

CONGRESS.

SENATE AND HOUSE ORGANIZED.

SCENES AT THE OPENING—THE NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.

There was little or no excitement attending the opening of the Fifty-first Congress in the Senate side of the Capitol.

Several foreign delegates to the Maritime and Pan-American conferences, and a number of ladies occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery.

Interest on the floor was devoted largely to the Senators from the new States. They had seats assigned to them on the Republican side of the chamber.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by John B. Clark, the Clerk of the House in the Fifty-first Congress.

Nominations for Speaker were called for. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, nominated Thomas B. Reed and Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, nominated John G. Carlisle.

On assuming the chair Speaker Reed said: GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I thank you for the high offices which your voices have bestowed upon me.

After Speaker Reed had taken the oath the organization of the House was completed by the election of Edward McPherson as Clerk.

Another fatal fire. A terribly fatal fire occurred early Monday morning at the corner of Second and Huntington streets, Philadelphia.

The bakery of Gustave Gross, who lived with his family in the building, and the third story of which was occupied by a family named Bitner, was totally destroyed by fire.

The building was a veritable tinder box, and although the firemen were promptly on hand, the flames burned so fiercely they could do but little toward checking the fire.

The dead are as follows: Gustave Gross, Jr., aged 11 years; Bruno Gross, aged 5 years; George Bitner, aged 9 years; Ida Bitner, aged 4 years; Annie Bitner, aged 3 years; Margaret Gross, aged 13 years.

The injured are: Mr. Joseph Bitner; Mrs. Joseph Bitner; John Emilshann, an employe; Hattie Gross; Mrs. Gross.

No other property was destroyed, and the loss on the Gross building will not be large. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a back draft from the furnace.

One of the victims of the fire succumbed to her injuries in the hospital, making six in all. She was the three-year-old Margaret Gross.

The execution was one of the worst pieces of bungling ever witnessed. The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the condemned man's neck.

WORK AND WAGES.

ORGANIZED LABOR PAYS ITS TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG.

The tribute of the workmen of Allegheny county and surrounding country erected to Thomas A. Armstrong was unveiled to public gaze in Allegheny with appropriate ceremonies.

The memorial statue constitutes at once a tribute to the worth of a man known far and wide and beloved by all for his honesty of purpose, his moral power and unsullied integrity, and a beautiful ornament to the pleasure ground of the people.

History records few instances of where monuments have been erected to the memory of men, who spent their lives in pleading for the recognition of the just rights of labor.

The parade was a success, and an excellent appearance was presented by the men in line. Over 7,000 men turned out, representing nearly all the trades organizations and callings in this part of the State.

The general uniforms were hats, badges and canes, and as the men marched well their appearance was well.

The workmen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will receive another incentive to work in favor of the eight hour a day law on December 15, when a mass meeting will be held in Imperial hall in favor of its adoption.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 9, which is composed mostly of German printers.

The union is connected with the American Federation of Labor, which body is working for the adoption of eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1900.

The meeting will be held during the time of the Federation of Labor convention, which opens in Boston on December 10.

The eight-hour law will be the principal subject of discussion at the convention. The movement is wide spread, as the P. of L. has at least 500,000 members.

It has gone about its work quietly and without display. As a result the organization is very strong. One delegate to every 6,000 members is all that is permitted.

Mass meetings are being held in all the large cities of the Union, so as to instruct the people in the purposes of the federation and excite their interest in the movement.

Some three years ago an industrial school was first talked of for Pittsburgh, to be an adjunct of the public schools. Since then the question has come up for discussion among educators and on, but talk is all it has resulted in.

The sum of \$10,000 was wanted with which to start an industrial school, but the Board of Education refused to act, and so the agitation came to naught.

A few minutes after he had jumped another of the printers appeared at the window on the opposite side of the room.

He appeared crazed by fright, and, instead of waiting for a ladder which was being raised, pulled a revolver and, placing the muzzle to his head, fired. The report was heard in the street and the man was seen to drop to the floor.

His name could not be learned. Smith also says that a tall young man with a black mustache shot himself on the seventh floor, near the composing room door.

Smith was up on his last trip and called to the young man to come into the elevator, but he seemed dazed by the heat and smoke and deliberately drew a revolver and fired at his own head, falling dead.

Just before he fired the shot he exclaimed: "My God! My wife and—;" then the bullet did its work.

The following is a complete list of the dead and injured so far as can be ascertained: Dead—Milton Pickett, assistant city editor of the Pioneer Press; James F. Igoe, Associated Press operator; Edward Olsen, President of the University of South Dakota; at Vermillion; Jerry Jenkinson, a printer; Robert McCutcheon, a printer; W. H. Millman, commercial editor of the Tribune; Walter E. Miles, operator and agent of the Associated Press.

THEY MADE A BIG HAUL. BURGLARS SECURE \$25,000 AT ONE RESIDENCE.

The robbery of the house of Henry R. Stowell, of Athol, Mass., and proprietor of the furniture factory in Orange, was a much more serious affair than first reported.

The burglars secured notes, bonds, stocks and other valuables—most of which are negotiable—aggregating in value not far from \$25,000. Although eight persons slept in the house no one was awakened and the loss was only discovered when Mr. Stowell awoke in the morning and found his vest, which had been placed on a chair near the bed, missing.

It was found down stairs, but \$300 in bills and a \$2.00 gold watch it had contained, were gone.

Mrs. Stowell's jewel case was also missing. Thoroughly alarmed, Mr. Stowell went to the library where the safe was located, and found both doors open and the safe riddled of everything of value.

A rear window, which it had been customary to leave partially open at night, afforded a means of entrance, after which the burglars unlocked the street door, whence they escaped.

The safe was opened by means of working the combination, which is considered a singular fact, as the combination was known only to Stowell and his daughter, who acts as her father's book-keeper.

The burglars were evidently well informed as to the interior arrangements of the house, and covered their tracks so well that no trace of their identity can be found.

A CHINESE TYPHOON. THE MOST VIOLENT IN MANY YEARS WRECKED HOUSES AND DESTROYED LIFE.

Reports have been received that the most violent typhoon known in many years swept over the Island of Sado on October 21. It raged from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon, when it subsided temporarily.

BURNED TO DEATH

AWFUL SCENES AT A FIRE.

SEVEN MEN KILLED AND NINE INJURED IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Seven human lives and \$300,000 worth of property was sacrificed by a fire that originated in the rooms of the Union League, on the third floor of the Minneapolis Tribune building.

The fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock at night by a district messenger, and almost before an alarm could be turned in every door and window of the immense seven story building was belching fire and smoke.

There were upward of 20 men, including the editorial staff and a force of compositors, at work on the seventh floor, and these were penned in like sheep by the sheets of flame that separated them from the elevator and stairway.

As soon as possible the fire department got a ladder up to the sixth floor, and from there 30 or 40 men were taken out of the building. Those who were on the roof dared not descend and several jumped to the rooms of adjoining buildings and escaped with a few bruises.

Dr. Olson, President of the University of Dakota, seeing all means of escape cut off, essayed to jump and slipped and fell to the edge of the window on the sixth story and from there to the ground. He was instantly killed.

J. F. Igoe, night operator for the Associated Press, stuck to his post until it was too late to escape. He was frightfully burned about the head, and in his agony, jumped from the burning building and was killed.

Agent Miles, of the Associated Press, whose home is in Detroit, Mich., attempted to follow Igoe, but fell back into the crater of flames and was burned to a crisp.

Milton A. Pickett, a reporter for the Pioneer Press, whose office was in the Tribune building, was caught, with a companion named Pierce, on the stairway and there they were roasted to death and subsequently crushed to a pulp by falling timbers.

While the fire was at its height J. McCutcheon appeared in one of the windows of the composing room and jumped into a net held by the firemen below. The weight of his body carried the net to the stone pavement and he died in a few moments after being picked up.

A few minutes after he had jumped another of the printers appeared at the window on the opposite side of the room.

He appeared crazed by fright, and, instead of waiting for a ladder which was being raised, pulled a revolver and, placing the muzzle to his head, fired. The report was heard in the street and the man was seen to drop to the floor.

His name could not be learned. Smith also says that a tall young man with a black mustache shot himself on the seventh floor, near the composing room door.

Smith was up on his last trip and called to the young man to come into the elevator, but he seemed dazed by the heat and smoke and deliberately drew a revolver and fired at his own head, falling dead.

Just before he fired the shot he exclaimed: "My God! My wife and—;" then the bullet did its work.

The following is a complete list of the dead and injured so far as can be ascertained: Dead—Milton Pickett, assistant city editor of the Pioneer Press; James F. Igoe, Associated Press operator; Edward Olsen, President of the University of South Dakota; at Vermillion; Jerry Jenkinson, a printer; Robert McCutcheon, a printer; W. H. Millman, commercial editor of the Tribune; Walter E. Miles, operator and agent of the Associated Press.

THEY MADE A BIG HAUL. BURGLARS SECURE \$25,000 AT ONE RESIDENCE.

The robbery of the house of Henry R. Stowell, of Athol, Mass., and proprietor of the furniture factory in Orange, was a much more serious affair than first reported.

The burglars secured notes, bonds, stocks and other valuables—most of which are negotiable—aggregating in value not far from \$25,000. Although eight persons slept in the house no one was awakened and the loss was only discovered when Mr. Stowell awoke in the morning and found his vest, which had been placed on a chair near the bed, missing.

It was found down stairs, but \$300 in bills and a \$2.00 gold watch it had contained, were gone.

Mrs. Stowell's jewel case was also missing. Thoroughly alarmed, Mr. Stowell went to the library where the safe was located, and found both doors open and the safe riddled of everything of value.

A rear window, which it had been customary to leave partially open at night, afforded a means of entrance, after which the burglars unlocked the street door, whence they escaped.

The safe was opened by means of working the combination, which is considered a singular fact, as the combination was known only to Stowell and his daughter, who acts as her father's book-keeper.

The burglars were evidently well informed as to the interior arrangements of the house, and covered their tracks so well that no trace of their identity can be found.

A CHINESE TYPHOON. THE MOST VIOLENT IN MANY YEARS WRECKED HOUSES AND DESTROYED LIFE.

Reports have been received that the most violent typhoon known in many years swept over the Island of Sado on October 21. It raged from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon, when it subsided temporarily.

At 11 o'clock the same night it burst forth with greater fury, and 51 houses and as many boats were destroyed. Fire broke out on October 25 at Kauldamachi, in Nigata prefecture, and burned all night, destroying three-fourths of the village. One hundred and eighty-three houses were destroyed and three children burned to death.

News was received at Yokohama that on November 4 the Misemano at Senhichina collapsed and a number of lives were lost. One authority places the number killed at 20 and the injured at 19, and another authority says 19 were killed and 25 injured.

Persons living near the sulphur springs of Uwehland, Pa., have lost the sense of smell.

CONDITION OF TRADE

ENCOURAGING REPORTS IN SPITE OF TWO BIG FIRES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The fires, with aggregate losses estimated at \$150,000,000 or more, may have an influence upon several branches of trade which cannot yet be estimated.

Prior to the Boston fire the boot and shoe trade there had been quite paralyzed by the fire at Lynn. The Boston fire of Thursday destroyed heavy stocks of goods, and will doubtless affect the demand. Rebuilding in both cities will create a sudden demand for materials and labor.

Heavy concurrent losses may shake some insurance companies, and affect the finances of firms burned out. But the general prosperity and the large accumulation of available capital will probably render the influence of these disasters comparatively narrow and brief.

In other respects the situation is quite as encouraging as it has been for some weeks past; the volume of business is unsurpassed, and the pressure in money markets, though not ended here, has seemed to be abating elsewhere. The reports from other cities are without exception favorable on the whole.

A great boom in iron abroad, with a speculative excitement rarely witnessed, and rapid fluctuations in prices causes some apprehension, because experience teaches that such rapid and excited movements are usually followed by ugly reactions. The unparalleled production in this country still continues, and other furnaces of large production are about to go into operation, and yet prices are firm at Philadelphia, though warrants have been quoted a little lower here, the demand for manufactured forms continuing large at full prices. It would be a wonder, indeed, if, with light railroad building and reduced demand for rails, this country should continue to consume the enormous quantity of iron now being made, but this is a quantity of wonders. For structural forms at least, the recent fires and the floods which have swept away many bridges will cause some increased demand.

Failures during the last seven days for the United States, 210; for Canada 29; total, 249, compared with 277 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 301 in the United States, and 31 in Canada.

THE WAR CLOUD. COMPLICATIONS THAT MAY FOLLOW THE AMER'S DEATH.

The report which comes from St. Petersburg, of the death of Abdurrahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, raises a variety of grave questions as to the course of events in the immediate future on the frontiers of Turkestan and Afghanistan.

Though Russian advancement along and in the vicinity of the Oxus river has not been heard of for several years, it is known that the forces of the Czar in that vicinity have been increased rather than diminished, while Afghanistan and Beloochistan have been and are still swimming with Russian emissaries of every grade. These men, in the guise of merchants, traders, etc., have succeeded in stirring up no end of strife among the small tribes, with a view of weakening the Amir's strength, and have also kept alive the animosity felt toward the ruler at Cabul by the powerful Durani and Ghilzai tribes.

As Russia openly favored the attempts of the pretender, Ayoub Khan, to usurp the throne, it is not to be expected that, now the throne has legitimately become vacant, she will stand by and see it filled by a vassal of England without making an effort to seat a ruler subservient to herself, and here the trouble will begin. The military roads into Beloochistan projected by England during the former Afghan troubles, the construction of which was suggested by the necessities which then arose and the possibility of a Russian advance upon Herat, have been steadily advancing toward completion and are capable of extension at very short notice, while railways started about the same time on the Turkestan frontier by Russia have been unceasingly pushed forward.

The Afghan boundary question, it will be remembered, was left in a most unsatisfactory state, so far as Russia was concerned, despite the masterly handling of the matter by Sir West Ridgeway, and it will be seen that there are no end of available pretexts for Russia to renew her attempt to seize the stronghold of Herat and dominate the Afghan territory, besides the very natural one of wishing to have a voice in the matter of the succession to Abdurrahman's throne.

WORK OF A MANIAC. HE KILLS HIS SON AND CREATES A REIGN OF TERROR.

With one sweep of a large, sharp butcher knife John Bright almost decapitated his boy Albert at their home near Gallatin, Mo. He then made an attack on his wife, who escaped and locked herself in a room. The murderer rushed from the house and attempted to kill John Bunk, a farm hand, who saved his life by flight. Bright then started to town saying there were several of his enemies and he would get even with them. The alarm was given and he was stopped by the marshal, upon whom he made an attack with his knife and cut him badly in the arm. He then made a dash through the streets and chased everybody that came in sight. As it was impossible for anybody to get near him he was shot as he was chasing a lot of children and so badly wounded that he was captured. Bright was released from an insane asylum recently as cured.

BOYCOTTING A RAILROAD. A Chicago dispatch asserts that the Pennsylvania Railroad is "being boycotted" in every possible way by the Chicago traveling men "on account of the road's ultimatum in settling a rate dispute between itself and another road between Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati. The matter became serious with Chicago merchants, but the road would not yield, and the merchant began a systematic boycotting with which they hope to bring the Pennsylvania to terms. Two firms show entries on their books which foot up a loss to the Pennsylvania of over 1,000 tons of freight since the boycotting began. The boycotters declare that they are in earnest about the matter, and will influence every pound of freight they can to the lines of the Pennsylvania's competitors.

STORMS.

WILD WIND AND HIGH WAVES.

FATAL OYSTERER IN NORTH CAROLINA AND A LAKE DISASTER.

The largest sailing vessel on the great lakes, the five-masted, David L. Dows, founder of 30 miles southeast of Chicago. Nothing but the tips of the big barge's tallest spars projecting slightly in the air show the spot in the storm-beaten waters where the Dows went down. Her crew had a terrible experience but was saved.

Such a gale as has never before been experienced raged on Lake Superior Wednesday night and has not yet subsided. Many boats which are due have not yet arrived. A dispatch from Owen Sound, Ontario, says: Wednesday night, while the steamer Alberta was leaving the harbor on her last trip to Port Arthur, she struck a sand bar opposite the dummy light. She is still on, and a heavy northwest gale is blowing and a blinding snow storm prevails.

A round \$100,000 was the cost of the mammoth vessel when built about six years ago. Her hold would accommodate 90,000 bushels of grain and when she sank contained 2,250 tons of hard coal consigned to W. L. Scott of Erie, Pa. The Dows was a victim of the howling Thanksgiving Day gale that made havoc with the steamer Calumet of Evans-ton.

A very destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Buford county, N. C., doing great damage. Houses were blown down and trees torn up by the roots. The residence of a farmer near Washington, the county seat, was blown to atoms, and the entire family, consisting of father, mother and four children, were killed instantly. The grown daughter was to have been married, and all preparations had been made to celebrate the coming event.

A factory near Washington was blown down and two people killed, while a dozen others received bad injuries. Miss Mattie Cheve, the pretty daughter of a farmer, was caught up on the cyclone and carried away on the bosom of the mad wind. Her body has not yet been found. Reports so far are very meager, and it is impossible to obtain the names of all who were killed.

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS. AN APPEAL ISSUED BY THE SERVICE PENSION ASSOCIATION.

As President of the Service Pension Association of the United States, Governor Alvin P. Hovey has issued an address entitled: "Soldiers' Rights—An Appeal to the Loyal People of the United States and Their Representatives in Congress."

The first portion of the address explains that the Service Pension Association does not mean to interfere with the system of disability pensions now in operation, but asks, independent of it, a pension for every man who served 90 days or more in the Union army. This is not meant to be only for the support of the survivors, but for a mark of honor, something as the Victoria cross and the French cordons of Honor.

The address says: "The soldiers of the revolution, of the war of 1812-15, with Mexico, with all our Indian wars, were generously given lands by millions of acres, and pensions have been refused, with billions of acres of public domain and a surplus in our treasury that the ingenuity of our statesmen has been unable to exhaust." Again it says: "We are happily told that our pension laws are ample and the most beneficent in the world, and that no ex-soldier has the right to find the least fault with the generosity and the paternal care of our Government."

The final paragraph of the address is as follows: "Send no representatives to Congress who will not honestly and earnestly support your just claims and demands. Send no one who is so stupid, blind or prejudiced that he cannot see and understand them, and be sure you send no one who will not contend for your honor and your rights with as much loyalty and zeal as you fought for the preservation of the Union; and you should send neither laggards nor cowards for your representatives, for they do not belong to your rank. The dial will now for every dollar the Government may pay you, and a large part of a subsidized press will team with articles of abuse against your advocates and your rights. Stand firm, close your ranks and meet the charges of your enemies again, and though you may only have a few short hours of your fur-lough of life, you will once more be victorious and conquer."

SUR-REBUTTAL WITNESSES. FINAL ATTEMPT TO BRACE UP BURKE'S ALIBI.

At the opening of the Cronin trial Friday morning the State called Bernard F. Carberry in rebuttal.

He testified that he was in Matt Danahy's saloon, at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue, on the night of May 4, and that he did not see defendant Burke there, as testified to on behalf of the defense.

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the sur-rebuttal on behalf of the defendant was begun. A number of witnesses were called to the stand to strengthen the alibi for Burke, and all gave testimony in regard to O'Malley's attendance at the opening of a saloon on the West Side on May 4.

M. J. Dwyer, John Fleming, Pat Rouse, C. F. Rogan and Wm. Fortune all testified in the same strain. The last witness, a nephew of Peter Fortune, the brewer, had not been long on the stand when it became evident that he was greatly intoxicated. His answers were incoherent and inarticulate and could not be heard.

On cross examination the State's Attorney would ask Fortune a question and the witness would look intently at Mr. Forrest without replying. The witness admitted that he was pretty drunk on the night of May 4th, and in answer to a question said that he had only had one drink, a glass of beer to-day. His answers provoked great laughter. He was followed by Walter Fleming, who substantiated the testimony of the other witnesses.

The Inter-Ocean says: "Already the tri-angles of Chicago have given up all hope for their friends and cronies, the Cronin prisoners, and at an informal meeting of a dozen or more Camp 29 members in Matt Danahy's saloon, last evening, it was agreed that the death penalty for Cronin, Burke and O'Sullivan, and a long term in the penitentiary for Beggs and Kunze, would be the jury's verdict."

A NUMBER OF ARABS ATTIRED in their native costumes have arrived in Detroit, and will make that city their home.

ARTERS—

Reliable Clothing.

2.50 to 15.00

2.25 to 10.00

1.50 to 3.75

3.50 upward

3.00

1.00 to 5.00

20c up

5c up

Hats "15c up

Handkerchiefs,

and fine quality.

Knit and Kid

goods of every

positively not be un-

favor, I would re-

continuance of pa-

for Stoves!

Square Headers

The Beaver

New Sunblinds

of '89.

Crown Circ

lators

How Ventil

tor.

ROADS,

used by D. T. Rhoads, dea

of this method of informing th

ed a

ine of Stoves,

Also the very best quality

kept.

ing a Specialty.

OF 1889!

ARGAINS

ms, Groceries, &

, Selinsgrove

Part good to go and the

nter Road

Waynesburg, a few days ago, is

worse and worse. The persons

involved are members of the Wyom

ing Company, which was organized

years ago with John R. Rust of

End, Pittsburgh, as one of the

stockholders. Ex-Internal Revenue

lector John Downum is one of

who have made an assign

Dr. D. W. Braden, who has been