THREATENING.

THE LABOR CRISIS IN EUROPE

Alarm Inspired By the Proposed Demon strations on May Day.

The European Labor Problem Has As

sumed an Imperious Shape. The center of interest as regards the proposed labor demonstration on May day has shifted from Paris to Vienna. Accounts now coming in partray an unprecedented condtion of affairs throughout large portions of the loosely-connected Austrian Empire 1: the Reichsrath Dr. Plener, the leader of the German Opposition, traced a sinister paralle. Between things now happening and the nitial stures of the French Revolution. Truby no means exaggerated the situation in the mining and industrial districts of Ho-

hemia and Silesia. At one place in the latter province, the center of a section producing half of the total output of coal in the empire, there are 40.0 Ostrakers encamped in an open stretch of fields flanked by thick woods, whonce raid ing parties go out in force to plinge the surfounding country, bringing in cattle and supplies, quite often after bloody encounters with the military. The whole district is being filled with troops to protect the mines and factories, and there have already been fatal collisions in half a dozen different vil-

One of the most poinful phases of this outbreak of desorder ist hat the rabble of Czechs. Poles. Socialist refugees from Germany who are leading it are striving hard to turn it into an anti-Jewish crusade. Many mill and mine owners in this locality are Jews, the loggest from and steel works at Wilkowitz being the property of the Rothschilds, which makes teasy to mix up the Judenhetze with the strikes. One Galitian town, which is almost wholly inhabited by Jews, was destroyed by fire on Thursday, several hundred Jewish families company in the fields in utter destitution.

Throughout these provinces there is scarce ly a town where, during the past fortulght, Jewish shops have not been broken open and rifled, and on May Day there threatens to be a universal a tack made on the Hebrew population. This is not alone apprehended in the remote and semi-barbarous province of the Northwest, but in highly-civilized Vienna as well, where a most dangerous ferment is visibly working among the artisan, laboring and unemployed classes. There are now strikes among so many trades there that the papers have abandoned the attempt to keep track of them and the whole town seems completely to have lost its head.

Similar effere ence is reported from Pesth. Prague and other centers of population The only hope is that the excitement will have spent its vigor before May Day comes, and there is certainly a chance of this being the case, but still the greatest anxiety exists.

LABOR CRISIS IN AUSTRIA. A General Strike Probable-Industrial

Centers Ask for Troops.

The workmen of the mines and ironworks of the Prague Industrial Company and of the Austria Alpine Mining Company demand a working day of eight hours. threatening to strike if the demand is not granted. Their movement is ommous of a general strike throughout the Empire and causes the gravest fears among the authorities. The movement is traced to foreign meetings first affecting the smaller trades of Vienna, Prague and Gratz and Bext the masons of Vienna, followed by the bakere and turners. The present state of comes al excitement ensures demonstrations on May 1. The authorities are nervous and the Cabinet council has prepared a preclamation. which will be published shortly, with a view to influencing workmen. The authorities at Kladno, where 17,000 men threaten tostrike, ask for troops, and other industrial centers. where there are no garrisons make similar demands to the local authorities, declaring that they will be powerless to maintain or-

The strike agitation begon at Ostrau is spreading to Pruesia. Cavalry are guarding the frontier. Ten Cosch agitators have been arrested on Provslati soil. It is believed the Austrian and German Anarchisteure in Loncon raising money for the agitation. At Mulhausen 17,000 spinners and weavers are idle, and a total cessation of work in all factories is expected.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Imperiol palace at Oranienbaum, 10 miles west of St. Petersburg, has been destroyed by fire. Seven of the palace servants were burned to death.

A sad tragedy, resulting from extreme poverty, has been enacted in Moscow. The widow of an army officer, who was in dire want, became discouraged, and she and her five daughters locked themselves in a room and turned at the gas. When found all six were dead from sufficiention.

Steamers Collide.

The British steamer Earlid has been sunk near Hartelpoint in collision with the British steamer Altyre. The captain and three of the crew of the Euclid were drowned. The Altyre, which has her bows stove, has arrived at Shields. The Euclid was an iron screw steamer of 1,546 tons. She was owned in Aberdeen,

OHIO WANTS \$400,000.

The Buckeye State's Demand From Uncle Sam Soon to be Argued.

Attorney General Watson is in Washington to argue a case in the supreme court in which Ohio is interested to the extent of \$400,000. It is a matter growing out of the building of the old National road. About the time she was admitted to the Union. Ohio paid her full share to the government for building the roads to Jefferson City, Mo-It was never finished beyond springfield, Ill. Ohio tries now to recover an estimate i tinexpended balance due her.

Three Desperadoes Killed.

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A scecial from Catlettsburg, Ky., reports the killing in West Virginia, near Pigeon creek, last Friday of Smith Baisden, John Founder, and William Baladen, three brothers, noted desperadoes. Charles Brewer. Deputy Sheriff and posse attempted to arrest them and were fired upon, a battle ensued and the desperadoes were killed or mortally wounded and captured.

CAPRIVI'S DEBUT.

The First Address of Bismarck's Succesor in the German Diet.

The Prussian Diet was opened Tuesday by Chancellor von Caprivi. In his speech he said: "It is not my intention to state the government's program, but having hitherto held aloof from political life, I now wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally. [Cheers]. The Chancellor then referred to the important positton which had been held by Prince Bismarck, and expressed the hope that in the fature the Empire would contime secure. The edifice of the state, he said, was cemented firmly enough to resist wind and weather. Moreover, the noble personality of the young Monarch had already manifested itself at home and abroad. He affirmed his undying belief in the future of Prussia and of the German Empire resting on Prussia's shoulders. Both could anticipate the future full of hope. The Emperor had said that his course would remain the same. The inauguration of a new era was therefore not to be expected, although a more harmonious solidarity would be manifest among the members of the Diet,

In conclusion the Chancellor said he would allow the wildest scope to criticism, and would adopt what was good wherever it was found. He would co-operate with all persons having at heart the interests of Prussia and alming to foster the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the National feeling throughout the Empire. [Cheers.]

The Tageblatt says that Chancellor von Caprivi has forbidden the Ministers or other officials to furnish any communications to the newspapers. All the intelligence which it is deemed desir our should be published. will appear in the Reichanzeiger, the official

The speech of the Chancellor was received with general approval by the Chamber. Herr von Heune, a member of the hight Centre, went to the Ministerial beach at the conclusion of the speech and shook nands with the Chancellor. Herr Bickert, a Freissimple leader, expressed satisfaction with the general tenor of the speech, and said her trusted that the Government would concode a reform in taxation. His party, he declared, would continue to defend the constitutional State system.

for Windthorst declared that the Centerists insisted upon the re-establishment of the relations between Church and State which existed before the Kulturkampf. He complained of muladministration in the Public Worship Department, and demanded. adherence to a protectionist policy in economic matters.

Herr Zodlitz, of the Free Conservative party, and Herr Richter, the German Liberal leader expressed confidence in the Ministerial declarations.

HEIGHT OF MEXICAN VOLCANOES. Popocatapetl 3,000 Feet Lower Than Was Supposed.

The expedition of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has succeeded in explosing some very erroneous ideas in regard to the height of the Mexican volcanoes. Professors Angelo Helproracal Frank C.

Baker, of the expedition, have just returned from an ascent of Popocatapeti, which they found to be nearly 1, 00 feet lower than the measurements of Humboldt. City of Mexico on Tuesday and stopped at

Amerameca over night. Wednesday morning the party left town with four guides and carriers and reached the Tiamaneas Rancing 3,120 feet above Amerameca and approximately 11,000 feet above the City of Mexico. | Church went to her assistance, but could not a height of about 12.500 feet was reached, may yet be saved. America, or that point which is a propert to be the highest seen from Americane of their to first and a loss been loss in the Morta above the rim of the crater, was reached at 1:2 in the afternoon, and Ultimate Paint. looking southward to Cuantia De Morelos. at a still greater elevation of 80 feet, at 3 20

The total height of the mountain, sighting allowances for minor connections, is 14.7% feet above the sea level or approximately 2000 feet less than the community accepted measurements. The peak is, therefore, about low feet lower than that of sergina the measurements of which were made a week

A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER, It Proposes to Abolish All Secret Societies and Lawyers.

A new religious society has been organized at Kokomo, Ind., with the Rev. Dr. Packett as leader. It is called the Christian Congregation and has set to work to carry out practical Christianity in all its minor detalls. The members also claim that they will abolish all necessity for the existence of secret societies by giving money to the destitute and looking after all the wants of the individual members of their own organization. They propose also to do away with lawyers by referring all disputes arising between individual members to an arbitration committee. The somety has fifty members in this town and is increasing rapidly. The new doctrine seems to be meeting with much favor in the country, as there are probably 1 0 members besides those mentioned, and converts are steadily coming into camp. A branch church has been started at Run nells, Io.

AS HE WISHED.

Simple Services Over Mr. Randall's Remains.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Hon. Samuel Randall took place in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Capitol Hill, Thursday morning. They were simple, but solemn and deeply affecting

The services were opened with the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," by the Schubert quartette of male singers. Professor Bischoff pesided at the organ. Prayer was then offered by Chaplain - liburn, after which the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Chester, delivered the funeral sermon.

The ceremonies were concluded about 11 A. M., when the procession formed and moved to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, through the Capitol grounds and Pennsylva nia avenue, which was lined with sympa thetic spectators Arriving at the depot the remains were placed aboard a train, which soon after started for Philadelphia, where the interment took place.

It is reported that Gen. Beale, of California, has sold his ranch to an English company for \$2,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

No Serious Monetary Pressure Reported Anywhere - the Iron Business Shows No Improvement Business Failures of a Week.

R G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A season of extraordinary speculation has set in. Grain pork products, cotton, oil and sugar have advanced, the latter in spite of the proposal to remove the entire duty, and spruce lumber also, in spite of the rapidly increasing interruption of building by strikes. The general average of prices for commodities has advanced is of per cent in a week and 1.7 per cent in turee weeks. Stocks have also been stronger, and reports of trade, which are influenced rather by prices at which goods are sold than by the volume of business transacted, are uniformity cheerful. At the same time there is continued evidence of an actual increase over last year in the volume of busness transacted.

Wheat was started upward by reports of jury in winter wheat States. At New York. the sales have been 1.4,000,0 0 bushels, probally the largest week's transactions on recor i. Corn has advanced "in sympathy" 21 cents and outs li cents. Oil has a ivanced 41 cents without known occasion. Pork has risen \$2 per barrel. There is not a corresponding improvement in the Industrial contation. Wood has been firmer at Boston. without enange in price, and very duli and nactive at New York and Philadelphia.

In the dry goods market no improvement is seen. Cotton manufacture does no thrive the better for the advance in the material, with goods anchanged in price, and print eletis only differents for 64s. The boot and shoe industry is clearly thriving, and leather and likes are both firmer and in more active demand. But the eight-hour strikes in many eitles have already arrested all building operations, and are expected to extend, so that the market for glass is a ready affected unfavorably, and also the demand for structural from The iron business shows no topo wement. In affect rails large orders are pending, and it is thought they can be placed at \$... Har from is dull and de-Dissert

muliciantially all the reports from other vities give an encouraging record of the state of business.

It is especially noteworthy that there is no serious monetary pressure anywhere. Money is quiet and easy at Boston, easier at Philadelphia and steady with plenniful supplies at Chicago, St. Leuis, Milwankee and Cmaha Cleveland and Detroit only reportare some cloveness. Exports of products in March appear to have thereased fully 5 per wist over last year, and probably exceeded Imports by \$,00 ,000, but thus far in: April expects have fallen about 19 per cent below last year a at New York while imports show an increase of 122 per cent.

GREAT FIRES IN JAPAN.

Eleven Hundred Houses Destroyed Disasters at Sea.

Steamers arriving from Yokohama brought news to April 1.

More disastrous fires have occurred in Janan. On March 25, 300 houses were burned at Aonuani. The day after over hee buildings Prof. Heilprin says the expedition left the | were destroyed at Noshire, and over | 0) at Minutes. The latter fire raped six hours.

The American ship Genden, from New York, fonded with 60,000 cases becosene, lies on the rocks at Kenorasci, Japan. She was blown ashers March -i. The steamer continued on horseback until To'come when | weather continues line both cargo and vessel

> The stronger Fillion from Grimsby, April Sea. Fillers jerests were drowned.

Pope Leo XIII, Talks.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Hearth has secured an audience, with Pope Lee XIII , during which the Hely Fatter told in an extended interview his love for America, his opinions of various subjects and his intentions for relieving the discress of the linear world. The stories of the Pope's weakness are prominment abound by the correspondent. His volve is said to be clear and inwavering and his localth is good:

Hestrongly favors the disarmament of Kitrope and and strongly condenues the exist ence of most standing arm ex-

"So long as Europe is filled with soldiery," the Pope says, "so long will all this late." be withdrawn from the soil and the pass will be oversordened with taxes to support the system. The atmiss of Europe are the poverishing the population.

THE REDSKINS CORNERED. Serious Trouble With Indians at the Cheyenne Reservation.

A runner from Cheyenne on the Reservation, automores that a hand of Indians are on the warpath and are giving the agent at that place considerable difficulty.

Chief Pig Foot, with a band of about 40 others, refused either to take up land or to vacate for settlers. The agent requested him to do one or the other, and Big Foot commenced to make trouble. Troops were sent for to Fort Meade. Two companies of infantry and three of cavalry were sent to the scene, and have succeeded in cornering the in tians, and are awaiting orders as to their disposition.

It is probable that the whole band will be removed from the Reservation. Hig Foot refuses o capitulate, and serious trouble is apprehended.

BLOWN A HUNDAED FEET. Three Men Killed by the Premature Ex-

plosion of a Blast. A premature blast at Special's cement mill, near Sellersberg, eight mile north of Jeffersonville, killed three men

B. C. Livingston, Samuel T Chappel and Thomas James were hurled into the air with great force, and when they alighted, fully 100 feet from the scene of the explosion, their bodies were an unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. James was Foreman of the gang, and was superintending the blasting. They were marriet and leave large families in straightened circum-

It appears the blast had been prepared but for some reason failed to go off. After waiting what was thought to be sufficient time, the men returned to the scene, when the blast exploded.

THE MINING SCALE.

CONCESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Miners and Operators Come to Terms.

The prices for mining for the coming year have been fixed and the interstate agree ment revived by the miners and mine operstors of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This is the result of a decided change in the sentiments of both the miners and operators attending the joint convention at Columbus, O. Consessions were made on both sides. Through a Committee on Conference the difference between the miners and operators was reduced to a mats rer of 1 cent, the ultimatum of the operators being 70 cents for the Hocking Valley and I 79 cents for the Pittsburg district, while the minere demanded 71 and 80 cents respectively for the two districts. After a recret des liberation the miners conveded the price fixed by the operators and the scale was agreed to by the joint convention amid wild enthusiasm. The scale is 10 cents lower than the original proposed by the miners and an advance of 5 cents over the prices paid in the Hooking district the past year and an advance of 6 cents over the prices paid in the Pittsburgh district.

It now seems probable that corresponding prices will be fixed in Indiana. Illinois and West Virginia. The operators of those States must now agree to prices satisfactory to the miners or submit to a strike, in which they will have to fight not only the miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the operators as well as the in ners of their own States. The miners of Illinois and Indiana are confident that the operators of those States will now give them assistince. It is said the operators of the two States, while not willng to meet with the operators of Ohlo and Pennsylvania, are ready to confer with their own to ners.

In view of this fact a joint convention of mine operators and miners will probably be held at Indianapolls April 25, and a convention of the Himole operators at St. Louis April 23d. The miners of these two States approved the scale adopted for Onio and Pennsylvania, believing that their action would be approved by their constituents, The advance in prices of mining will not materially affect the lake coal trade, which has already opened and will continue brough the season of mry gatten. The buyrs of coal in the Northwest will simply have to pay more for the coal. A prominent peratur-said the mixance might possibly narrow the market for Onio and Pennsylranta coal in the Chicago market.

MORE BLOODSHED IN MENTUCKY.

A Flerce Buttle Between Outlaws and State Troops.

A deadly field occurred 17 miles east of Harlen Court House, Ky., up in the Black Mountains, between a detail of the State trions, a desisting of D privates, Lieut. Milon and vergt. Purlian, and about 50 outlaws. who were fortified in an old barn.

Five of the soldlers were wounded. It is not known how many outlaws were killed, as they still have possession of the barn. Corneral Planton was sent after reinforce ments, and knows but little about the affair, as he left immediately after the firing began, The troops have the barn surrounded, and t will be impossible for those on the juside o make their escape. The only two roads which fun from the place of action are conrded by possets, who are instructed to flow ho one to pass toward town, as it was thought best to keep the news of the conlot to mathe purple in the vicinity until offer the reinforcements had reached the

The particulars, as well as can be learned are as follows: Capt, Gaither, who is the ommanding others, was informed that a body of lawless men, some of whom had been knilleted for various offenses, were fortly fied at the above mentioned locality, and had refused to surrender to the givil authorities. He was asked for a rivil detail of his men to go out with some of the civil officers for the purpose of arresting them, and he at once sent 16 privates in charge of Lieut. Milton Senst. Pullian and Corporal Blanton. They reacted the place, expecting to find the menthey were pursuing in a private house, about or yards beyond the bara from which they

were tred upon. The attack was not looked for at that point and came so unexpectedly that it demoralized the solders for a mement or two, but they seen rullied, surrounded the barn and began firing into it from every direction, when it was thought best to cease action and hold the fort until the reinforcements arrived with more anomalition:

It is believed tont a severe fight will take place as soon as the additional troops, reach the place, for the outlaws are fortified, well rmed with Winchester rifler, and swear that they will not surrender, and the soltiers are determined, and want revenge for those who have been shot down. It is Impossible to hear anything further at this writing, and it will be impossible to get further particulars at present.

KILLED BY CIGARETTE SMOKING. Nocotine So Saturates a Boy's Body That

His Heart Cannot Work. Samuel Kimball, a sixteen year-old member of the choir of St. Mary's church, Brookyn, died on Friday last at St. John's hospital om what appeared to be eigarette poison. the boy was a constant smoker, and when arought to the hospital from his home was suffering from a dropsical condition of the egs and weak condition of the heart. The Lators said that his system had been so horoughly impregnated with nicotine that the heart was unable to perform its tunc-

NOTHING LEFT OF THEM.

Two Men Ann hilated by Nitro-Glycerine A wagon loaded with nitro-glycerine shells, used in shooting oil and gas wells, exploded near Cygnet, Onio, with terrific

Two men who were on the wagon were blown hundreds of yards, and nothing left of them but a fews shreds of their clothing. The horses were terribly mangled, and both killed, and the wagon reduced to kindling wood.

The report was distinctly heard a distance of 10 miles, and in the immediate vicinity windows were broken and chimneys overthrown.

THE WAGES OF RAILROADERS The Statistics Gathered by Labor Com-

missoner Wright. Labor Commissioner Wright has made his fifth annual report. The single subject treated is railroad labor. The report shows that on June 30, 1889, the whole number of railroad corporations in the United States was approximately 1718, and the mileage of these roads, approximately, 150,40) miles. The number of employes on all of the railroads of the country on that date was 682,-

For the purposes of the commissioner's investigation the rallroads of the country were divided into seven geographical groups. in which the general conditions of labor were of a like character as follows: The New England group, the Middle Atlantic group. the Central South Atlantic and Gulf group, the Central Northern group, the Southwestern group. Northwestern group and the Pacific group. Sixty railroads were selected, representing all parts of the country and all conditions of railroad labor. The number of employes connected with

these 60 roads in these several groups then were found to be 241,910 employes. Upon investigating the subject of the relations of employes and corporations as to 60 roads, by which the real railroad business of the country is performed, it was found that 19 roads maintain beneficiary institutions, and a few pay hospital expenses while men injured in the service are being treated. A very few pay taxes for the support of State and county institutions. Three or four contribute to reher funds and several furnish club houses for certain classes of employes. Six companies assert that they pension their superanuated employes and also their permanently disabled people. A few give superanuated employes light work or allow half-time pay: while a number make settlements upon the permanently disabled.

Two hundred and sixty-six companies retain in their service permanently disabled | purse of \$30.00 by his Brooklyn parish to employes the number of such on the rolls at the close of the year 1888 being 31.1. A very large number of roads also provide sented to Congress. An important change som system of technical educational schools | was made at the last moment, by which for their employes and in some cases for sugar comes in free of duty, and receives a their families.

MISS DAVIS' AFFIANCED The Daughter of the Confederacy to Wed a Northern Man.

The engagement of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy." to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., is the one topic of conversation in Syracuse, N. Y. society.

The prospective husband of Miss Winnle Davis is on his mother's side a grandson of the Rev. Samuel J. May the great Abolis tion'st, who was at one time paster of the May Memorial Church at Syracuse. He was associated with Emerson Lowell, Longfels leward Garrison in the great abolitionist movement.

Some four years ago Miss Davis came North to visit the son of her father's old friend, Dr. Thomas Emery, of the drygoods firm of D. Mccarthy & Co. It was on this visit that she "met her fate," but she was most careful to conceal the fact from her father, for it would almost have killed him to know that his damenter would one day wed the grandson of one of his most bitter foes. It was her first visit to this old Abolitionist stronghold, and she was consequently anxious to meet the society of Syracuse at one of the receptions given in her honor. It sured will be remembered that she received a cold reception in one or two houses here, and this treatment of the "Baughter of the Confeder acy" is said to have brought her and Mr. Wilkinson in very close relations. He resented the coolness shown her, and gallants ly championed her cause. The friendship thus engendered between them blossomed into love in due time. Mes Davis later on went to Europe with a cousin, and is still there. Just when the marriage will be celebrated is not known in Syracuse, but it is understood to be setfled that it will take the Brooks law as a prohibitory enactment. place at the family homestead at Beauvoir,

SECRETARY RUSK'S REMEDY. An Address to Farmers on the Depression in Agriculture.

Secretary Husk is about to issue an ad dress to the farmers of the country explaining how the depression in agriculture can be remedied.

He attributes the present state of affairs in part to carelessness in culture, and says that in these days a farmer must be as well trained and careful in business as the store keeper and his equal in intelligence and general education.

The Secretary also thinks that the farmer does not study the market reports as careful ly as he should, and recommends that he avail himself of the information supplied. by the Agricultural Department. Hethinks that farmers should not acquire more land

than they can prolitably cultivate. After touching upon transportation, mortgages, the middleman, gamiding in farm products, and combinations to control the market, the Secretary makes a long argument in favor of higher duties on form products. He gives tables to show that our imports of agricultural products amounto \$.00 273,738, the greater part of which, probably \$250,000,000, might be, with proper encouragement, produced on our own s.il. He thinks that the problem can be solved by the imposition of high rates of duty on agricultural products.

ALL BUILDING TRADES OUT. 25,000 Men Idle as the Result of the Carpenters' Strike.

The embargo placed by the striking carpenters or building operations in Chicago continues effective. The official veto on labor extends not only to all of their own craft, but now embraces nearly all trade: employed in architectural work. At the close of work last evening the great majority of the bricklayers, plasters, lathers, painters and plumbers were laid off indefinitely. There was no more work for them to do. All lines of work had reached the stopping place beyond which they could not go without the assistance of the carpenters. At the strikers' headquarters it was estimated that 25,000 men connected with the various building tracies were idle as the result of the carpenters strike.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

HOME AND POREIGN JOTTINGS. The Pith of Many Important Matters in

All Parts of the World. The doctors are going to put Mr. Clera-

land on a thread mill to reduce his adipose tissue, which has been increasing at the rate of 25 pounds a month, somebody says. Herr Furth, of the Chamber of Commerce,

has published a report declaring that Vienna trade is on the verge of ruin as a result of protection. The report is corroborated by Henry George is having a cordial welcome in Australia. He has been entertained at a grand banquet at Sidney, and his lectures on

the land question have been attended by crowded audiences. The lower house of the Ohio Legislature passed the Australian Ballot bill. The measare originated in the House and goes to the

The Masonic committee of the dedication of the Garifeld memorial extend an invitation to all Masonic bodies to participate in the ceremonies on May 31 next. On account of the crowd that will probaby be in attendance it will be impossible for the los cal organizations to entertain the visitors. News from the Hague shows that the

King of Holland is in a condition which may lead to his death at any moment. Every preparation has been made in anticipal on of his majesty's demise, The assignment of D. Gardner & Co., dry goods merchants at Ottava, Omario, and

intellities of \$80, a.0, is aumounced. Three Polish miners were run shown by a freight train at Huntingdon, Pa. Two were

klised and the other fatally injured. The Hav. Theodore Cuyler, on relengfrom the posterate, was presented with a

ers -\$1 (x=) for each year he had served them. The Republican tariff bill has been tre-

The valuable contents of a mail pouch were stolen from a Santa Fe train by an unknown thuck A sawmill owned by Krupp Bros. in Co. k township, near Greensburg, Pa., was burned

Loss \$15,000, Abner Yates, founder of Yates Center Kats, has assigned. Liabilities, \$14,0 c, assets, \$00,000.

REYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

Measles of a very multimant type areas: demie at Punasanawney. Rev. Dr. Taylor, poster of the Processes. an church as Scotthile, has presented to

resignation and it has been accepted. Mise Manile Kelley, of Saltstein, sing attempting to cross the radiosel at that poor, was struck by a train and senously, and passibly, fatally injured.

Rev. M. M. Sweeney of the Latrois, M E. church, was found wandering toward the mountains, at a spot 14 miles from his - as while suffering from temperary aparty caused by overwork. The dwelling of James Lindsay, at Madde

town, together with most of its contents has destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a defective fine. Loss, \$1,000, partially in The Sheriff of Westmoreland county has

Westmoreland & Fayette Gas Company be sold on April 23 at the vait of Geer in contractors. The company holds less a over 1,300 acres in and around Scottdale.

Rev. M. A. Lambing on Sunday christened the Newton quadruplets at Scottone They are doing well.

The license court of Washington county has refused all retail applications, constraing The probably fatal stabbing of several men

garians at the Tarr coke works, near \$150 A defective flue on Sunday night cared the destruction, by fire, of Josiah P.pert house, Cook township, Westmoreland coun-

was the result of a Sunday riot among Hun-

ty: Toss, \$15 0. Mrs. Mary Miller, colored, of Washington. died last week. She owned the ground it which the famous Bough de well was draw ed, giving her an income of \$300 daily.

Samuel Harkam, of Bradlock, a carp to ter, was literally torn to pieces by the still ing engine, while walking along the track above the upper end of the Mononcatala-Furnace, McKeesport, The Democratic State executive communities

will meet at, Harrisburg, April 20, to 01. the time of holding the State conven-The Republican convention will be hed the latter part of June, and the Demogratic of vention later.

At Carmen, a few miles below Brockest ville, the Portland Company have of menced the construction of a rails altiis to run down the Ciarion to Spring Chair a distance of about thirteen miles To road will open to market so accounted timber and nearly 200,0 o cards of tan but From Carmen the road will be extended Laurel run to tap the immense to be timber that are still in that section of the county.

The farmers of Eric and Crawforles ties, irrespective of party, to the number 180), have signed a call for county vitions of farmers to consider legislative " inations as well as a congressional candle in the Erie-Crawford district. The fature of Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Deware, at the eastern end of the state a moving in the same line, have made at liminary organization in the for coll and propose to hold a convention at North town next month.

Terrorized by Bandits.

A reign of terror prevails in Santiage I uba owing to the daring raids of two bo es of bandits who have been ravaging t country. The outlaws recently engaged a conflict with the guards, and three of after were killed. The authorities therein n decided to take severe measures for th repression of the bandits, and troops are to pursuing them. It is stated that the feat the bandits is so great that 500 persons bat fled from their estates and gone to the cit or safety.