

A DEADLY CYCLONE

DEATH'S CANIVAL.

THE FURY OF THE WIND

GENERAL STORM IN THE WEST.

In Some Places the Storm Partakes of the Nature of a Blizzard.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE DEWASTATED.

The storm of Thursday afternoon and night was one of the most extensive and destructive in the history of the country. It prevailed in several States, beginning in Missouri, running across Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky with extraordinary velocity, and making its force felt both east and west of the region indicated. The greatest velocity of the wind seems to have been reached at the crossing of the Ohio river in the vicinity of Louisville. That city was struck with a tornado of unparalleled force, and hundreds of lives are reported to have been lost. The calamity fell upon the city when the public halls and places of amusement were filled with patrons, and since some of the most substantial buildings shared the same fate of the weaker the number killed and injured was correspondingly increased.

In some sections there were heavy rains, accompanied with hail, and much damage resulted from these causes. The most fearfully destructive agent was the wind. The railway and telegraph lines have sustained great damage, but many villages and hamlets have been badly wrecked.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the loss of life and of property by the cyclone in Louisville. Estimates of the deaths differ by hundreds. The lowest estimate of the damage to property puts it at \$1,000,000, the highest at \$3,000,000, and the best, grounded upon facts represented, places it at \$2,500,000. There is almost no insurance. The chairman of the Relief Committee gives the following authoritative statement:

The calamity that has overtaken the city of Louisville by the cyclone of last night about 9 o'clock spread over a territory of one city covering a space of ground some 400 yards wide and three miles in length, through the business and residential portions of our city. The loss of life is in the neighborhood, it is believed, of some seventy-five persons, and the loss to the city by the calamity and damage to home goods is believed not to exceed \$2,000,000. While the calamity is a great one our citizens feel able to cope with it, and are not cast down, but will at once proceed to repair and resume in the channels now interrupted. In all other portions of the city business is resuming its usual character.

A. R. Hollingsworth, a traveling man from Baltimore, spent the night in the ruins of the city, and says the horror of the scene is beyond the power of words to tell. He was at the Grand House a few minutes after 7 o'clock, when a clear sky gave way to clouds, and a fierce rain began instantly to fall in sheets. In a moment the streets were small rivers. At the same time a sharp wind blew gusts of rain before it like a solid wall of water. The streets were impassable. After half an hour the rain almost ceased, but the wind grew stronger and carried with it a peculiar moaning sound that attracted general comment and attention.

It was soon after 8 o'clock that a cracking sound, like the snap of a gigantic whip, was heard, followed in the same breath by a succession of sounds that made men turn pale. Without knowing how the news came, it became known almost by instinct that a terrible disaster had occurred, and a party started out to investigate. Just this side of Tenth street, piles of shingles, boards and cornices began to obstruct the path, and horror a ricken people were met, crazy with fear, who declared the whole south end of the city was destroyed and thousands killed. At Eighth street a mass of struggling humanity was fighting like lions—some to get into, some to get out of the stricken district. Shrieks of agony and fear filled the air.

At Seventh street the real point of destruction began. Magnificent wholesale houses were crushed in like mere shells, and their contents, unheeded in the excitement, covered the streets. There was a dwelling from whose ruins came groans and cries of agony. At Eighth and Main, J. C. Koblepau's place, ignited from broken gas pipes, was sending up smoke that added to the horrors of the surroundings. Just across the street two corpses lay, half hid beneath a pile of brick and other debris.

Passing further along Hollingsworth found Peter's big foundry, on Fourteenth street, in flames. The fire department made heroic efforts to quench the flames, but worked under the greatest difficulties. From that point clear through Eighteenth street was a walk of death. Not a whole house was found, and at almost every dwelling were people moaning and crying for some one in the ruins whom they were unable to rescue.

By this time the whole city was aroused and thousands flocked into the wrecked section. Hundreds went to work, and almost immediately a dead or wounded body was taken out. The sight was awful. The point of greatest interest was at the Falls City Hall, on West Market street, where about 150 people were gathered at a dancing school and in ledges. The great five-story building appeared to have fallen in from the top first, and then the walls had crumbled in on top. At 10 o'clock 10 dead had been taken out, including the commander of the famous Louisville Legion. The property loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The power of the wind was almost beyond belief. It twisted iron columns and tore great walls to fragments. Stones of great weight were hurled about as if they were shells. The largest negro quarter in town, on Tenth street, was wiped out, with heavy loss of life. The coal fleet escaped with scarcely any damage.

HORROR UPON HORROR.

Several Hundred Killed or Wounded at Metropolis—The Town Wrecked. A special from Metropolis, Ill., says the cyclone cut a clean swath about a quarter of a mile wide clear across the town, wrecking property of all descriptions,

and burying men, women and children in the debris of falling buildings. The number of victims cannot be ascertained with anything like accuracy, but it is reported that several hundred people were killed or wounded, and between two and three hundred houses were swept from their foundations and dashed to pieces above the heads of their unfortunate occupants. The storm was over in a moment, and then came a blinding rain which greatly retarded the work of rescue. People outside the path of the storm were quickly on the streets, and as fast as possible the victims were taken from the ruins. The rain soon ceased and the full horror of the situation became apparent.

On every side could be heard the groans of the dying, and all around lay the mangled bodies of the dead. Scores of bodies were removed from the ruins, and the wounded were taken to the homes of those who had escaped the calamity and given every possible attention, but many have doubtless died through lack of proper medical attendance. In the business district the havoc was terrible. Stores that had been considered substantial, were demolished in an instant. The cyclone entered the town on the south and west, sweeping everything before it. Small barns and outbuildings were caught up by the whirlwind and carried with crushing force against larger structures. Trees were twisted off short and hurled long distances. Fences were levelled in the country for miles before the cyclone reached Metropolis, and for miles beyond. Every church and prominent building in the place is either destroyed or badly damaged, including two school houses, the court house and jail, and many smaller structures.

Eight Evansville, Ind., people lost their lives as the direct result of the storm and flood, and three men are now buried in the ruins and probably dead. The victims are William Kinsington, killed in his falling house; Mrs. William Kinsington killed to her house; Mrs. White, drowned; Baby White, drowned; Peter Burns, an engineer, killed in a wreck caused by a fallen tree; W. W. Powell, a brakeman, killed in the same wreck. Charles Tille, brewery hand, probably killed; E. L. Kelly, brewery hand, probably killed; an unknown workman in the Fulton brewery killed, and an unknown negro drowned.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., residences on Market street, from Walnut to West Street, are total wrecks; also from Walnut street to the extreme western portion of the city. Front street, a distance of 13 blocks, all of buildings are down, and the thoroughfare presents a terrible sight. Fortunately no one was killed, but many are badly injured. It wrecked buildings in the towns of Olney, Nashville, Edwardsville, Coulterville, Centerville, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Little Prairie, Carmi, Centerville, Jacksonville and Metropolis, Illinois. In short, it cut a swath clear across the State.

At Olney it wrecked or damaged 16 buildings, but killed nobody, though five persons were badly hurt, and probably a dozen received slight injuries. At Nashville, four big buildings, including the Temperance tabernacle, and six residences were unroofed or twisted out of shape. At Little Prairie six dwellings were blown down and seven persons seriously hurt, and two killed. At Carmi the Normal school was demolished and eight other structures damaged. At Centerville one person was killed, four were hurt and five buildings were wrecked. At Coulterville four buildings, including the postoffice, were blown down. Near Sparta two people were killed in the wreck of a farm house.

At Trevaunt, Weakley county, West Tennessee, the cyclone passed close to the town, leaving destruction in its path. A number of houses were totally wiped out and the 8-year-old son of E. E. Martin was killed. Bennett Hillman was blown 50 yards and badly hurt. A hired man was seriously hurt. There was also a lot of stock killed, a deep red in color and seemed to move at the rate of 100 miles per hour. Fayetteville, Lincoln county, was almost completely wiped out, the damage being conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000. Only one person was killed outright, a negro woman named Dicie Green, but others may die.

Missouri Towns Suffer Considerably. Reports received show that Sedalia, Jefferson City and other towns suffered the destruction and damage of buildings. No loss of life occurred until Charleston, Missouri, was reached. At this point three buildings were demolished, and Hull's Station, a few miles distant the entire town was practically wiped out of existence and five persons were killed. At Cape Girardeau, dispatch says, several buildings were demolished and just outside the town two people were killed in a wrecked farm residence.

At Wichita, Kan., the wind blew at a rate of 47 miles an hour and did considerable damage. Heavy plate glass windows were smashed in, signs displaced and chimney tops blown down. The water works building was partially unroofed falling upon a workman named William Eakin, and severely injuring him. Telegraph wires are in a bad condition and many of them are down altogether.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Ia., says the storm extends over that State and partakes of the nature of a blizzard. It began snowing there shortly before noon and at 6 o'clock in the evening snow had fallen to the depth of 15 inches in the western portion of the State. Trains from the west are delayed all the way from four to eight hours, and some of them have been abandoned entirely.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says the storm throughout that State was of extraordinary severity for this season of the year. The wind blows at a high rate of velocity and the snow is falling rapidly. Reports from Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa show that a snow storm prevailed throughout these States. In Northern Iowa railway traffic is impeded and stock will suffer to some extent. In Dakota the snow is a great benefit to the crops now being seeded. Reports of blizzards are without foundation.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says: The first blizzard of the season is raging here tonight, but the suffering entailed is not considerable. Telephone wires and car tracks are damaged.

A special from Olney, Ill., received, says the storm was very severe there, unroofing houses, overturning barns and wrecking windows and chimneys.

Losses on buildings, fences, etc., there will foot up fully \$25,000. Among the buildings damaged were the public school.

HICKS' PROPHECIES.

Storm Periods Predicted During April. Earthquakes Probable. Rev. Ira R. Hicks, of St. Louis, who has achieved more than a local reputation as a weather prophet, and who predicted the late storm with wonderful accuracy, now gives a forecast for April which includes numerous marked changes in temperature and three distinct storm periods. He says the month will open with a summer temperature and vernal storms will occur on the 1st and 21, especially on the 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th are designated as danger days, when there will be heavy storms of lightning, wind and hail, with snow in Northern sections. About the 13th it will be cold, with much frost. Active and violent storms will again occur on the 19th, 20th and 21st, moving from the West to the East. From this on there will be the usual April showers, and the month will go out with a high thermometer. The dates of greatest earthquake probabilities are given as the 9th, 19th, 20th and 21.

Prof. George Root, of Canton, Mo., another successful weather prognosticator, predicts a tornado period from the 30th to the 25th of April, and says it will be the worst storm period of the year. He says this has not been predicted by any other meteorologist, and asks that phenomena occurring between the dates named be specially noted by weather observers and reported to him. He thinks it will establish the existence of the Nera planet Uranus.

REPORTS SLOWLY ARRIVING.

Many Towns in the Path of the Storm Suffered in Loss of Lives and in Property. A dispatch from Hopkinsville, Ky., says reports of a most distressing nature continue to be received from this and adjoining counties that were swept by the cyclone. In some places entire farms, houses, barns and fences were laid waste. Loss in property is beyond computation. The town of Caledonia was entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Gallatin, Tenn., says business there is suspended. The loss to property in that district will be \$2,000,000.

A dispatch from Marion, Ky., says that a large portion of that town was destroyed and 18 lives lost. At Enterprise, Ind., the Methodist church and four dwellings were demolished but no lives reported lost.

At Cloverport, Ky., the storm of wind, rain and hail passed over the city Thursday night about 9 o'clock, doing considerable damage to property. The roof of the Southern Methodist church was blown off and considerable damage was done to the building. At Sulphur Springs the storm did considerable damage.

A Pooles Mill, Ky., special says: The atmosphere had been sultry for the whole day and every one was predicting a storm; but no one had the faintest idea of the dreadful work that was destined to result later in the evening. The fearful work was begun in the extreme southwestern portion of the county, and as the tornado rolled on in its course everything gave way to its touch and behind was left a broad swath of death and destruction, scarcely a vestige of timber or property being left. Buildings were torn into atoms, and their fragments scattered for miles. Only a meager account of the damage to human life has been gathered as yet.

Terrible reports of the destruction and suffering in the country between Thornburg and Clay have been received. Seventeen deaths are reported.

The tornado of Thursday passed over Webster county, Ky., and it is estimated that eight persons were killed and thirty wounded, and about \$500,000 worth of property destroyed.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Signs of Improvement Noted in the Volume of Business. R. C. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says:—At Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Omaha some improvement in the volume of business was seen, and in Chicago, especially, the receipts of corn have averaged half a million bushels of corn daily, and dressed beef receipts were 3,500,000 lbs., against 870,000 for the same week last year with dealings in clothing heavier, but in dry goods, books and shoes somewhat lighter. At Kansas City there was no marked improvement; at St. Louis the volume of trade is fair; at Louisville all communication has been cut off by a tornado, which has caused great loss, and at Pittsburgh both the iron and glass trades are depressed, with no change in coal. Philadelphia notes some rally in iron, stagnation and concessions in wool, many looms idle in textile manufactures generally, and a fair trade in other branches. At Boston the weather has brought better trade. The money markets of the interior are fairly supplied, easier at Boston and Philadelphia, without much pressure to place commercial paper; steady at Chicago, a little close at Cleveland and rather embarrassed at Salt Lake by the lipping up of large amounts in real estate speculation, but at all other points reporting sufficiently supplied for the present demand, which is generally moderate. At New York 34 per cent. has been the ruling rate on call, and treasury disbursements exceeding by \$3,800,000 the receipts of the week.

A REFINERY EXPLODES.

Three Lives Lost and Sixteen Persons Wounded. A disastrous explosion occurred in the Chicago Sugar Refinery Company's plant, corner of Taylor and Beech street. The explosion resulted in the loss of at least three lives and the wounding of sixteen others. The dead are laborers; Frank Graf, of South Union street; one Tiedman, of 194 DeKoven street, and an unknown. Louis Nelsbost and Frank Baptiste, both laborers, are badly burned and mangled and probably die. Three others—Albert Hess, Frank Hollish and Michael Hauer are missing.

The explosion occurred in the starch-drying room. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to be the cause. About a year ago a similar explosion occurred in the same building resulting in the fatal injury of one man, but no fire.

The bodies were twisted into the most grotesque shapes, the legs and arms nearly being off entirely, and one poor fellow's head was crushed out of all human shape.

BY WIND AND WATER.

Hundreds of Houses Destroyed.—Tidings of Disaster Still Coming In.

Over 100 houses in the bottom lands between Evansville and Mount Vernon, Ind., were swept away by the wind and water in the recent storm, the farmers losing all their household goods and stock and barely escaping with their lives.

One entire family, who were living in a small farmhouse between Fairplay and West Franklin, Ind., are reported to have been carried off in their home.

The officers of the steamer John S. Hopkins, which arrived from Paducah, report great damage in the vicinity of Bayou Mills, where the tornado swept through that portion of Illinois, reducing dwellings and barns in its track into kindling wood. Before crossing the Ohio river, it picked up a frame school house, and carrying it bodily across the river, dashed it to pieces against the timber on the Kentucky shore.

Additional particulars of the storm's ravages in Webster, Crittendon and Union counties, Kentucky, are coming in. The list of dead and injured is greatly increased. Scores of residences in the vicinity of Blackford, barns and outhouses were destroyed and many people were badly injured.

A report from Hillsboro, Ky., says that section sustained great damage. Nearly every building and most of the timber in the line of the storm were destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, but will not fall short of \$50,000.

The officers of the steamer City of Clarksville, arriving from Green river, report that the work of ruin by the storm was appalling. The tornado crossed Green river in five different places, leaving a clear track about 200 yards wide. In the country just back of Point Pleasant, 21 houses and a large number of barns were blown away. Several persons were fatally injured.

At Bremen, Muhlenberg county, Ky., every dwelling in the place was destroyed. Sixty people were reported killed and nine badly injured.

NEWSY NOTES.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has leased the Kanawha & Ohio line, which extends from Corning, O., to Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Nathan Animan, of Sandy Lake, was found dead in his bed, having died during the night of heart disease. He was 70 years old.

Three brothers, Diehrick, John and Henry Backford of New York, were killed by an Erie train at Red Cross, seven miles west of Susquehanna, Pa.

Hon. Charles Danforth, aged 74, Justice of the supreme Court, of Maine, died from la grippe, which developed into pneumonia.

Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., died of Bright's disease, aged 85 years. He had been in the United States service for 69 years.

A protocol regulating the appointment of Bishops on the Islands of Malta and Gooz has been signed by the Pope and the British Special Envoy, General Sir John L. Simmons.

For weeks there has been a concerted distribution of patriotic handbills, pamphlets and proclamations all over Russia, scattered in bundles in the churches, theatres, hotels and barracks by unseen hands and utterly defying the efforts of the police to prevent their dissemination. It is clear enough that the recent circulation of a large number of detailed, voluminous accounts of Siberian outrages among the foreign press is a part of the same plan. Needless to say, everybody will wait with sympathetic eagerness to see what it brings forth.

The Kanawha and Ohio Railroad has been leased by the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.

The Royal Geographical Society, of London, will tender a reception to Harry M. Stanley on May 5.

William Kemmler, who brutally murdered his mistress at Buffalo, was sentenced to be hanged the first week of April.

The Maryland Legislature prepared articles of impeachment against State Treasurer Archer, who is \$127,000 short in his accounts.

The oilboat Nail City, with her tow, was caught by the cyclone on Thursday night at Gayoso, 15 miles above Memphis. The entire tow was lost, including coal, one fuel and two produce barges. Six of the crew were lost. The Nail City was not injured. The steamer belongs to John A. Armstrong, of Point Pleasant.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

The Discovery Made by an Experiment in Austria.

Fuller reports from Klausenburg, in Austria, where a photographer named Veres nearly a month ago hit upon a discovery of photography in colors, show the event to be more important and definite than it was at first thought. Specimens both on glass and on paper have now been exposed to the light for three weeks and are in no way affected. The colors obtained range from a deep, clear ruby red to a light orange, and there is also a brilliant French blue, but thus far no suggestion whatever of green, no variations of blue, and no approaches to violet or brown. The Viennese professors are much impressed with the discovery and are confident that we are on the eve of a revolution in camera work.

JACKSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

The Disaster Swept the Entire County, Killing from Thirty to Fifty.

The tornado killed 30 or 40 people in Jackson county and killed 30 or 40 people. Sixteen are reported killed near Eshel and north of Campbell, while in the northern part of the county, many deaths were reported. At Poplar Ridge, in the southern part of the county, several deaths are said to have occurred.

The killed in and around Grand Tower, so far as known, are: John Gebricht, George Meyers, a boy; George Burrows, Joseph Meyers and wife and George Henrich.

Grace Before Meats.

At least—Do you say grace at the table at your boarding house? Crimmonback—Oh, yes. "Before or after eating?" "Oh, before, of course." "Why of course?" "Well, if we waited until the close of the meal no one would be willing to give thanks."—Yonkers Statesman.

LABOR.

Poor Prospects for the Eight Hour Movement in England.

It is very doubtful if any progress will be made in Great Britain this season in regard to the eight-hour movement. Legislators are for the most part chary of it, the country itself cannot be said to be popular. In certain branches of labor, especially in mining, an eight-hour law might be available and promote the welfare of the men; but in any employment such a law would be felt to be a distinct interference with the rights of the working classes. As a mass the latter do not regard the movement with much favor, and few of their representatives are agitating with a view of its accomplishment.

The few members of Parliament who have undertaken to father the movement, have but little real influence, that of Lord Randolph Churchill, one of its pronounced promoters, having decidedly waned since his recent attack upon the Government. It is felt that a voluntary movement in favor of eight hours as a working day would be a grand thing, and would do much to aid the condition of the working classes, but a compulsory law would work untold evil, and carry much distress in its train. Modifications of the bill are being considered by many labor representatives, who are endeavoring to solve the question of how to benefit some without harming others. Mr. Cunningham Graham intends, when the London and North-Western Railway bill comes up for a second reading, to move that it be an instruction to the committee on the bill to insert a clause limiting the hours of labor to eight per day, but not excluding working in shafts of eight hours.

Railroading and mining are two employments in which the measure can safely be applied, as the arduous and trying nature of the work renders it impossible for a man to faithfully perform more than eight hours consecutive labor. It is in special cases like these that the promoters expect to launch the movement, and then extend its application as necessity and opportunity arise.

The West Virginia oil fields are the scenes of very lively operations. Whenever a well is struck there it generally turns out a good one, and dry holes are not large in number. The largest well in the West Virginia fields is the Island gusher at Eureka, that is now doing 700 barrels a day—a decided increase in the last few days. The heavy output of the three new wells recently brought in has proved too much for the pipe line from the Eureka field to Parkersburg, and oil from the "Two Brothers" well is now being tanked at the rate of 60 barrels a day. All the tank cars in the territory are in use. The pipe line managers announce that they will immediately lay a 6 inch line from Belmont or Eureka to Parkersburg.

HOW BISMARK WAS OUSTED.

Reduced in Rank and Importance He Preferred to Resign.

The direct issue between the Emperor and the Chancellor was raised by the Emperor on the question of ministerial responsibility. All Ministers were to report to the Emperor in the first place, and no longer through Prince Bismarck, in the first place. The point cannot be made too clearly of its importance overestimated. Prince Bismarck has been Prime Minister of Germany. He has made and unmade all other Ministers, always observing forms and acting nominally as the agent of the Emperor, but with the real power in his own hands and the real responsibility for everything resting on him. All Ministers have reported to him, and their communications with the Emperor have been carried on through him. No other system prevailed during the long reign of the boy's grandfather, or the few short months when his father lay on that sick bed which was his throne. It was under this system that Prussia became first among the German States, and then that Germany was created, solidified and established on the rock which is now the immutable foundation of the German Empire.

All this method of doing business presently became odious to this Emperor. He struck at the root of it by insisting that Ministers should send reports to him direct. Prince Bismarck ceased from that moment to be Prime Minister; he became the mere equal of his colleagues, and sank into a mere head of department. He had been Chancellor; he became a clerk. He had ruled Empire and the Emperor; he was now to be ruled. He preferred resignation to servitude and disgrace, and that is the true history of this crisis.

JERSEY'S MEANEST MAN.

He is Jailed for Refusing to Support His Family.

The most miserable human being in Hudson County, N. J., is probably Bentley Arme, a Swede, whose home is in Arlington, seven miles from Jersey City. Arme is at present an inmate of the County Jail. He was taken there, charged with refusing to support his family.

Arme is said by his neighbors to be worth \$10,000. His wife complains that he has only given her \$1 in one year, and she is therefore compelled to support herself. This she does by going out to work by the day. Arme owns a house in Arlington, which he has rented, and lives in a shed in the yard. His money is sewed up in his clothing. It is related of him that he recently took home four pigs' feet. His wife placed them on the fire to boil, but before they were cooked Arme removed three of them from the pot, with the remark that one pig's foot was enough for a meal. When Arme was taken to jail he carried with him a large quantity of ham, cake, pie, tea, coffee and other eatables, together with a knife and fork.

Peace and Quietude in Brazil. Late information received by Mr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, shows that affairs in Brazil are quiet and peaceful. The Government, it is said, is endeavoring to arrange matters so that the first general election under the Republican form of government can take place if possible earlier than next September, the time originally fixed. Mr. Valente gives no credence to the various reports of trouble in Brazil.

A decree has been issued ordering that persons guilty of publishing or telegraphing false alarmist rumors shall be tried by court-martial.

COMPLETED AT LAST.

The Tariff Bill Submitted to the Whole Committee.

The tariff schedules have at last been completed in a manner satisfactory to the Republican members of the committee, and Chairman McKinley submitted the bill to the whole Committee on Ways and Means. The Democrats on the committee will be allowed 10 days to discuss its features and prepare the amendments. It is understood they will take the Mills bill as the basis of their antagonism, but will enlarge the free list and go further in the direction of free trade than ever before.

The bill, according to Chairman McKinley, will effect a reduction of \$45,000,000 in the revenues.

The sugar and tobacco schedules are greatly changed. The duty on the former is greatly reduced. Under the sugar schedule the standard is changed from No. 12 to No. 16. It is provided that all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar screenings, sirups of cane or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, and concrete and concentrated molasses, shall pay a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. Instead of a specific duty as under existing law. All sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, are placed at 40 per cent ad valorem. The existing law provides that these sugars shall pay at the rate of 275-1-0 cents and 3 cents per pound. Molasses testing above 26 degrees is made dutiable at 3 per cent, a change from the specific duty of eight cents per gallon. It is also provided that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country whereto it is imported, it shall be subject to duty as provided by the present tariff law. Glucose or grape sugar is made dutiable at three-fourths of a cent per pound. The duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, stemmed and unstemmed, is considerably increased. The stemmed is increased in the McKinley bill to 12 1/2 per cent. Tobacco manufactured and of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for, is placed at 10 cents per pound. A change from the present duty of 8 per cent, ad valorem. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kind are made dutiable at \$1 per pound, and at 25 per cent ad valorem. Tobacco raw and unmanufactured, whether sliced or pickled, and other skins excepted, shall be allowed on leather or skins manufactured of imported hides or skins on which duty has been paid, when exported a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on these hides or skins.

The following additions were made to the free list: Acids, used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes not specially provided for; agates, unmanufactured; salt unmanufactured, or crude gum guaiac; saffers; any animal imported specially for breeding purposes, providing that such animals shall be admitted free except a pure breed, or a recognized breed, and be duly registered in the book of records established for that breed.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLING.

The Irwin postoffice was burglarized and a large quantity of stamps and \$100 cash were stolen.

The lockout at the Overton coke works at Scottdale has ended, and some 100 men returned to work. The miners' strike at Port Royal, Pa., near West Newton, inaugurated a few days ago, was discontinued Wednesday. Sixteen Italians were discharged from the rod mill at New Castle for striking work. In consequence they made themselves Foreman Watt.

Mrs. Freuburger, of Everton, gave birth a healthy triplets. She is a Swede. This makes five mothers living near the place who have recently given birth to triplets. Bert Davis accidentally shot John O'Neil with a shotgun at their boarding house at Johnstown. The men had been going to work. The trustees of the college at Washington, will lay the cornerstone of the new gymnasium in June, at which it is expected that James G. Blaine will be present.

Pittsburgh and Clarion capitalists have formed a land and improvement company. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. They will operate in Alabama.

Albert Bixler was discovered at the New Bridgeport. The deceased had been dead since Thursday, and it is supposed he killed himself after a quarrel with his wife.

The managers of the Sixth Avenue theater, at Beaver Falls, were pulled on Saturday for posting alleged obscene pictures of the Lilly Clay Company in public park, but were ordered to pay the costs.

A Lunatic Fires a Hospital.

George W. Tobias, an insane patient, attempted to burn the Montevue Hospital at Frederick, Md. He scraped the plaster off the partition wall of his room with a spoon, pulled out several laths and built them into kindling wood. Forcing the door, he seized a lantern hanging on the wall and with it ignited the kindling. The smoke soon filled the corridors, and when the watchmen hurried to the burning room they found Tobias dancing about the fire in his bare feet. He grappled with the watchmen, but was soon overcome. They succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and in the excitement the crazy man escaped.

A Convent Burned.

A fire broke out in St. Joseph's Convent, on Greenfield avenue, Mt. Airies, Wis., and the entire building and its contents were burned. The seventy-five occupants of the building barely escaping with their lives, and having no time to save any of their longings. The fire started from the building and was carried quickly through the building by ventilator shafts. Sister Blanka, who was on the fourth floor, finding escape cut off, jumped from a window, breaking all her ribs. She cannot live. Two young nuns, dates, Rose Minet and Mary Werner, jumped from the third-story windows and were seriously injured.