

JONES vs. GREENE.

THE WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE JONES AND GREENE FAMILIES.

The latest developments in the war between the Jones and Greene families, in Hancock county, Tenn., are of more than ordinary interest.

Up to date six lives have been lost, two men are maimed for life, two have been sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, and one to imprisonment for life. The latter, Western Gilbert, who killed John Davault, an adherent of the Greene faction, was sentenced to be hanged this month but executive clemency saved him from the gallows; he was placed in the State Prison in this city. He is only 18 years of age.

Advices from the seat of war in Hancock county are to the effect that Hamp Greene, who a day or two ago shot and instantly killed James Greene, a relative, but arrayed on the side of the opposition faction, has fled, and that a hot chase is being made by forces with which James Greene operated at the time of his death. Hamp Greene's friends are, it is thought, concealing him, and should the two factions meet the results would be of an exciting character. Two of Hamp Greene's sons were recently in trouble, it is said, for shooting a brother of James Greene. This led to a quarrel between Hamp and James, who met in a country store. The former threw a weight at the latter, who fired at his assailant, but without effect. He then ran behind the counter, and was pursued and shot through the head by Hamp. Death was instantaneous, and Hamp disappeared.

The war between the Jones and Greene factions has been waged with such persistency that the killing of another man has recalled the fires of hate. It is said that the trouble between the Jones and Greene factions originated in a dispute concerning hogs. James Jones and Richard Greene fought, but neither was seriously hurt. On Saturday, February 12, 1888, Jones and Greene met on the highway. The latter waited until Jones got in front of him, when he fired four shots at him, one of the shots taking effect in the back, causing death some days afterwards. Subsequently Asa Jones, father of the victim, James Pratt and Lewis Gilbert had a fight with Richard Greene, Link Greene and Thomas Greene, all brothers. Thomas Greene was shot in the left arm and had it amputated.

This trouble intensified the feeling between the factions, and the number of supporters of Jones and Greene rapidly increased. All went armed, and it was not long before another fight occurred. Joel Greene, a cousin of the one who killed James Jones, but a friend of the Jones family, was in company with Harvey Ferrell, on War Creek, when the Greene party fired upon them. Greene's right arm was shattered and amputation was necessary. A number of the members of the Greene party were indicted. One of the latter seven of the followers of the Jones faction were at War Creek Church, when John Davault made his appearance. They accused him of acting as a spy, and firing upon him killed him. Several were arrested for the murder of Davault and two of them were found guilty. Western Gilbert, who was only 16 years old at the time the crime was committed, being sentenced to death, and his brother, Lewis Gilbert, given 10 years' imprisonment. The others left the county. Western Gilbert took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, but recommended the defendant to mercy. Gov. Taylor, acting upon this recommendation, commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Lewis Gilbert succeeded in securing a new trial.

On June 2, 1888, Dick Greene, Link Greene, J. H. Greene, Dan Greene and Patton Ferguson, who were stopping at the house of Hamp Greene, were attacked by the other side, who fired upon them from ambush. For several hours the fight continued, hundreds of shots being exchanged. Anderson Greene was killed. There were 12 men on the Jones side, against six on the other. Some time afterwards John Drimon was shot by William Nichols, who was at once shot and killed by Brownlow Pearson. Drimon died of the wound received. There was a cessation of hostilities while the Gilbert and Greene cases were in the courts, but those having been settled it would appear that the war is again to be waged, with what results no one can forestall.

THE ANARCHIST.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHICAGO EXECUTIONS OBSERVED WITHOUT DISPLAY OF RED FLAGS.

The Anarchist memorial celebration at Chicago was very tame, in fact the only noteworthy incident was furnished by Mrs. Lucy Parsons, who, in defiance of the police prohibition of red flags, hung one from the window of her residence on Milwaukee avenue early in the day. A policeman was sent to her house to notify her to take down the Anarchist emblem. "This is a free country," said Mrs. Parsons. "Why can't I wave the flag of my doctrine?" "Because my orders are to pull it down," said the patrolman, and without further parley he tore down the flag and took it to the station. Mrs. Parsons fumed for awhile and then left for Waldheim.

The day was dreary and cold, and lack of enthusiasm was the most noticeable feature of the celebration at Waldheim Cemetery. From a crowd of 5,000 last year the attendance on Sunday last had dwindled to less than 2,000, of this number not a few were merely curious spectators. The floral decorations at the graves of the executed men were profuse and beautiful. The only inscription among the various offerings which had any of the old-time Anarchist style was that from the Pioneer Aid Society reading: "Murdered, but still alive."

During the exercises Miss Spies, Mrs. Schwab and Mrs. Fischer stood by the graves, while Mrs. Parsons, sitting on the damp ground by her husband's grave with her little boy by her side, buried her face in her hankerchief and abandoned herself to tears. After musical selections by the band and a singing society C. G. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., and Paul Grotzka made speeches. No disturbance occurred throughout the day. Indeed, the lack of enthusiasm which generally characterizes the Anarchist gatherings was the chief feature.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

KUNZE, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, POSITIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE CONSPIRACY.

The hearing of the Cronin trial was resumed Wednesday morning with everyone in better humor after a day's rest. The crowd was larger than on any day of the trial so far.

R. T. Stanton, a printer of Lakeview, testified to having printed a lot of cards for O'Sullivan the latter part of April. The cards were delivered to O'Sullivan by a boy in witness's employ, May 2. Witness identified the card headed to Dr. Cronin by the assassin's messenger as being exactly like those he printed. On cross-examination the defence tried to show that it was possible for other persons beside O'Sullivan to have gotten hold of some of the cards.

Ex-Captain Villiers was recalled to resume the tracing of the trunk, and with the aid of a map showed the territory between O'Sullivan's house, the Carlson cottage, catch-basin and the ditch where the trunk was found.

Other witnesses testified to the finding of the trunk which was brought into court, and the condition of the Carlson cottage. The sensation of the day was the evidence of William L. James, a youth, who positively identified Kunze, one of the defendants, as the man who occupied the room in the Clark building when the furniture, afterwards removed to the Carlson cottage, was stored by the conspirators before they had completed their plans.

A number of witnesses were examined in the Cronin trial Thursday, and some of the testimony elicited was decidedly important. O'Sullivan and Kunze, in particular, were implicated in the plot to murder. Some questions of the defense were ruled out by the Court. Probably more actual testimony was given than at any previous session.

Coroner Hertz told of the condition of the famous cage when he took charge of the case, and Wm. Meertes, the milkman, identified Coughlin and Kunze as the two men he saw enter the cottage on the evening Dr. Cronin was murdered. The attorney for the defense succeeded in confusing him somewhat upon cross-examination. Assistant Superintendent Frank Murray, of the Pinkerton agency, was called and said that on the afternoon of the day after Dr. Cronin disappeared, Mr. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin lived, employed the agency in the case. The witness went to O'Sullivan's house and had a talk with him. O'Sullivan denied that he had sent anyone with his card to Dr. Cronin the night before, and related the story of his engaging Dr. Cronin to attend his men substantially as it has been told heretofore.

The clothes worn by Dr. Cronin on the night he was murdered have been found. The discovery was accidental, being made by a force of men cleaning out a Chicago sewer Friday. The articles were plainly identified by Mrs. Cronin, and will be an important addition to the evidence of the prosecution. The clothing showed that it had been cut from the body after death. The light spring overcoat was slashed from the collar and the sleeves were torn from the waist to the shoulders. The cutaway coat of diagonal cloth was cut into pieces. The vest was cut in twain as were the drawers, undershirt and collar. A keen-edged knife had done the work.

NATURAL GAS DECISION.

THE INDIANA LAW PROHIBITING PIPING OUT OF THE STATE DECLARED INVALID.

For the first time in the history of natural gas its commercial standing has been fixed by a court of appellate jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Indiana handed down a decision, in which all the judges concur, in which it is held that natural gas may become a commercial commodity, and that the State Legislature cannot enact any law regulating commerce between the States, for the reason that the Federal Constitution forbids the States from legislating on the subject. Therefore, the legislative act of last winter prohibiting the piping of gas out of the State is unconstitutional. The law was passed to prevent the Chicago Gas Trust from piping gas to Chicago, and under this decision work will begin at once to connect the gas fields with the City by the Lake. The home gas companies hoped that the Court could give the law some standing by holding that foreigners might not condemn the right of way over which to pipe gas. This was their strong hope, but it comes to naught.

A MEXICAN RIOT.

TROOPS ARRIVED TOO LATE TO PREVENT A LYNCHING.

News has reached the commander of the Mexican troops in Nuevo Laredo, of serious trouble which is now going on in Mier, Mexico, down the Rio Grande from this point 160 miles. Last Sunday a merchant named Gutierrez was shot and killed by two customs guards who claimed that he refused to stop and be searched on the road between Mier and Camarog. On the arrival of the guards in Mier they reported the affair, and the citizens were so incensed they raised a mob and lynched them. About 40 or 50 Mexican soldiers and a body of customs guards arrived at the scene too late to save the lives of the guards, and a general battle occurred, resulting in the death and wounding of 10 or 15 persons. Reinforcements were telegraphed for to Matamoros. The town at last accounts was in an uproar.

A KENTUCKY DUEL.

Two or three thrusts with a bowie knife and a couple of shots from a pistol, removed two Kentucky Republican statesmen of national reputation. They are Colonel A. M. Swope, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and Colonel William Calvin Goodloe, present Collector of Internal Revenue, at Lexington. Colonel Swope is dead, a knife thrust going through his heart, and Colonel Goodloe died shortly after with a bullet in his intestines. The two men have for years been personal enemies. Every time they met they quarreled. They ran against each other in the lobby of the new Government building at Lexington. Hot words passed. Colonel Swope pulled his pistol and fired, but missed. Colonel Goodloe pulled his knife and began cutting. The first thrust cut the left shoulder, the second pierced the heart. As Swope fell he fired the second shot, the ball entering Goodloe's stomach, producing a fatal wound.

PAN-AMERICA.

A UNION OF AMERICAN NATIONS.

THE BONDS THAT BIND THE COUNTRIES TO BE THOSE OF UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE.

For over a month representatives of South American countries, Central American Republics and Mexico have been the guests of the United States, and have visited the principal cities. They have talked with the representative business men, and have seen what the United States has to offer and how the goods are made.

The return trip to Washington is now in progress, and between the 17th and 20th inst. the first session of the International American Conference will be called to order.

The main question that will be considered are these: The granting of subsidies to steamship lines that will ply between the Americas; the modification of certain tariff measures that now prove a barrier to trade; the universal adoption of the metric system; and the adoption of a measure regarding a Board of Arbitration that will settle all disputed questions that may arise on the American continent.

All agree that the subsidy question is one of the greatest importance, and must be settled before anything else can be done.

The tariff question will be a delicate one to handle, but the majority of the foreigners say that the questions will be considered without regard to politics. Senor Gill, of Ecuador, made the following statement, which shows how the principal questions are considered: "The Republicans must pass a modified tariff law of some sort; the Democrats must allow subsidies to be granted."

The metric system is already in use in all South American countries, and a recommendation for its universal adoption on this continent will be probably unanimous.

The arbitration question will be presented by Ecuador, and it has many warm adherents.

Aside from these main topics there are many minor ones to be brought up and the Conference will be a busy one.

The Pan-American delegates arrived in Pittsburgh Wednesday afternoon and were given a rousing reception at the Monongahela House in the evening. Congressman Dalsol made an address of welcome. The majority of the delegates were present. They expressed themselves as pleased with America and charmed with Pittsburgh's hospitality.

Thursday they visited the leading industrial establishments on the South Side and up the Monongahela valley as far as McKeesport. In the evening they went to the special exhibit in Mechanical Hall and witnessed a novel natural gas display.

BURNED IN PUBLIC.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BIBLES DESTROYED BY A CANADIAN PRIEST.

A gentleman who has just returned to Ottawa, Ont., from the Province of Quebec, says that in one parish after mass on Sunday morning he saw several hundred Bibles burned, in front of the church, at the instance of the cure of the parish, who had collected them from his parishioners.

Agents from one of the Bible Societies have been selling large numbers of the New Testament in this particular part of the Province, and after warning his congregation against purchasing the cure went from house to house collecting from those of his flock who had disobeyed his orders, the books they had purchased.

The Bible Society has now devised a scheme by which they intend bringing the priest before the courts if he attempts to repeat his work. The agents will loan the Bibles to those desiring them, and will then be in a position to prosecute should the book be destroyed or taken from the holder.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICT.

THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY OPENS TO RECEIVE A GRAY-HEADED ROBIN.

The first minister of the gospel received at the Penitentiary since the arrival of Parson Simmons, of the Christian County Bald-Knob gang, was brought in Saturday. His name is John H. Taylor, and he is a minister of the Baptist Church. His crime is bigamy, for which he will serve two years. Taylor is a gray haired, rather good-looking man, about 30 years old.

He married his first wife in Springfield, Ill., and after living with her a number of years deserted her and went to Carterville, in Jasper county. Here he met, wooed and won wife No. 2, but it was not long before discovery came. Both wives vied with each other in vindictiveness against Taylor, and in efforts to secure his conviction. His defense was that he believed his first wife was dead when he married the second.

WEDDED.

MARRIAGE OF HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD AND MISS CLYMER.

The Marriage of Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and Miss May Clymer, took place at Washington, November 7. For an event of such social and official interest, the ceremony was conducted with privacy that left no room for ostentation and display.

The scene of the ceremony was the Clymer residence, at the corner of Connecticut avenue and H street, a square, old-fashioned brick mansion. The rooms were decorated with the usual abundance of ferns, growing plants and blooming flowers, the decorator's best efforts being bestowed on the rear parlor, where the marriage was solemnized. In this room and in the adjacent hallway the invited guests had assembled. Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were present.

MURDERED AND EATEN.

A number of natives of Solomon Islands laced an Englishman named Nelson, and three native boys, to one of their villages and then murdered them. The bodies of the victims were devoured by their murderers. Upon learning of the massacre, the captain of the British cruiser Royalist proceeded to the scene and shelled the villages along the coast where the murders were committed. The natives deserted the villages and fled to the hills, where they are safe from pursuit. Other cases of cannibalism on the island are reported.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

DUN'S REPORT SHOWS AN ENCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS ALL AROUND.

The business outlook continues to improve. A 1 the news this week is favorable for the public, even the decision adverse to the Sugar Trust and the exposure and proposed reorganization in cotton oil are hopeful signs. The monetary situation has decidedly improved here and abroad, and while the Bank of England rate is still held at 5 per cent., money is quoted in open market at 2 1/2 per cent. That bank lost \$64,150 for the week, but the Bank of France gained \$55,000, and fell in foreign exchange to \$4 85, or lower, shows that apprehension for a foreign demand for specie have vanished.

The volume of business is still enormous, and the bank clearings for October exceeded those of last year by 5 per cent. over the previous year. Boston showed a loss, Chicago little change, and Philadelphia a gain of 16 per cent. over last year, while the gain at all other cities outside New York averaged 10 1/2 per cent. Most of the increase in payments comes from legitimate business, but speculation is still restricted, except in trust stocks. These began to rally, but were met with the decision adverse to the Sugar Trust and the disclosure that over \$500,000 had been lost for cotton oil stockholders in attempts to sustain the market.

Speculation in wheat was temporarily stimulated by an official publication by Mr. Dodge, the Government statistician, putting the probable yield at 485,000,000 bushels. Whether the paper had left his hands before the official returns, indicating a larger average and yield were made up, no one seems to have asked. But the lowest estimate would have the supply for export much beyond the largest foreign demand in recent years, and the net result for the week has been a decline of 4 of a cent, with sales of only 19,000,000 bushels. Corn is an eighth stronger and oats 1/2, but pork is half a dollar and lard a cent lower. Oil has advanced 4 cents, with moderate trading, and coffee is unchanged. The merely nominal price of raw sugar has been made actual, the Trust having entered the market as a buyer at 4 cents for Muscovado and 3 1/2 for 96 degrees centrifugal, but refined shows a decline of 1 cent.

It can only be reckoned a sign of improvement that wool has yielded about 1 cent per pound, since the concession has induced considerable buying. Manufacturers hold that no advance is possible in heavy woolsens and have bought little except at reduced prices. There is more encouragement in the clothing trade of Philadelphia, but some tardiness in collections due to open weather. Cotton is also more active and 1/2 lower, with sales for the week of 600,000 bales, exports for the week falling below last year's by 25,000 bales, while receipts show an increase of 30,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BURNED BY DERIVISHES—WORSER OFF THAN DOCK LABORERS.

It is officially announced that derivishes recently attacked Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and burned the city. Subsequently a force of Abyssinians attacked the derivishes and defeated them, killing three of their chiefs.

The Italian Government has received advices from the Sudan to the effect that the Mahdi has summoned all his chiefs to a council at Khartoum. His object is not known.

The situation of the unfortunate Welsh clergymen of the Established Church is worse than ever. The contributions initiated for their relief have produced very small sums, and several of the incumbents have actually suffered for the necessities of life. The Government cannot openly assist them, and a visiting committee of three from the poorest districts is appealing personally to the charity of church people in London. Some very distressing stories are related, but if the church in Wales can neither be assisted nor abolished the suffering it would seem, must continue. As the Rev. Mr. Williams, who holds a small living in Monmouthshire, pathetically says, "The Welsh clergymen are worse off than the London dock laborers, for they have not even the poor resource of going on strike."

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement is furnished by the Department of State: "A commission, known as the United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission, is now in session in Washington to adjudicate claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela presented to the former or its legation at Caracas before August 1, 1888, and to determine under certain circumstances as to rights of third parties in certificates of award issued by a former similar Commission. Persons concerned will do well to give immediate attention to their interests, as the Commission will expire under the treaty in less than a year from this time."

AWARDED DAMAGES.

In the Supreme Court Miss Carrie E. Barnes, a school teacher, was awarded \$20,000 damages in her suit against the New York and New England Railroad for \$25,000. The action was begun for injuries in 1886. Miss Barnes was a passenger on the train from the State Fair to the City of Providence, and when near the depot the engineer was unable to check the speed of the train, owing to a defect in the airbrake apparatus, and the locomotive struck the platform and plowed its way through the timber and planking. The shock of the collision was so severe to Miss Barnes that a spinal difficulty was sustained which has brought about a deformity, and her health has since been impaired.

MASSACRE.

It is reported at Zanzibar that the Masais, or Somalis, have massacred Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his whole party except one European, and one Somali, who were wounded and are now at Nago. The latest known about Dr. Peters, who started inland from Viti on July 23, was that he had reached Korkor, a long 2' stance up the Taura river. It is not known whether the second column of the expedition, which left Viti in September, in command of Heron Borchert and Rust, ever joined Dr. Peter's advance party.

STREWEN WITH THE DEAD.

A BLIZZARD IN NEW MEXICO IS KILLING THE HERDS AND FREEZING THE COWBOYS.

A special from Dayton, N. M., says: Unless the snowstorm which has been raging for 8 days comes to an end soon, next summer will show a country covered with the dead bodies of animals as thickly as was the old Santa Fe trail in the sixties. The depth of snow is now not much less than 2 1/2 inches on a level, and in many places it has drifted 7 feet high. When the storm struck this section 7 large herds of cattle, numbering from 400 to 2,000, were being held near this place awaiting shipment to Eastern markets. The recent rain was followed by blizzards of snow and sleet which sent the herds in a southerly direction.

In vain did the already half frozen cowboys try to check the march of the herds, but when they went through the increasing storm until finding it utterly impossible to hold the cattle, the cowboys rode aside and let them pass and when nearly dead rode the exhausted horses into canyons or partially sheltered places, where they passed many hours of misery, without food or fire. Two cowboys drifted into a canyon where they found a cedar tree with a rat's nest in it. They managed to light a fire with this. During the second night one of their horses died from cold, and having nothing to eat the men cut pieces of flesh from the dead animal which they warmed and ate without salt. After remaining there sixty hours they started out, and after much suffering and hard ships from their weakened condition managed to reach the ranch, thirty miles away, where they were cared for.

Henry Miller, John Martin, Charles Jolly and two unknown cowboys, also two Mexican sheep-herders have been found, frozen to death. Two men coming in this morning report the drifts in some places seven and eight feet high, in which there are hundreds of dead stock, many with only the head and horns above the snow. In one drift thirteen were counted, in another ten, some of these were alive, but unable to move from their frigid prison. Herds of sheep are completely wiped out of existence, and the rage for this comes from town is covered with dead carcasses. It is estimated that 20,000 sheep have perished in this part of the Territory. Every shelter in town is being used as barns for snow-bound horses. This hay supply is nearly exhausted, and \$100 per ton is offered for it.

TREASURY REPORT.

A REMARKABLE YEAR FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT.

The annual report of the United States Treasurer Huston on the operations and condition of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, has been made public. The year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of the public finances, both the revenues and the expenditures having been exceeded but few times since the foundation of the government. Revenues amounted to \$387,000,000, and expenditures to \$399,284,978, inclusive of \$17,282,302 aid in premium on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues were \$87,715,022, a decrease of \$23,880,193 as compared with the year before, counting premiums on bonds as an ordinary expenditure. The receipts on account of the public debt amounted to \$215,111,350, and the expenditures to \$330,147,775.

The aggregate obligations of the Government at the close of the year, including the public debt as stated by the Department and the National bank note redemption funds and deposit accounts, of which the Treasurer has sole charge, were \$1,810,078,475. The debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,503,031,003, as against \$1,131,000,878 a year before. The total stock of gold, silver and circulating notes was \$2,085,334,571 in 1888, and \$2,069,968,718 in 1887. The increase of the circulation of silver certificates during the year was about \$56,000,000, having kept pace with the rate for the two previous years. Of this sum \$33,000,000 was in new issues and the remainder was taken from the cash in the Treasury.

During the year the National banks withdrew \$96,340,000 of their bonds held by the Treasury as security for circulating notes or public moneys. The deposits amounted to \$5,243,700. There remained at the close of the year \$148,121,450 belonging to 3,282 banks as security for circulation, and \$15,222,000 belonging to 270 banks as security for deposits. In the last 10 years the number of active banks has increased nearly 60 per cent. while the amount of bonds held to secure their notes has decreased in about the same proportion. The decrease of \$11,000,000 in the national bank circulation was the largest that has taken place within any one year since this currency was first issued.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DURING THE BLIZZARD.

The snow blockade on the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railway, running due south from Denver, Colorado, has been raised, and Saturday evening, for the first time in 8 days, a through train arrived from the South. The situation along the line was rapidly becoming desperate, as entire towns had run short of supplies, while ranches within a radius of 15 or 20 miles were completely cleared out of stores. Stockmen say they have never experienced such a blizzard on the southern ranges in the vicinity of Folsom, N. M. It is said on good authority that 50,000 sheep were on the drive to the railway for shipment to Nebraska and Kansas as feeders.

The fall of snow has averaged over three feet on the level, while the force of the wind has piled the snow into drifts as high as 15 and 20 feet. Hardy range cattle were unable to face the terrible blasts or rustle to uncover the grass or find water. The loss of beef is simply enormous.

Advices from nearest points continue to tell of great loss of life among shepherdies and cowboys who remained faithful to their flocks and died at their posts of duty. A special from Raton, N. M., states that losses on cattle alone will aggregate 10,000 head and result in the ruin of several companies. R. G. Head, manager of the Head Ranch and Cattle Company, left Denver Tuesday morning with colliers for three of the herders who perished the first day of the blizzard. He had 60 miles to travel, but only reached Folsom Saturday evening. The last 7 miles between Trinidad and Folsom occupies three days.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

PAPERS TREATING ON DIFFERENT PHASES OF CHURCH WORK AND HISTORY.

The centennial of the hierarchy celebrated by the Catholics at Baltimore, Sunday, bludge of prelates that has ever been grouped on the American Continent. Two Cardinals, upwards of twenty Archbishops, sixty priests attended the Centennial mass. The display was remarkable in many respects. The historical significance of the event is shown in the attendance of distinguished prelates from all parts of the globe. The ceremonies were conducted with unusual splendor.

There are now in the United States 13 Archbishops, 71 Bishops, 7,912 priests and 10,565 churches. The present Catholic population of the country is not far from 10,000,000, of whom 1,500,000 are in New York State, 600,000 in Pennsylvania, 675,000 in Illinois, 600,000 in Massachusetts, 490,000 in Ohio, 335,000 in Wisconsin, 273,000 in California and 240,000 in Maryland—figures which contrast oddly with those given in the official report made to Rome just 100 years ago, and which were as follows:

There are in New England about 600, New York and New Jersey, 1,700; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 7,200; Maryland, 12,000; slaves, 8,000—20,000; at the Illinois, at Kaskaskia, and several other establishments, purely French, and on the Mississippi, 12,000.

Delegates to the Catholic Congress, a number, assembled at the Congress Hotel, on House Monday morning, and the session was called to order by William J. O'Neil, of Chicago, who read a message from the Pope that imparts his blessing upon the members of the Congress. The delegates were then welcomed by Mr. O'Neil, and Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was elected temporary chairman. A number of secretaries and vice presidents were appointed. Subsequently these temporary officers were made permanent.

In taking the chair, Governor Carroll said that in Maryland the American Catholicism was practically founded. The Congress assembled with the sanction of the hierarchy and by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States. Socialism, he said, would today have a stronger footing in Europe and America had it not been checked by a Holy See. And yet, while maintaining respect for established order and upholding the rights of sovereign power, she is always ready to lavish tenderness and sympathy upon the suffering masses. He then referred to the action of Cardinal Gibbons in opposing before the propaganda in behalf of the Knights of Labor. He reminded the Catholics that they had two great purposes of heart, the glory and progress of the Catholic Church and the continued prosperity of the American people.

Committees were then appointed, and while the Committee on Organization was out, several speeches, including Daniel Dougherty, the silver tongue orator of Tannan, entertained those present.

Cardinal Gibbons and Tascaran and Archbishop Satoli then came into the hall amid great applause. Cardinal Gibbons welcomed the delegates, saying that he hoped the Congress will result in a closer union between the clergy and the people.

A recess of 30 minutes was then taken, and upon reassembling a committee, with John Carroll as chairman, was appointed to wait upon President Harrison and invite him to the Congress. The first paper read was by John Gilmary Shea, of Baltimore, N. J., on "Catholic Congress." In the course of his remarks he said: "In his country the Government is precluded by constitution from establishing a Church, but it has invaded the rights of Catholics. They are not treated properly in the army and navy, and the India question needs looking into. In many States educational questions are discussed. To meet this vital organization should be formed."

Henry F. Brownson, in a paper on "Lay Action in the Church," said: "Catholicism separate religion and politics how can they expect purity in elections? If Catholics would unite in the cause of temperance they could abolish all the bar rooms in the country and thus do much to purify politics. The American system is anti-Protestant and must either reject Protestantism or be thrown by it." The day's proceedings ended with an address from Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, on "The Independence of the Holy See."

A BLOCK DESTROYED.

DISASTROUS FIRE—AN OFFICER KILLED BY DEATH.

A terrible fire started in George H. Day & Co.'s dry goods house, on Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and spread with incredible rapidity, burning down in a short time the whole iron front block and adjoining properties. The flames then leaped across the street and destroyed Old Fellows Hall and five or six other buildings. Lieut. Condon, of the police force, was in one of the buildings when the wall fell in on him. He was burned to death. Half a block on each side of Sycamore street from Tabb street is gone. The estimated loss is \$750,000; insurance not ascertained.

COAL MINERS STRIKING.

All the miners employed by the Standard Coal Company, at Monday Station, Hocking county, Ohio, have struck on account of being "checked off" by the Progressive Union men, who are in a majority there. They will go to work in Longstreet granite mines. At the Upton and Wiggins mines, at Shawnee, the men went out because they did not get their pay Saturday. It had been promised them. The difficulty will be adjusted, but there is great uneasiness among the mining districts and more trouble is apprehended.

KILLED BY A LUNATIC.

Gen. Corona, ex-Minister to Spain, was Governor of the State of Jalisco, while on way to a theater in Guadalupe was stabbed four times by a madman and died. The name of the General, who was with him at the time, also received a stab wound, which, however, not dangerous. Mrs. Corona, an American, the assassin immediately shot himself. He was a fanatic who had been discharged from the police force.