DEATH OF THE GREAT AMERICAN EMPIRE AN THE BIRTH OF A REPUBLICA

The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the Empire of Brazil and establishing a Republic, with General da Fonseca

The Emperor has sailed for Lisbon. He was notified by the Provisional Government of his deposition and informed that his civil list would be continued. He was treated with the utmost courtesy.

Bahia opposes the new regime, but most of the other provinces recognize the Republic, Dr. Barbosa, the new Minister of Finance, announces that all contracts made by the Inte Imperial Government will be maintain-

ed by the new government. The opposition from Bahla will not amount to much. The province, with a provincial capital of the same name, adjoins the province of Rio de Janeiro on the north. Within its boundaries the liberated slaves are in greater proportion than elsewhere, hence the opposition. It is probable, however, that the city of Bahla will capitulate as

soon as the iron clads appear at the port. A MANIFESTO ISSUED. Senhor Constant, Senor Bocavard and General De Fonseca, who compose the new Government, have bened a manifesto to the effect that the monarchy has been abolished. and a Provisional Government organized. The offici i, military and wealthy noble classes are the instigators and leaders in the revolt. General De l'onseca was under the Empire commandent of the Province of Minasgeraes. He was recently punished for insubordination. The manifesto of the Provisional Government declares that the object of the new regime is to promote peace and liberty. The permanency of the Senate will be maintained an Lail anterior legal acts

will be recognized by the new Government. The Emperor was requested by the Provisional Government to leave Brazil within 24 hours. He sailed with his family for Lisbon on board the packet. Alagoas, which by the orders of the President of the Republic was escorted by the ironclad Riachuelo.

Dr. Barbosa announces that a pension or allowance will be paid the Emperor during his exile in Europe. Viscount Curo Preto, the former Minister of the Interior, and Senor Mayunck, one of the leading bankers of Rio, have been arrested and are in prison. A Cabinet has been organized as follows:

President, without portfolio-Dadoro dz Fonseca. Minister of the Interior -- Aristide Loba.

Minister of Foreign Affairs-Equintia Bo-

Minister of Finance-Dr. Barboza. Minister of Lastice-Campos Salles,

Minister of War-Benjamin Constant.

Minister of Marine-Admiral Vanderhottz, Minister of Agriculture-Demitris Ribero.

Dr. Barboza says contracts entered into by the Imperial Government will be maintained. The overthrow of the monarchy has temporarily paralyzed business. On the Exchanges nothing is doing.

The new fla; of the United States of Brazil, which takes the place of the Imperial emblem with its crown an I coffee lesf, is composed of green and gold stripes, with a blue field on which are '9 stars. To-day it is holsted everywhere, and is recognized in every province, with the exception of Bahia. from which reports come of opposition to

the new order of things. Not a life has been last by the revolution on which has overturaed the Empire, and the only violence attempted was the shooting of the Imperial Minister of Marine: but his wound is not fatal and he is now recovering. Business in Rio was suspended 24. hours, and an Emptre was destroyed and a Republic born aimost before the general public was aware that anything unusual

The provisional government has announce ed that all obligations incurred by the empire at home or abroad will be faithfully fulfilled by the republic. The wrongs done by the Ministry of Dom Petro will be righted by the new Cabinet, which is composed of men who have the confidence of the people. The leaders in control of the provisional government are representative Brazilians, known for their patriotism and integrity. Fonseca, the President, is recognized as a brave soldier and an honest citizen. Burboza, the Minister of Finance, is able and honest, though poor. Bocayuza-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a journalist, an ardent Republican and a popular leader

Brazil was once a colony of Portugal, Don, Peiro, the present Emperor, was born De-cember 2, 1825. His father, Dom Peiro I., was the first Emperor of Brazil and was the son of King John VI. and Queen Dona Maria I. of Portugal. The royal family fled the Rio when the French entered Portugal in 1807, and when they returned the Prince Re-gent remained and became Emperor after the revolution of 1822, which severed the ties between Braz I and the mother country.

Dom Pedro II came to the throne in 1831.

when he was 6 years old. His rather Dom Pedro I., abdicated in his favor on account of disputes between himself and the Chamber of Deputies. Until Dom Pedro II. was crowned in 1841 the country was governed by a regency, during the first year of which measures for the improvement and enfranchisement of the empire were introduced by the Government looking toward the abolithe Government looking toward the aboli-tion of the slave trade, which was finally ac-complished in 1.50. Local self-government for the provinces was secured in 1834 by amendments to the Constitution. Between amendment to the state of the s

Chambers of Deputies, composed of 60 and 125 members respectively. Senators are elected for life and receive \$1.50 for the session of four mouths. The term of a Deputy is limited to four years, for which he receives annually \$3,70. Senators and Deputies have been elected

by a direct vote of the people since 1881. To be entitled to vote one must possess a yearly income of \$200. Servants and monks are denied the right of suffrige.

Protestants are now eligible to the Legisla-ture. Matters concerning the army and navy

and the assessment of taxes are initiated in the Chraber of Deputies.
Should the Emperor fail to convene the

legislative assembly within two months af-ter the date fixed by law the Sen te has the right to do so. The Emperor, through his Council of Minlaters, nominates bishops, magistrates, Gov-ernors of provinces, declares war and peace, and executes the measures enacted by the

The power to grant amnesties

Each province has a local Legislature, e'ected biennially, which controls municipal taxation, primary education, local 'Imposts and similar matters. There are 0 of these provinces, with an area of 3,290,000 square miles According to the census of 1885 the population is 12,900,000, 99 per cent of which are Roman Catholics, the established religion of the country. The constitution secures freedom of worship. The higher public schools are under the control of the Government. In 1881 illiteracy was reckined at 84 per cent., although compelsory education exists in several of the provinces.

DEFENCE IN THE CRONIN CASE. STRONG EFFORTS TO PROVE AN ALIE! FOR THE

PRISONERS.

A number of witnesses for the defence testeffed in the Cronin trial Monday. Peter Koch, a hard-wood finisher, testified that he had known Kunze for two or three years. Kunze had worked for him some time and boarded at his house. He left his employ between April 8 and 11. He had seen Coughlin and Kunze together on several occasions. On one of them Coughlin got Zunze drunk and tried to take from him two papers. They had a tussle and Coughlinsucceeded. The papers were a letter and a telegram from Burtows, the Whisky Trust man. Kunze said at the time that he had another paper, but would not give it up for \$1,000. Witness was further examined with the view of showing that it was Lynch the millionaire distiller, that was seen with Kunze on Lincoln avenue, and that this was April 8 instead of May 4, and that Kunze had changed his name because he feared trouble on account of a dynamite explosion at Lynch's distillery and not because of any cornection with the Cronin case,

Jeremiah, called at O'Sullivan's house at 7 'clock, went out to a saloon and had several glasses of wine. The witness greatly resembled Coughlin, and the purpose of the testinony was to show that it was Sunday night that the men were seen in the saloon by the witness. Nieman, and that the men he took to be Coughlin and Kunze were the Hylands. Jeremiah Hyland corroborated his broth er's testimony. Ex-Detective Michael Whelan and Sergeant Stifft testified that on the night of May 4 they were in the company of Caughlin from 8 o'clock until midnight.

James Hyland, a laborer, testified that on

Sunday night, May 5, he and his cousin,

Some of the answers and explanations under cross-examination were very lame. BAD FIRES.

KNOWLES, TATLOR & KNOWLE'S GREAT CHINA FACTORY BURNED.

Knowles, Taylor & Knowle's China works at East Liverpool, Ohio, the largest in the United States were totally destroyed by fire Monday. The loss will probably reach \$ 303,000, partly covered by insurance. Several parties were injured in escaping from the works.

The fire started by an explosion in the racking rooms, which were filled with straw. A plumber was repairing a leaking gas main, when, in some manner, the escaping gas ignited and an explosion followed. The flames at once broke out and an elevator shaft leading to the sixth story furnished a means of communication to the upper parts o the mammoth structure. To make the situation worse the water supply was found to be inadequate. Several adjoining dwelling houses were also c ught in the flames and des-

A workman by the name of Nicholson, fell through a skylight, breaking his arm and | finally su ceeded in sufficiently freeing his receiving internal injuries. Several other minor accidents are reported, as many of the employes were compelled to jump from the windows to escape.

During the progress of the tire, the boller burst, making a terrifle roar, that could be heard for miles.

These works have been in operation about one year and made what is known as opaque china. It was a new departure in this city, being a much finer grade of ware than was formerly made. The manufacture of this ware had been made a success after considerable trouble. The fire occurred at the worst | i sted the noose the struggles soon ceased. season for the firm's business.

THE BLACK CZAR.

A PERSECUTOR CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY THE RUSSIAN MONABOR.

Much interest is taken in London in the story that the Czar has at last fallen foul of Pobedonestzeff, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, who has been so energetically conducting religious persecutions in Russia that he h s earned the familiar name of the "Black Czar."

This sinister title would be most conspicuously justified by his savage raid upon the Lutheran clergy in the Baltic provinces. Their cheif Lutheran minister in St. Petersburg, an able German named Dr. D lton, wrote a pamphlet on this subject, and managed to have it brought to the Czar's notice while he was staying at Copenhagen. The Czar read it, talked it over with his Danish relatives, and, though he promised nothing

at the time, the first thing he did when he returned to Russia was to write an authograph letter to the holiday in which to prepare a full and convincing answer to the pamphlet. Pobedonestzeff, terror stricken, hastened to St. Petersburgh and begged an interview, but the Czar replied that he could not see him till a satisfactory reply had been written. There is great hope that this foreshadows an abandonment of the policy of persecution which has done so much to discrace the pres-

TO TEST A NEW TORPEDO.

ent reign.

Secretary Tracy has appointed a board of officers to supervise a test of a controllable automobile torpedo under the terms proposed by Secretary Whitney last winter. The torpedo is contained in a part of a device, which is driven through the water by a carbine in an acid gas engine, and its movements controlled by electricity from the ship from which it is started. The torpedo is to be exploded by electricity also.

AUDITOR FISHER'S ANNUAL REPORT -FIRST Auditor Fisher, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury says there has been a decided increase in the work of the oili eduring the past few years, with no corresponding increase in the clerical force, and he recommends that provision be made for an additional chief of division and two assistants. He reports that during the past fisand pardons is also placed in him, as well as eal year there were examined and adjusted the right to dissolve the Chamber of DepuWHISKY AND TOBACCO.

AN INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION SHOWN PROM

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Ma on in his report says that 1.253 violations of internal revenue law have been reported by the revenue agents during the year, 600 persons have been arrested, property to the value of \$137,404 has been reported by them for seizure, and \$94,603 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. The number of stills seized was 456, resulting in the arrest of 636 persons and the death of one and the wounds ing of two officers of the service.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes for the last fiscal year over those taxed during the previous fiscal year was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,535,611 pounds; snu#, 626,631 pounds; cigars, 22,658,990; cigarettes, 288,789, 60. The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118 183 pounds, an increase in the number of cigars exported of 236,700 and an increase in the number of cigarettes exported of 65,9 0,950. The number of cigars imported during the year was 9 \,087,4 7. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$470, 53. The total number of special taxpayers is given as 8.0,134, of whom 590,-013 are dealers in manufactured tobacco.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,440, of which number 1,267 were operated, an increase of 140 in the number registered and of 238 in the number operated, as compared with the previous year. In the class of larger distilleries there was an increase of 2 in the number registered, but there was an increase in the number operated. There were 3.126 fruit distilleries registered and 3,072 operated, an increase of 442 in the number registered and of 465 in the number operated during the fiscal year. The total number of grain. molasses and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year are 4,573 and 4,349

The number of vallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (-7,888,456 gallons) shows an increase of 19,499,29 i gallons over the product (6s,388,160 gallons) of the previous year, and is 4,161,120 gallons more than the average produced (-3.7 6,306 gallons) for the last ten years. The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the year (1,471,054 gallons) shows a decrease of 420,-192 gallons from the product of the previous year (1,891,246 gallons) and is 416,519 gallons the average product (1,871,564 gallons) for the last ten years.

TERRIBLE SCAFFOLD SCENE.

THE HANGMAN OBLIGED TO READJUST THE ROPE AFTER THE DROP FELL.

Joseph M. Hillman was hanged at Woodburg, N. J. for the murder of Herman Seideman, a Polish peddier. The motive for the deed was robbery. Hillman, after his conviction, told many conficting stories, implicating various persons, but all his so-called confessions were proven to be falsehoods.

When the Sheriff pulled the trigger holding the 45)-pound weight on the other end of the rope, the body shot up into the air a distance of fifteen feet. Then ensued probably one of the most horrible scenes ever witnessel at an ex ention. The noose failed to tighten and the rope slippel around on the wretched man's neck. He proaned and chricked, and his words could almost be distinguished as he struggled with h s arms and hands to almost reach the rope. Hangman Van H se stood by, and reaching up to the n sose finally succeeded in getting it around so that the weight of the body rested on the throat and life was slowly strangled out of the man. The struggle lasted for two or three minutes and until the hangman got the noose under the chin. Many of those present thought that the hang ug man would have to be taken down and strung up a second time in or ler that the law might be fully satisfied. This horrible alternative w a fortunately a verted, as after Van Hise read-

ENGAGED IN ARSON NOW.

THE NEW DEPARTURE OF "WHITE CAP" DESPE-RADOES AT GALESBURG, 1LL.

At Galesburg, Ill., Intense excitement was caused by a bold attempt to burn the residence of Attorney G. A. Lawrence by members of the band of desperadoes whose White Cap 'letters have terrorized citizens here. The fire was discovered by a neighbor in time to prevent any serious result. A large tile had been placed beside the house packed full of shavings, kindlings and paper saturated with oil and covered with sacking also saturated thoroughly. This mass had been

The whole transaction is in perfect accord with the letters daily sent Mr. Lawrence. Thursday a large ma s of combustible material was found in his barn with a paper of matches near by. At night officers pat olled the premises and are still on duty, but in spite of these precautions the strange letters have been thrust through the blinds and under the doors. Many other citizens, including the Sheriff and policemen, have received like epistles, reeking with offensive and indecent terms too filthy to print,

SOME ELECTRIC FIGURES.

The Brush Electric Light Company, recently purchased by the Thomson Houston Company, is capitalized for \$2,000, 000, there being 40,00) shares at \$50 per share. The rate at which the Thomson-Houston Company bought 25,000 shares is said to be \$88. The stock is now offered at \$40 in the Boston market. The Brush Company's assetts were given a short time since at \$1.750. 000 and the Boston Post says it is thought to be a conservative estimate. The Thomson-Houston Company bought the Brush stock at the rate of \$3,000,000, and the point is made that it paid \$1.259, 00 for the good will

of the company, A WILD CHASE AFTER A BURNING TOO .-Fire started near the boiler room of the tug Peter Dalton while she was going down Lake Michigan. The fireman, engineer and cook were driven off by the flames and got into the lifeboat, and were afterward picked up Captain Jos. Lamorey stood in the pilot house until it caught fire, when he jumped overboard and was rescued by a tug. Then the Dalton ran wild around the lake, chased by two tugs, which finally overtook her and tried to put out the fire, but could not until she ran aground. The boat burned to the water's edge. She was valued at \$7,000:

KENTUCKY WARFARE.

THE COURT WAS STAMPEDED.

ANOTHER BATTLE OF PACTIONS AT THE HAZARI COURT-HOUSE.

At Hazard, Ken., the Circuit Court convened list Monday. Judge Lilly, the regular Judge, not being present the Bar elected Capt. W. L. Hurst, of Wolfe county, to preside. There was a good crowd in attendance and everything started screnely with apparently no danger of trouble between the warring factions.

Geo. Eversole, the leader of the Eversole faction, came into town Monday evening with fifteen armed men. But as most of them were under bond to appear at this term of court nothing was thought of it. The Eversole party kept increasing in number until it reached thirty well-armed men. There were only a few of the French party in town. But it soon became apparent that there would be trouble. French was aware of the war-like preparations and placed himself with a strong force in easy reach of the town, so as to be able to reach his friends in the event of trouble.

THE BATTLE BEGINS, Thursday evening Wesley Whitaker, of the Eversole faction, fired upon Henry Davidson, one of the French party, who was standing in the door of the jailer's residence, a few yards from the court-house. Whitaker had barricaded himself in a small log house on the opposite side of the street. Davidson was soon joined by Tom and Bill Smith and others. Whitaker, in the meantime, had also been joined by several of his friends and a lively fight took place between the four men of the French party and the Eversoles. The Court, which was in session. stampeded. The fight lasted about to minutes When the smoke cleared away it was found that Ed. Campbell, of the Eversole party, had been killed.

This fight took place about 4 o'clock in the evening, and the parties then rested on their arms until dark, when the fight was renewed with increased fierceness. The French party had been reinforced by the Davidson boys, Jesse M rgan, brother of E. C. Morgan, who was killed by the Eversoles, and

B. F. French, himself, came into town about 12 o'clo k with reinforcements to the relief of his beleagured friends. At daybreak the fight raged with new fury. The Evesole party was stationed in the court-house and in J. C. Eversole's old fort. The French party occupied what positions they could find. But the main fight took place between Jesse Fields and Tom Smith, who occupied a strongly-fortified position commanding the enemy's works, and they kept up a steady fire on the Eversoles.

The battle lasted about an hour, when the Eyersole party beat a hasty retreat, fording the river on foot and disappearing in the mountains on the other side, leaving their dead. Ed. Campbell and John McKnight were killed; several also wounded on the Eversole side. Jesse Fields on the French side, received a flesh wound in the arm. Court broke up without ceremony, the Judge leaving as quickly as possible.

M'GAW EXPELLED.

THE ENIGHTS OF LABOR WON'T HAVE HIM IN

At Wednesday's session of the Knights of Labor convention at Atlanta, Ga., Homes L McGaw, of Pattsburgh, ex-Secretary of the Insurance Association of the order, was expelled from the order by an almost unanimous vote, only one voice being raised against it. The hearing of the charges against McGaw took up the whole afternoon. The charg's were villification and siander of the general officers and members of the order and general unworthiness. The case was prosecuted by James Campbell, President of Local Assembly 300, Window Glass Workers. McGaw was present and earnestly defended himself, but to no effect.

In the discussion of his case it was charged Ly deserates from ail parts of the country that McGaw had been carryin; on a systematic crusade of slan ler against the officers and members of the order, and had, while sheltered under the shield of membership, been engaged in a long and continued effort to disrupt an I destroy the order. His tracks, it was alleged, had been cunningly covered, but the cumulative evidence was too strong, and when it came to a vote only one voice was raised in his favor.

MORMON SECRETS REVEALED. TERRIBLE ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Several Mormons have lately applied for citizenship and objection has been raised on the ground that Mormons who pass through the Endowment House are obliged to take now 57 years of age and his youngest 23. oaths such as unfit them for citizenship. The Court is taking testimony on this point, and several apostate Mormons have made, under oath, terrible accusations against the Church. They say that persons admitted through the Endowment House swear to obey the priesthood above all o her powers on earth, and to aim at the destruction of the United States Government. The penalty for violating or divulging oaths is to have the bowels cut out and the throat and tongue cut, and several witnesses swore that he had seen this done. They also testified that the Mormon Church instigated the Mountain Meadow massacre.

AMERICAN MIDIAND RAILROAD. WORK OF SURVEYING SEGUN ON A LINE TO CON NECT NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

The surveying and engineering corps of the New York, Chicago, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have passed Valparaiso, Ind., and will reach Chicago in a week. This line is to be a link in a railway system between New York and Chicago, and ultimately west of Chicago, even as far as the Pacific coast, all really under one management, of, and to besty ed, the 'American Midland,' The Chicago terminal will be over some belt root. Between Chicago and Fort Wayne this line will run north of the Pittsburgh-Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, touching all t e chief towns that line does. The trunk line will run north of Pittsburgh, with a branch line to that city, and continue through Pennsylvania between the main lines of the Eric and Pennsylvania systems, This line will be some 60 miles or more the shortest route between Chicago and New York. It will be finished next year,

THEIR PLATFORM.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE W. C. T. O.

Owing to the discussion over the majority and minority reports on the non-partisan question, the reading of the protest prepared by wrs. J. Ellen Foster, and the confusion attendant upon the withdra al of the Iowa delegation from W. C. T. U. Convention, the consideration of the complete report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions was not finished until nearly 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. As finally adopted the resolutions declare,

in brief: We recognize the fact that the foundation of all our work lies in the gospel of Christ by men and women, and believe even greater efforts should be made along all evangelistic lines. We rejoice in the efforts being made generally for the enforcement of Sunday laws, and pledge our hearty co-operation; the petition for a national Sunday Rest Law is reindorsed; the action of President Harrison in forbidding military reviews and parades on Sunday, and the of Postmaster General Wanamaker for the reduction of Sunday postal work, are commended; the establishment of girl's industrial colleges and institutes in every State; to be supported by State appropriations is urged; Congress should enact a law absolutely prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating or alcoholic beverages in the territory over which it has juris" diction, and the Inter-State Commerce Law should be amended to prohibit the bringing of liquors into Prohibition States; an educational test for citizenship is favored, and previous declarations in favor of woman-suffrage are reaffirmed; the Union rejoices in the victory of its principles at the ballot box in the new S ates of North and South Dakota, and is especialty glad that the Dominant party in South Dakota has explicitly declared for National Prohibition. The majority resolution on the "non-partisan" question and the resolution in reference to Vice President Morton's apartment house in Washington were incorporated in the above report. The Independent Order of Good Templars was recognized as fellow-workers, and the work of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society was indorsed.

#### PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Governor Beaver, in his proclama ion recommen ing to the people of Pennsylvania the general observance of the 28th of November, the date designated by the President as Thanksgiving Day, says: "Not unmindful of the deep water of affliction through which many parts of our Commonwealth have passed, we can rejoice with them in the constant and abundant stream of charity which has flowed from all parts of the world for the alleviation of their suffering and the nitigation so far as such minist ations can avail, of their sorrow. Let the day be one of devout worship, of hallowed memories, of pleasant cheer, of social ameni ies, and of large-hearted beneficence, and so shall we honor God and be a help and a blessing to our fellowmen."

A natural gas explosion at Mt. Morris serou-ly injured a number of boys. The little fellows had rigged up an ol : feed cutter and placed it in an abandoned building. Natural gas was brought through a pipe laid from a well nearby, the pipe being placed so that the escaping gas would strike a fan wheel and put the cutter in motion. Four boys, named Donly, Fox, South and Burris, visitof the building in the evening to see how th thing worked. . he gas was turned on, and one of the boys, whose curiosity was not satisfied, struck a match to closer inspect the new invention. In an instant there was a flash and explosion. The feed cutter was blown to pieces and the building fired. The flames sp ead so quickly that the boys had to make their way th ough the fire to escape, They were all terribly burned about their heads and faces, but it is thought none were fatally injured.

An 800-pound pressuregas well was struck at Branchton, near Grove City, Pa., recently.

A box has been placed in the postoffice at Rochester, Pa., and people are requested to deposit in it ballots naming their favorite city for the world's Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just finished filling in the trestle on the P., V. & C. road at Peter's creek. Over 1,500,0 0 cubic feet of earth was required.

Joseph Darling, a workman at the Tenth street bridge, Beaver Falls, fell from the structure, a distance of 3) feet, alighting upon a pile of rocks and breaking an arm and several ribs and receiving numerous cuts and bruises. His recovery is doubtful. David Davis, who was burie! at Zollarsville, was the father of 21 children. He was 81 years old and had been twice married.

by the first marriage having 13 children and by the second marriage 8. His oldest son is Frank McKay and Miss Mary Murphy eloped from Taylorstown, last Wednesday, notwithstanding the vigilance of the

young lady's mother, who had been keeping close watch on her daughter. There are 830 pupils enrolled at the Monongahela City public school.

Joseph Smith, aged 60, was struck by a train at Johnstown and instantly killed.

The Altoona Homestead Loan and Trust Company was chartered at Harrisburg; capi-

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has arranged for over 50 farmers' institutes during the winter season.

Phillip Bauer, of Sharon had his umbrella stolen at a church supper. He then took J. Bonacker's umbrells home with him and was arrested for larceny. A jury found him not guilty and divided the costs, \$ 3, between the two parties.

The Diamond Brick Works, of Layton station, were destroyed by fire Sunday, the loss being \$7,000

### A KENTUCKY PLAGUE.

There is a great excitement in Webster county, Ky., over the reappearance of the terrible spotted fever scourge that raged in that county with such fatal effect last win ter. A number of new cases have been reported from different villages surrounding Dixo , the county seat, all being the same disease in its most malignant form. Everything possible is being done to prevent its soread and to keep the terrified people from descring the r homes as they did in large numbers last year

# FULKTERS-

2.50 to 15.00 from 2.25 to 10.00 1.50 to 3.75 3.50 upward " 3.00 " 1.00 to 5.00

20c up Boys Caps from 5c up Hats " 15c up fflers, Handkerchiefs, cap and fine quality. skin, Cloth and Kid coods, large stock of foliday goods of every d positively not be un-

ast favors, I would rea continuance of pa-

### ble Clothirg House BURGH, PA.

## 's for Stoves!



The Beaver New Sunshin of '89. Crown Circs lator

RHOADS,

merly used by D. T. Rhoads, de takes this method of informing eeeived a

t Line of Stoves, ry low rates. Also the very best quality

Spouting a Specialty.

BARGAINS

IN

BUTTER-Creamery Extra.... CHEESE-N. Y. Full Cream...

NEW YOUK. CATTLE,.... \$ 3 40@\$ 4 60 BUTTER—Creamery
Factory
CHEESE—State Factory
Skins—Light
Western Western ..... EGGS—State and Penn.....

MOVEMENTS AND PRICES AT THE CENTRAL DROVE YARDS, EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE.

Prime 1,500@1,600 lb. cattle, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 4 40@4.50c; good 1,3.0 to 1,400 lb. do, at 4.15@1 30c; fair 1,100 to 1. 00 h. do., 34@32c; common heifers and steers but little better than last week, selling at 2@22c; stockers and feeders, 24@22c for former, and 3@ sec for latter; according to quality and condition; bulls and dry cows, all 13@24c for common to fair: export bulls, of which there were but few, if any, on sale, 3 (2) @ tc.

G tc.

SHEEP.

Included in the sales were the following: 128, car black-faced Missouri sheep and lambs averaging 82 lbs. at 5c; 2 cars good 83 lb. Western sheep at 4.45c; 1 deck Penrsylvania lambs 79 lbs., at 5.35c, deck Ohio sheep, 80 lbs. 4½c; 1 car fair Kentucky sheep, 99 lbs., a little rough, at 4 3-4c; 1 deck common 75-lb. Ohios at 4c; 1 car Texas sheep averaging 80 lbs. at ½.30c; and lambs averaging 70 lbs., at 5.6 c; 1 car fair 78 lb. Ohio sheep at 4 1-4c; deck good 70 lb lambs at 5 3-4c. 1 car Chicago-bought stock, mostly ewes, at 4 1-4c; Chicago-bought stock, mostly ewes, at 4 1-4c; 1 car common Ohlos at 4c.

The supply was light. Owing to the rainy, pwardisagreeable weather the attendance of buyers was not as large as it would othe wiser thave been, and the demand was comparated tively light in consequence. And, notwichstanding the small supply there was need to quotable improvement in prices as compared with the close of the week. Yorkers sold armse to 3 50.04.0 c, and Pinlatelphia hogs at 4.050. N & 6.10c; one car of fine selected brought 4.50c but none of the regular Eastern buyers paid over 4.10c. The market was generally reported slow.