMORE.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	84
Rye	42
Corn	42
Oats—Western	42
Butter	42
Eggs	15
Hay—Western	15
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	84
Rye	42
Corn	42
Oats	42
Butter	42
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Family	48
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42
Oats—Ungraded	