

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

A THREAT MADE BY COUGHLIN.

THE DEFENSE WANT MORE TESTIMONY STRICKEN OFF.

Judge McConnell's court, in which the Cronin trial is in progress, was called to order nearly half an hour later than usual Thursday morning.

Sheriff Matson stated that he had not yet been able to serve the attachment issued for the arrest of Edward Spellman, of Peoria, the district officer of the Clan-na-Gael, "The Sheriff of Peoria," said Mr. Matson, "telegrams to that Mr. Spellman cannot be found." Judge Longenecker expressed the opinion that the State could get along very well without him.

Patrick McGarry, who occupied the chair at the time of the arraignment, was the first witness. Mr. Donahue, of counsel for the defense, moved to strike out all that part of McGarry's evidence, given Wednesday, in which McGarry described his visit to the house of defendant O'Sullivan, after Dr. Cronin's murder, and at which time he questioned O'Sullivan closely about his contract with Cronin.

It is recalled that in the latter part of March, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and others were in the saloon and were talking politics, when Coughlin said that a certain North Side Catholic, was talking too much, and that if he didn't keep his mouth shut he would get the worst of it.

THE BLOODY TRUNK IN COURT.

The bloody-stained trunk was brought in to court Thursday, and when it appeared all the prisoners charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin paled perceptibly and acted in a nervous manner, while everyone in the crowded court room leaned forward to view the relic that once held the remains of the murdered man.

The trunk was brought in while N. P. Hatfield, salesman for A. H. Revell & Co. was on the stand.

Before Hatfield's examination commenced the attorneys had a dispute about the admissibility of some of the testimony of yesterday, and the question was held open by the judge. And prior to the introduction of the trunk there was another sensation.

George Reilly, a barber, testified that shortly before the murder he saw O'Sullivan, van, Coughlin, ex-detective Mike Whelan, and several others in a saloon. Politics were under discussion, and Coughlin remarked that a North Side Catholic was talking too much, and that he would get the worst of it. James Quinn, a hatter, corroborated Reilly.

Then N. P. Hatfield took the stand. He told the story of the mysterious stranger who had called at the store on February 18, and purchased a cheap chamber suite, a rocking chair, some cheap carpets, a trunk, bedding and other home furnishing goods.

He gave his name as J. B. Simonds, and was about 5 feet 6 inches high, full face, nose inclined to be Roman, dark complexioned, dark mustache. Next day he came in and paid for the goods, the amount being \$45.50. He had a big roll of money. The goods were ordered sent to 117 Clark street, rooms 14 and 15. He said he wanted the furniture for temporary use. Witness went on to say that he had seen the same furniture again in the Cronin cottage.

At this juncture a bailiff brought in the trunk and Mr. Hatfield examined it carefully, and said it was identical in every respect with the trunk that he sold "Simonds."

DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

At the afternoon session John W. Sampson, better known as "Major," was called for the State. He testified that, accompanied by a young man named William Lynn, he went to see Dan Coughlin about two years ago. The witness went at the request of John C. Garrity. When he met Coughlin he later greeted him cordially, and said: "I would like very well to have you meet Dr. Cronin some night and give him a good, big kicking—bed him." The witness was not inclined to carry out Coughlin's wish, but promised to confer with him further on the following night. He never met Coughlin after that.

Under a severe cross examination by Attorney Forrest, the witness admitted himself to be a gambler, a passer of counterfeit money, a robber, a shell-worker and experienced in most every form of crime except murder, that he had been arrested many times and spent more or less time in jails and houses of correction.

Wm. Lynn, a pal of Sampson's, was called to the stand. His testimony consisted of a corroboration of the meeting between Sampson and Coughlin, at which Coughlin requested Sampson to "slug" Dr. Cronin.

William O. Keefe, Dr. Cronin's tailor and a member of Clan-na-Gael Camp 250, was called to testify to a conversation had between Suspect Beggs and himself. He said that Beggs had told him that Dr. Cronin was not a fit man to be on the committee that investigated Alexander Sullivan. The witness asked why, and Beggs replied that Cronin was neither a patriot nor an honest member of the Brotherhood. To prove his statement Beggs said that Cronin had gotten Coughlin into the camp without initiating him. Witness was asked if he had investigated the charge made by Beggs, and if the charge was true. Forrest objected, but not before witness had said he had made the investigation and found it false. His testimony was unshaken in cross-examination.

Edward G. Throckmorton, who, as the representative of Knight & Marshall, rented the rooms at 117 South Clark street to J. B. Simonds, was then sworn and told of how Simonds called at his office on February 18 and said he wanted the room for a brother who was coming from the East to have his eyes treated. Witness gave a personal description of Simonds, which corresponded with that given by witness Hatfield. Court then adjourned.

There was a positive identification of one of the defendants in the Cronin case Friday. A young woman, Annie Cronin, testified that she was present when a young man called to rent the cottage in which the murder is alleged to have been committed; that he gave the name of Frank Williams and said his sister would keep house for him. When asked whether she saw that person in the courtroom she replied: "Yes; there he is!" pointing directly to Martin Burke.

Saturday Martin Burke, the man who is alleged to have rented the Cronin cottage, was further identified by Charles Carlson.

Mrs. Joanna Carlson and Halkin Martinson, the latter an expressman, who testified that Burke hired him to haul furniture to the cottage.

GENERAL CROOK'S REPORT.

DESERTION THE GREATEST EVIL IN THE ARMY—A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Major General George Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War.

The subject of desertions is given prominent attention. He says: "The number of deserters has increased so rapidly of late years and the remedies therefor which have been adopted have proved so entirely useless to prevent the offense, that I think it may well be said desertion is now the greatest evil existing in the army. Many remedies have been proposed and many causes assigned. Among these causes the one most frequently alleged is that the soldier is required to perform too much manual labor, and that he is subjected to harsh and tyrannical treatment by his officers and non-commissioned officers.

"A careful examination of the subject leads me to the opinion that this statement is true only to a limited extent. While soldiers are expected to work when necessary, it will be found, I think, on examination, that the amount of work required of them is small, and that so far as their treatment by their officers is concerned, it is, with few exceptions, as good as could be expected. I feel much hesitation in proposing a remedy, or at least a mitigation of the evil, may be found in a change of the method of recruiting the army. To illustrate—a recruiting office is established in the city. The recruits enlisted there are in most cases men of whom nothing is known. The recruiting office has practically no means of finding out anything about them or their families, who their friends are or what the character of the applicants may be. Such men having been sent to their regiments, become dissatisfied with the discipline and hardships of military life. A large proportion of such men desert.

"I am of the opinion that if some means could be adopted by which we could obtain for service in the army a different class of recruits, a class whose family connections and local associations are known, we should thereby reduce largely the number of such desertions. Again, I am decidedly of the opinion that if a soldier could, after a reasonable term, sever his connection with the military service by a payment of the amount which his enlistment and service had cost the Government I think it would go far also toward preventing his desertion. In this connection I would suggest the propriety of shortening the term of enlistment."

Referring to the conduct of the citizen settlers during the recent opening of the Oklahoma territory, Gen. Crook says: "The orderly settlement of that district by citizens is without a parallel, and the behavior of officers and men under the trying circumstances attending the discharge of their duties is worthy of the greatest consideration."

ELECTIONS.

THE CONTESTS THAT VOTERS DECIDED TUESDAY. Elections were held Tuesday in the following States: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Iowa and Nebraska. Legislatures which will meet next winter will be chosen in all of them except Pennsylvania and Nebraska, and the Legislatures in Maryland, Ohio and Iowa will elect United States Senators to succeed Senators Wilson, Payne and Allison, respectively.

The most interesting contests were in Ohio and Virginia, although the fights in New Jersey and Maryland were full of interesting elements.

The elections in the several States were for the following officers: Massachusetts—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Legislature. New Jersey—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Judge Court of Appeals and Legislature. New Jersey—Governor and Legislature. Virginia—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Legislature. Ohio—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Legislature. Maryland—Comptroller and Legislature. Virginia—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Legislature. Mississippi—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Legislature. Iowa—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Judge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railroad Commissioner and Legislature. Nebraska—Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the State University.

SHOOTING ALL PRISONERS.

A REVOLUTION SAID TO BE IN FULL PROGRESS IN GUATEMALA.

A telegram from Guatemala says that a revolution is in full progress in the Santa Rosa district, and that the Guatemalan Government is shooting all prisoners.

The revolutionists, the dispatch says, are holding their own, and are aided by other forces in the direction of the Mexican frontier.

Gen. Barron, a Guatemalan exile, in Mexico, will publish a pamphlet in a few days reciting the abuses which he alleges have been committed by President Barillas. Gen. Barron emphatically denies that he has anything to do with the revolution.

Mr. Gamboa, Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Guatemala, has been summoned home and is now en route.

Gen. Cervantes, commander of Sonora, who has charge of the campaign against the Yaqui Indians, has arrived at Guaymas.

An English company has offered \$100,000 for the right to excavate in search for Montezuma's treasure.

CLAIMED TO BE A JOHNSTOWN SUFFERER.—Mrs. Eliza Davis, of Lansing Mich., who confessed that her mother, Mrs. Munro, was the only original Mrs. Bender, is an ardent fraud, and through her manipulations the two women have procured free rides to Kansas. Mrs. Davis it is claimed, has been beating her way over the country for some months past. Shortly after the Johnstown flood she appeared in Cleveland, with four children, as Mrs. Johnson, and stated that her husband had been drowned in the flood. She was aided in many ways at that time.

BURNED TO DEATH.

AWFUL BATH OF MOLTEN METAL.

SIX MEN BURNED TO DEATH—OTHERS TERRIBLY INJURED.

Robert H. Coleman's furnace No. 1, situated in West Lebanon, Pa., along the Lebanon railroad, broke in the rear of the stack and hurled forth the molten metal, which soon spread over that part of the furnace, while the escaping gas was forced up a distance of over 100 feet, enveloping in flames the elevator and tunnel-head. A similar break occurred there on Saturday night and considerable slag was forced out, but the break was repaired in the morning. John Snider was placed in charge of a force of laborers to remove the slag, and while removing a heavy piece over the spot where the break had occurred it again burst forth. Those burned to death are: JOHN SNIDER, WILLIAM SNIDER, HARVEY BOHN, ISAAC STEGRIST, HENRY FERITIG, BENSVILLE ECK.

The injured are: JOHN BOHN, hands leg and back burned. ENOCH EISENHAEUER, hands badly burned. ZINE HELLER, slightly hurt.

Harvey Bohn was caught by the flames while in the elevator and burned to death. Harvey Beck was caught on the first landing, above the break, and his body burned black. He was identified by his watch, which stopped at 5 o'clock, and his pocket knife. Bensville Eck jumped from the elevator and rolled down over the casting-house and fell into the pit. His clothing was burnt off his body, but he walked to the office and died while being taken home. William Snider was found in the slag, with his arms and legs burnt off, while his body remained above the molten metal. Several more bodies have been removed, but they cannot be recognized.

An alarm of fire was sounded and the city engines went into service, throwing water in the slag so as to cool it off, allowing the men to go to work at recovering the bodies. There was intense excitement among the several hundred women who came rushing to ascertain whether their men were safe. The dead so far as recovered were placed in the office at the works, while the injured were conveyed to their homes. The excitement is great and the work will be continued all night.

WATERSPOUT AND WHIRLPOOL.

A STEAMSHIP OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Among the reports of the Hydrographic Bureau for October is the following remarkable account of a waterspout, by Chief Officer Calloway, of the American steamship Santiago:

"On the 22nd day of April, 1889, at about 6:30 A. M., Royal Island (one of the Bahamas), bore about south, distance four miles, wind light from south-southeast, weather partly cloudy. Observed waterspout forming off the larboard bow (ship heading south-west) and moving in direction of steamer at an angle of three points. On account of its close proximity was about to see clear of it, when I observed it breaking about 30 yards from the ship. Immediately after the edge of the whirlpool, the diameter of which I should judge to have been about 50 to 70 yards.

"On passing through the outer edge I observed that the center was hollow, the water circling from west to east, or against the sun. The water that fell on deck was very salty, and the drops as large as a 50-cent piece. During the few seconds of our passage through it the wind blew at the rate of about 20 or 35 miles per hour. I did not observe any calm in the center at all, the water arising from it resembling an inverted fountain. After clearing it the wind resumed its regular force, about fifteen miles per hour.

"Being the officer of the watch, I had little time to observe the barometer, but it fluctuated one or two hundredths and then resumed its previous reading. The clouds above and around the spout were very ragged and much disturbed, similar to those in a thunder storm; their motions were very rapid, ascending, descending and breaking away from each other after water had been absorbed into them. The water was whirling very rapidly for several minutes after the break, showing what tremendous circular force there must have been. I mention that upon passing through it the steering of the vessel was not affected, so that if there were any current at all it must have been circular and confined to the center."

BOURKE CONFESSED.

THE MANITOBA WITNESS TELLS A STARTLING STORY REGARDING THE CRONIN MURDER.

A Winnipeg special to the Chicago Herald says Assistant State's Attorney Baker secured a long statement from Bourke's fellow prisoner, Gillett. In it Gillett says Bourke confessed to him that the men who killed Dr. Cronin were himself, a Dennis and a Dan Coughlin, a Pat Cooney and two other men whose name Gillett does not remember. The murderers were given a lump sum for their bloody work. It was said, Bourke said, in an office on Dearborn street near the Tremont House, and divided among them. Bourke told Gillett they killed Cronin because he gave away secrets of the Clan-na-Gael and squealed on a man who was short in his accounts.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

THREE PERSONS LOST FROM THE SCHOONER JENNIE ROSSLINE.

The schooner Flora Rogers arrived at Charleston, S. C., with four of the water-logged schooner Jennie Rossline, for Providence, whom it had rescued. The Rossline had been caught by a gale October 25 when off Hatteras. It was driven to the gulf stream, and the main and mizzen masts were carried away. Captain Bartow and wife were swept overboard and drowned. The mate and three of the crew were washed over the side but caught ropes and saved themselves. The colored steward was crushed to death beneath the main boom. The rescued men praise the courage of the officer and crew of the schooner Flora Rogers.

THE DEADLY WIRE.

A HORSE ROASTED AND TWO MEN BADLY HURT.

An electric light current in New York roasted a horse to death, threw the driver to the street and knocked a police sergeant senseless.

As in the Feeles case, the deadly current was carried to its victims through a telephone wire.

A big pole, carrying numberless wires, stands on Fourth avenue near the corner of Twenty-eighth street. One of the wires, a telephone line, fell to the street and formed a loop across the down track of the Fourth Avenue Railroad. Soon after it fell Thomas Whelan, driver of a Herald delivery wagon, came along. The horse stepped on the apparently harmless wire, came to a halt and then sprang aside and fell.

The jolt to the vehicle threw Whelan to the street, and when he arose he received a shock which threw him prostrate into the gutter. Regaining his feet again, the driver undertook to raise the horse, but as soon as he touched the animal another shock passed through him. He then comprehended the cause and lay still. Citizens attracted to the scene noticed flashes of blue flame emitting from the prostrate animal. The flames came from all parts of the horse's body and the smell of burning flesh was perceptible half a block away. Whelan was assisted to his feet, but the horse was given a white berth. A man ran to the Thirty-fifth street Police Station and reported the matter, and Sergeant Macdonald and Roundman Cassidy hurried to the scene. They saw the animal still emitting sparks of fire, and, calling out all the reserves, a guard was established at points sufficiently far from the roasting animal to warn all wayfarers from nearing the fatal spot. Sergeant Macdonald undertook to find the deadly wire, and in making a turn around the wagon he came in contact with it in the darkness. The wire struck him in the forehead and he fell to the pavement senseless, as though he had been shot. Roundman Cassidy went to the rescue of his stricken comrade and when he caught hold of the Sergeant's leg he received a shock which compelled him to release his hold. A second effort was more successful and soon after being carried to the sidewalk the Sergeant slowly recovered his senses. His head was covered with blood, and above his brow was the imprint of the wire, while beside it was a gash, evidently occasioned by the fall. He was dazed and almost helpless, so that he was obliged to go home.

About five o'clock, up to which time the horse continued to roast, it occurred to some one to send to the Manhattan Electric Company's shop, in West Twenty-fifth street. Foreman Knight and two linemen visited the scene, wearing boots and gloves, and found the dead wire on the end of which the horse's body lay. They pulled it down from the pole, and travel was resumed after the horse was dragged off the track. A deep furrow was burned in the animal's back. Efforts made to find the point where the wire crossed the electric transmitter were of no avail.

BRI ON GOLD BRICKS.

A HOOPER FARMER MULED TO THE TUNE OF \$5,000 ON AN OLD GAME.

William Trafford, a wealthy farmer of Rossey county, Ind., was swindled out of \$5,000 in cash by gold-brick swindlers. About a month ago a stranger called on Mr. Trafford, and after satisfying him that he was a distant relative he revealed a scheme whereby each could make \$5,000. The stranger knew a man who had some gold bricks really worth \$20,000, but he would sell them for \$10,000, not knowing the value of them.

Mr. Trafford drew \$5,000 from bank and went to Evansville with his new-found relative, where his confederate was with the bricks, and where they were assayed by a pretended government official. The self-styled government official was delighted and enthusiastic over the beauties. Both Trafford and his relative paid over \$10,000 and took the bricks, but before 48 hours both bricks and relative were gone. Trafford received a note advising him to take no trouble to look for his friend, as he was far beyond his reach.

FROZEN ON THE PLAINS.

THREE COWBOYS MEET DEATH IN THE FIRST WESTERN BLIZZARD OF THE YEAR.

One of the results of the terrible blizzard which swept over Eastern Colorado and Northern New Mexico Thursday and Friday of last week. Thursday night Henry Miller, the range foreman for Colonel R. G. Head, with several cowboys, camped near Sierra Grande with 1,800 beef cattle, which they were holding for the purpose of loading in cars. At 4 o'clock that morning a blizzard from the Northwest struck the herd, driving the cattle toward Pan Handle, Texas, the cowboys being unable to hold them. The snow was so blinding that it made it impossible to see fifty feet ahead and the men became separated.

Friday night one of them wandered into Head's home ranch, half dead with cold and hunger. He told his story, and a rescuing party was immediately sent out and at noon the frozen bodies of Henry Miller, Joe Martin and Charles Jolly were found lying on the open plains no farther from Folsom. The other men succeeded in finding their way into camp before being overcome with cold. Miller has been foreman for Colonel Head for 12 years.

NEW PHASE TO THE QUESTION.

Senator Moody, of South Dakota, will introduce, upon the assembling of Congress, a bill prohibiting the Government agents from issuing any license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage in all the States where prohibition is the governmental policy and is regulated and enforced by the organic law. Senator Moody says the Government ought not, by granting its licenses for revenue purposes, to connive at the violation of the law governing the internal policy of the sovereign States.

THE FIDNLY OIL FIELD.

The Bucky Pipe Line Company reports operations in the Ohio field for October as follows: Wells completed—Lima district, 16; Findlay, 6; Wood county, 3; Gibsonburg, 6. Drilling—Lima, 10; Findlay, 4; Wood county, 3; St. Mary's, 2; Gibsonburg, 4. Wells abandoned—Lima, 8; Findlay, 1; Wood county, 4. Dry holes—Lima, 2; Wood county, 1; Gibsonburg, 1.

THE BLOODY FEUD.

THE HATFIELD-MCCOY VENDETTA.

THE MCCOYS POUR A VOLLEY INTO A HATFIELD CROWD.

Another bloody chapter was added to the story of the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, by a skirmish in which Mrs. James Brown was killed and John Brumfield wounded by a detachment of the McCoy party in ambush.

The feud has now assumed the aspect of a war of extermination, and the battle which has been delayed may begin at any minute. The only thing which has kept the Hatfields from attacking the McCoy's was the strong force and entrenched position of the latter, and the situation is now entirely changed.

The Brumfield family, stung to frenzy by the shooting of Al Brumfield and his wife, have decided to join the Hatfields in an attempt to exterminate the McCoy's. This will give the Hatfield leaders at least 250 armed men. John Brumfield, Chas Brumfield and Geo. Hatfield, all of them cousins of Al, and his wife, went to Huntington and recruited about a dozen of their relatives who work there in the Cincinnati & Ohio Railroad shops. They purchased all the rifles and revolvers they could find in the place, securing in all about 100 repeaters of recent model and nearly 150 revolvers. They also bought several thousand cartridges. This supply of war material was loaded upon 15 wagons and they were driven south toward the scene of the Lincoln County feud, surrounded by a guard of 15 desperate men armed to the teeth. No attempt was made to stop them, as the county authorities are powerless.

The cavalcade was attacked at Fudge's Creek, near the Guyandotte river, by a party of McCoy's in ambush near the farmhouse of Mrs. James Brown, who was a Hatfield before she was married. The Hatfields had stopped for supper, and were eating when a volley was poured through the windows. The Hatfields were taken by surprise, but seized their rifles and returned the fire. It was pitch dark, and it is not known if any of the McCoy's were hurt, as the Hatfields were afraid to search in the underbrush. When Brumfield's men returned to the house Mrs. Brown lay dead upon the floor with a bullet through her neck, and John Brumfield, the leader of the party, was found to be wounded, but it is impossible to learn how seriously.

This last affair has stirred up feeling to the highest pitch and it has been determined to call on the Governor for troops. Every one recognizes, however, that regular militia can do little, for they will be ignorant of the country and its thousands of hiding places, and would be shot down from ambush. There is some talk of organizing a company of State rangers modeled on the Texas plan, but no one can be found to assume the leadership.

The latest information concerning the double lynching which led to the present outbreak confirms the first reports, and adds to the enormity of the crime. Green McCoy and Mitt Haley, the victims, before they were murdered confessed that in attempting to kill the Brumfields they were carrying out a written contract made between them and certain parties whose names were not given, the consideration for which was \$500. A band of regulators, it is claimed, exists in that neighborhood, who engage persons to commit murder. McCoy and Haley were selected to kill the Brumfields, who were regarded as very obnoxious.

The alleged lynchers were part of the posse that were conducting McCoy and Haley to jail. After the Brumfields had been attacked a party was formed to revenge themselves upon the Brumfield assassins. A dozen of this party went to the Sheriff and tendered their assistance to escort McCoy and Haley to jail. They were accepted, and the party started with the prisoners for the county seat. They were compelled to remain over night at the house of a man named George Fry. During the night, when the Sheriff was asleep, the rest of the party took the prisoners to the woods. Then they demanded that they confess to the Brumfield murder, and when the prisoners told the story the 12 men clubbed them until they were insensible. Then they beat their heads to a jelly and strung them to a tree. While hanging, their bodies were riddled with bullets. The report that the lynchers went to the jail is untrue, as the best accounts say there were no lynchers except the posse who were supposed to be protecting the prisoners.

SIXTEEN MEN BURIED.

A NEARLY COMPLETED BRICK DWELLING TUMBLED INTO RUINS.

Sixteen workmen were buried beneath the ruins of a large brick building which they were building on Monroe street, Pascaic City, N. J., for Charles C. Faroes, of Burlington. The walls fell in and every one employed about the place were more or less injured. Nothing but a pile of broken timbers, bricks and mortar marks the spot where the three-story double house stood nearly completed.

Those seriously injured are Louis Gaoi, ridge, of Washington, skull fractured; Sam J. Taylor, of Baltimore, leg broken; Simon Watts, of Baltimore, shoulder dislocated; Richard Cornick, internally injured and back broken; John Nash, colored, injured; John Ellison, hands cut and otherwise injured.

The building fell with a terrific crash. Hundreds of volunteers were speedily at work digging away the debris to effect the release of the imprisoned workmen, who, when freed, were carried to a cottage near by, which was temporarily converted into a hospital. Richard Cornick and one or two others will probably not recover. The owner of the building is severely condemned, as it was a "But-lensick" affair, and seemed to have been constructed for appearances only.

TRIED TO WRECK THE TRAIN.—An attempt was made to wreck the night Pullman train on the Maine Central Railroad. A grain car was pushed from a siding upon the main track, just around a curve, and left there. It was discovered just in time to avert an accident. Men who tried to beat their fare to Waterville, and were put off the train, are suspected in the matter.

FORTY GIRLS KILLED.

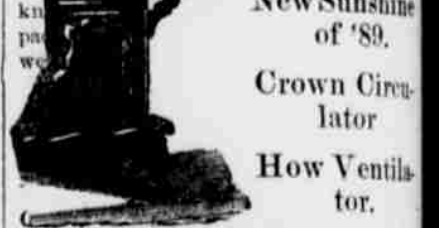
FIFTY BURIED IN THE RUINS OF A BUILDING CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL.

A terrible accident occurred in Glasgow, The gable wall of a building that was being erected alongside of Templeton's carpet factory on William street was blown down. An immense mass of debris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory, crushing it in and burying fifty girls and women employed in the weaving rooms. It is probable that forty of those buried are dead. The accident happened shortly after the workmen had left the new building. There were 140 girls at work in the carpet-factory. The majority of them made their way out safely, but many had narrow escapes. The building was 300 feet long. There is a rumor current that the foundation of the building was laid over a disused oil-pit. Survivors of the accident relate that a sudden extinguishing of lights was the only warning. All made a dash for the exit, which quickly became jammed. There most of the bodies were found.

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