

THE LATEST NEWS OVER THE WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE

Fire

During the past year 4,000 miles of main track have been added to the immense railway mileage of the United States, according to the Chicago Railroad Age. This mileage consists nearly altogether of extensions of old roads and the construction of branches and feeders. In addition to this 4,000 miles track-laying is in progress on 500 more. In Pennsylvania 230 miles have been built and this is exceeded by only one other State that of Washington, whose record is 420 miles.

37 Roads in the Reading Corridor.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has sent in its report to the Secretary of International Affairs, which shows that they operate 37 railroads, and of these 14 are directly under its control. The gross earnings for the past fiscal year were \$32,924,216, and a sum of \$18,853,188 was required to operate it.

The Archbald's mill at Dundas, Mich., and the elevator adjoining it was totally destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

The foundry of the Robinson-Rea Manufacturing Company, on the Southside, Pittsburg, was burned Saturday night; loss \$40,000.

The mills of the Neumanfield Company at Sweepville, N. C., manufacturing cotton goods, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$80,000.

The works of the Bayless Paper Company at Binghamton, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$30,000.

At Memphis, Tenn., four large business buildings were burned: Matthews Hardware Company, loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$50,000; I. Geddes & Bros., loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000; S. Levy & Co. Truck Company, loss \$12,000; insurance, \$10,000; I. Goldsmith & Bro., loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000; Dean Carroll, loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000. Total stocks, \$225,000; total loss, \$156,000; total insurance, \$104,000. The four buildings which were owned by Mrs. Kate Hamilton, valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$20,000, were damaged, \$20,000.

The Allegany (Md.) Court House at Cumberland was destroyed by fire. A greater part of the records were saved. The building cost \$30,000 and was insured for \$20,000.

Thursday night, fire destroyed the two immense buildings at 633 and 635 Penn. avenue, Pittsburg. With accompanying damage to other structures and the destruction of merchandise and personal property, causing a loss of nearly \$300,000. No. 633 was the establishment of P. Duff & Sons, commission merchants, extending through to Fayette street in the rear and including a huge wing, every part of the building being packed full of merchandise. The great Queensway establishment of Cavitt Pollock & Co. was at 635. Both buildings with their contents are total losses.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities

The station house at Brighton, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The remains of Miss E. A. Ayers, the telegraph operator, were found in the ruins. It is evidently a case of murder and arson. Miss Ayers was reported to have had considerable money.

Adrian Fairchild, who had been employed nearly 40 years as a diver by the dock department, New York, was under water ramming a charge of dynamite into a rock. The charge exploded prematurely, and Fairchild was hailed up dead.

Percy Carter, a 17-year-old youth of Good Ground, L. I., while skating fell through the ice and was drowned.

C. F. Johnson, of Toronto, Canada, was blown to atoms at the Hercules Torpedo Company magazine near Kokomo, Ind.

A lively stable in Cambridge, Mass., was burned. Nineteen horses were roasted alive and Louis Taylor, an employe, had his brains kicked out by some horses he was trying to save.

Arthur Kennedy, 19 years old, and George Freese, 22 years old, were drowned while skating near Sparrow's Point, Md. William Freese, a brother of George Freese, broke through the ice while attempting to rescue his brother, and was himself rescued with difficulty.

Washington News.

Little Martena Harrison continues to improve, but the White House is still quarantined, and the big placards containing the information that contagion exists within are displayed on the entrances to the private part of the mansion.

Mr. Harrison's future.—In view of the statement published that President Harrison's health was failing, and that he was likely to break down, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said: "The report that the President was in failing health must have originated with some one with little opportunity to know the truth. I would take him to be now at his very prime. It is not a clever thing to make an invalid out of a man because uncommon griefs are not laid off at the end of 30 days. It is quite likely that Stanford University is seeking him, so are a score of other things, but until his health is completely here, I doubt if he will seriously think of future occupation."

COMpletely STAMPED OUT.—According to the report of Secretary Rusk to the Senate, the work of stamping out pneumo-pneumonia has been carried on as rapidly as possible and the disease has been completely disappeared. The United States is the first of large nations of the world which has been able to completely extirpate it. The time required was only about five years, and the total expenditure a little in excess of \$1,500,000.

Personal.

All hope of the recovery of Lilly Langtry who is seriously ill at London has been abandoned by her physicians. She may die a week, a month, or a year, but permanent recovery is out of the question.

Senator Colquhoun's condition is now considered critical by his physicians. He was ten days ago to walk with some aid at the house, but he is now confined to bed and unable to rise, one side being

completely paralyzed. His wife lies in an adjoining room paralyzed, her brain being affected. She is not expected to live many days.

Senator Kenna continues critically ill and the gravest apprehensions are still felt. His family physician, Dr. Chilton, is constantly with him.

James G. Elaine, who is quite ill at his home in Washington, is reported as improving.

Crime and Penalties.

Monday night a masked mob overpowered the sheriff at London, Tenn., took Henry Duncan from jail and hanged him to a tree. Duncan was accused of the murder of four persons.

Six prisoners at Atlanta, after locking their keepers in their cells, walked out of jail.

At Albany, N. Y., William H. Shattuck, 22 years old, shot his wife, 19 years old, three times in the head, killing her instantly. He then shot himself in the temple, but is alive and will probably die. Cause: jealousy. At the hospital Shattuck said the shooting of himself was accidental.

Judicial.

At Boston in the Supreme Court a petition was presented from several certificate holders of the order of the Solid Rock, asking for an injunction against the order. The complainants allege that the liabilities of the order are \$775,000 and the assets but about \$26,000. It is also alleged that it cost \$36,000 to collect \$6,000.

Legislative.

The New York Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment bill.

A bill has been introduced in the New York senate providing that in New York City the wages of day laborers employed by the city shall not be less than \$2 a day, and of other employes not less than 25 cents per hour. Preference shall be given to citizens of that state on such work.

General Labor and Industrial.

The Macungie furnace of the Crane Iron Company, at Macungie, Pa., has been lighted after an idleness of several months.

The boiler-makers at the Brooks Locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., struck for higher wages.

Miscellaneous.

At Philadelphia, an insane man caused a scene at the Catholic church of St. Thomas Aquinas Sunday morning by trying to attack the priest at mass. A number of women fainted.

Colorado's Mineral Products.—The astonishing figures \$41,825,114.23 are the total mineral products for Colorado for 1892, giving totals of \$2,012,052.92 in copper, \$6,682,478.34 in lead, \$28,161,111.96 in silver and \$5,697,807.42 in gold, as against \$33,541,534 for 1891. The figures do not include the Holden smelter at Leadville, whose estimated output is \$2,000,000.

The Cunard steamer Umbria reached her dock at New York Saturday morning, all well. She was 63 days overdue. A broken shaft caused the delay.

SEVERE COLD IN CANADA.

Exceptionally severe weather is being experienced throughout Canada and in the Northwest, where the thermometer registers 40 degrees below zero. In most places the snow is lying to a depth of 25 inches, and should the cold weather continue there will be a heavy mortality among cattle on the ranches. The thermometer on Friday registered 17 degrees below zero in Montreal.

The Iron Hall Supreme officers Somerby Baker, Glading and Eckersley, each waived a hearing in Philadelphia by consent of District Attorney Graham, and were held in \$5,000 bail each to answer at court. This anticipates the action of the Indiana authorities, and prevents the granting of the requisition papers.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Seven persons were killed and 29 wounded in the recent wreck on the Mexican Southern Railroad.

Cholera continues to spread in the North of France. In the town of Gravelines, near Calais, three deaths and one new case were reported on Wednesday, and three deaths on Thursday. Several streets in which the disease is especially prevalent have been closed by the town authorities.

A battle took place near Guerrero, Mex., between government troops and rebels, in which the latter were defeated. The total loss was 17 killed and 32 wounded.

Hundreds of Austrian villages are snowed under so badly that inhabitants are unable to get out of their houses.

Two trains collided at Kaniza, Austria, killing eight passengers and badly injuring 15 others.

The Mexican authorities have confiscated the estate of Adolph Villareal, valued at \$80,000. In addition, Villareal has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. His crime was the hiring of a person to assassinate D. McKellar, who owned a neighboring ranch.

THE CEREALS IN 1893.

The Wheat Crop Almost Unprecedented. The Corn Crop Short One.

The wheat crop is slightly above an average one in yield, and in volume has only been exceeded in 1891, 1884 and 1882, although the crops of 1889 and 1880 nearly equaled it. The area, estimated, is 38,564,430 acres, product, 515,949,000 bushels, value, \$322,111,851. There has been a considerable enlargement of breadth the past year in several Western States. The rate of yield is 13.4 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel, 62-c, is the lowest average value ever reported, that of 1884 being 64.3c, and that of 1887 being 68.1c. The average of the crop of 1891 was 83-c. The weight of measured bushels will be determined later, but it is probable that the aggregate will be equivalent to nearly 500,000,000 commercial bushels.

The corn crop is short, exceeded in quantity seven times in the last 10 years, but slightly larger than in 1883, 1887 and 1890. Its average yield per acre, 23.1 bushels, has been exceeded in 10 years. The breadth, as estimated, is 70,628,058 acres. The production, 1,625,491,000 bushels; value, \$624,146,030; averaging 39.3 cents per bushel.

The estimates for oats are: Area, 27,063,835 acres; product, 661,035,000 bushels; value, \$209,263,011; yield per acre, 24.4 bushels.

Natural Gas Struck in New York.

A large vein of natural gas was struck in well No. 13 at Sandy Creek, near Oswego, N. Y. The tools were thrown high in the air and the noise of the escaping gas was heard two miles.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

KIRK'S ROAD LAW.

Third Revision of an Act Providing for a State Road Department and Its Operation.

Arthur Kirk has just sent out the third revised edition of his road law, which will be presented to the legislature, probably this month. He invites criticisms to be sent in speedily so they may be considered, with a view to amendments, before the bill is introduced. It is a very complete and more revised bill presented by Mr. Kirk two years ago.

Mr. Kirk sets forth at length the reasons why the road should be made only by the State as they are exclusively the property of the commonwealth. When the land of the State was first platted it was more reserved for every hundred for road purposes, and as a hundred years' experience has proven the counties and townships cannot be depended upon to make either good or uniform roads he thinks it is time for the State to take control of this important feature. Mr. Kirk thinks convicts should be made to work on the roads.

The act itself provides, first for the appointment by the governor and subsequently by each election for governor, for the election of a State superintendent of roads to have full control, subject to decision of court in all matters pertaining to location and improvement of roads. He shall appoint for each county a county superintendent and he in turn district superintendents, all of whom are held under heavy bonds for performance of their duties. State superintendent's salary is fixed at \$4,000 a year; county superintendents, \$3,000 and district superintendents, \$1,000 a year each.

The expense is to be provided for by the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds each year for ten years, payable in twenty years with interest at 3 per cent, payable by the state treasurer semi-annually. It also provides for the levying of a poll tax on each male inhabitant of the state of \$1 a year for road purposes, exclusively. It also provides for a property tax which shall be levied on all property alike, whether in city, borough or country. But Mr. Kirk argues properly in the country will be so enhanced in value in twenty years by good roads that the burden will not be felt.

It has the usual provisions to prohibit superintendents from being interested in any contracts for either work or material.

It also provides that any private individual, pipe line, telegraph or telephone company, electric light or power company, or any transportation company desiring to encroach upon any road must file a map and particulars with the district superintendent, who will transmit with information to the county superintendent, who shall pass upon the question and fix the charges for such encroachment.

The bill in detail is lengthy, but the foregoing are the main provisions. There are some good ideas in it, and it is now generally admitted that some kind of a road law is a necessity.

HARRITY'S REPORT.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS MADE REGARDING THE BALLOT LAW.

HARRISBURG.—Secretary Harritt has submitted his annual report to Gov. Pattison. It shows that during the last two years 1,108 charters were granted under the act of April 25, 1891, and 79 locomotive and 127 street railway companies were incorporated, besides a great deal of miscellaneous business. The fees for the last two years amount to \$71,577.50, which does not include the fees received on the granting of charters. The expenditure of the department for the same period was \$61,141.62. From this it appears that the fees more than exceeded the expenditures of the department by the sum of \$10,435.88. In addition to this has been received from commissions, certificates and other miscellaneous sources the sum of \$12,016.12, which would make the excess of such receipts over the expenditures amount to \$22,452. The total commissions issued were 6,542.

Secretary Harritt refers to the defects in the new ballot law, and makes suggestions for the benefit of the legislature. He thinks that nominations made by nominator papers, which do not have attached thereto the number of signatures as required for any state or district nomination, should not be certified to county commissioners and sheriffs as directed in section 19 of the act. The reason for this is that no authority is given in any part of the act to anyone to determine what is the required per centum of the vote at the previous election in the district from which a nomination paper purports to come. It is suggested that section 4 should be so changed as to set out clearly what political parties may or may not be used by parties making nominations by nominator papers, and that the number of signatures to be attached to nomination papers should be arranged on the ballot in the same manner as nominations made by certificates of nominations. Further, he suggests that the manner of marking the ballot by the voter should be simplified by providing that one cross mark opposite the party name or appellation at the head of the list of candidates shall be considered as a vote for all the candidates of the party.

THE BIG KRUPP CAR.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD, AT LAST COMPLETED AT THE ALTOONA SHOPS.

ALTOONA.—The largest freight car ever built in this country was turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops here. It will be used to transport from Sparrow Point, near Baltimore, to Chicago the 12-ton cannon being manufactured at the works of the Krupp Gun Company in Prussia for exhibition at the World's Fair. The car practically consists of two cars, with eight pair of wheels each, joined by an iron bridge, thus presenting the appearance of one long car with 16 pair of wheels.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In an opinion delivered by Judge Green in the case of the Latrobe Building and Loan Association against Margaret A. Fritz, the Supreme Court has decided that a married woman can now make any kind of contract in relation to the improvement of her separate estate, which she could make if she were a single woman, including even the giving of a bond. In this case the Court reverses the county court, which had treated as illegal and void a bond given by Mrs. Fritz for the payment of money loaned her by the building association for the improvement of her real estate.

UNUSUAL SNOW AND ICE.

CONNELLYVILLE.—Not within the memory of the oldest citizen here there has been as much ice in the Youghiogheny river as at present. From West Newton almost to Ohioville the river is entirely frozen over, a foot in thickness. In its mountain districts travel along the public roads is blocked on account of the snow, which in many cases has drifted to a depth of five and six feet. The farmers report much suffering from their stock.

ALLEGHENY FROZEN AT KITTANNING.

KITTANNING.—The Allegheny river at this point has been frozen over all week. Ice men are at work cutting the ice, which is five inches thick. This winter is the first time in six years that the river has been frozen over here.

1893 OPENS BRIGET.

The Old Year Closes in a Glow of Prosperity, but the New May Eclipse It.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The business of the new year opens well, though there has hardly been time as yet to get fairly under way. In some branches of manufacturing there is a very conservative feeling, owing to a scantiness of satisfactory orders, but in the textile branches the extraordinary demand creates general confidence. It is every part of the country, and apparently in almost every branch of business, the traders are looking forward to a year of large transactions. But in financial circles the year opens with a considerable feeling of uncertainty, owing to the revival of gold exports, which will be about \$2,000,000 for the current week, and to the doubts about the action of Congress. The annual report of various branches of trade come in with fresh evidence of the unsurpassed prosperity and volume of business in 1892, but cast no clear light upon the future, which depends in a large degree upon monetary influences.

The Government crop reports started a little stronger buying, but what soon reacted to 77 cents, a decline of nearly 14 cents for the week, western receipts in three days being over 2,000,000 bushels. In spite of large receipts corn gained over 1 cent for the week and oats also, while pork rose \$1, and lard 30 cents, and hogs 50 cents per 100 pounds. Coffee is unchanged, and oil 14 cents. Cattle and hogs are in demand with sales of 300,000 hogs. Speculation in stocks is depressed by monetary anxiety, although reports of traffic and earnings continue more favorable. Government and other large disbursements, make the money market tight, but bankers expect exports of gold to continue for some time.

Industrial reports are mainly confined to the unprecedented transactions of last year, but in iron a weaker tone is manifest, with reports of reduced prices for pig iron, by some southern sources. The series of rails for the past year were but 1,300,000 tons. The capacity out runs the demand for finished products, so that markets are irregular and weak, though in structural and sheet iron large business is in prospect.

There is a general feeling of confidence throughout the country during the last seven days of the year, for the United States 252 and for Canada 17, or a total of 269, as compared with a total of 436 for the corresponding week of last year, representing 390 failures in the United States and 42 in the Dominion of Canada.

THE BIGGEST YEAR FOR THE BANKS.

The banner year for bank closings has just closed. The aggregate for all cities was \$2,284,488,379, an increase of 4.1 per cent on 1891. Over 12 cities show a decrease from last year, most of these being in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast. New York closings aggregated \$90,062,460,201, or 7.5 per cent of the total, a gain of 8.6 per cent of 1891, but a decrease of 2.1 from 1890. Chicago now holds second place in the volume of bank closings.

RETAILERS' RECORDS A QUIET DIPPING.

RETAILERS' RECORDS A QUIET DIPPING. Retailers' records show a quiet dipping and spring trade preparations have imparted a tone of quiet to most lines of business. Exceptions are the clothing and the shoe trade, which demand for coal, clothing and boots and shoes, stimulated by the present cold snap. New England mills were active in 1892. New mills, and increased production, led profits and low prices were the feature of the wool and woolen trade. The largest ever known, Wagon advanced in cotton mills were also a feature. The outlook for 1893 is generally favorable for a heavy production at low prices.

WHAT PRICE FOR WHEAT ON ONLY TEMPORARY BASIS.

WHAT PRICE FOR WHEAT ON ONLY TEMPORARY BASIS. The report shows that the increase was 2,148,172 bushels. For the entire year, however, the net gain is only 500,000 bushels, while the "official" visible has gained 2,075,000 bushels over very much smaller total stocks. Exports of wheat from both coasts this week (hour included) were 1,623,000 bushels, against 3,417,000 bushels last week, 5,321,000 bushels one year ago, 2,075,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 2,330,000 bushels three years ago.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

Some Statistics Showing How the Traffic Business Grows.

A preliminary report on income and expenditure of railways for the year ended June 30, 1892, compiled by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission, will soon be made public. The gross earnings of 128,349.09 miles of railway are shown to have been \$51,025,109, from which the gross earnings of the entire railway system of the United States are estimated to have been \$1,227,714,088. This is an increase of \$105,950,000 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of 8.58 per cent of line. The operating expenses for the year were \$244,722,040, being an increase of \$52,834,189, which leaves an increase in net earnings of \$46,116,114 or 24.47 per cent of line.

A comparison of passenger and freight service shows the large proportion of increase of earnings from operation to have come from the freight service. The actual increase in revenue from passenger service were \$31,509,058, or \$247 per mile of line, as against an increase in the revenue from freight service of \$69,566,071, or \$459 per mile of line.

It is observed that the railways on which there has been the largest increase in gross earnings per mile of line are the west coast territory, with the salt board, and the lines in the Southern States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is significant, however that on these railways there has been an increase in operating expenses nearly equal to the increase in gross revenue. The report shows that the aggregate gross earnings of 62 roads, each of which enjoys an income in excess of \$4,000,000, is \$794,478,631, being an average income of \$12,814,171.

A TIP FOR WOOL GROWERS.

A Valuable Government Publication Now Ready for Distribution.

One of the most valuable publications ever issued by the Government is a report upon the sheep industry of the United States, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. It treats of the history and conditions of the industry, from the early settlement of the country down to the present day. It bids fair to rival in popularity the work on the diseases of horses, published by the department some time ago. It is ready for distribution by the Secretary and through members of Congress.

A HUGE NIAGARA ICICLE.

Knocks Two Photographers Over a Precipice.—Both Fatally Hurt.

Frank H. Warner and Harry W. Hallwell, two Philadelphia photographers, who were at Niagara Falls to take pictures of the ice bridge, were knocked off the ledge over the Cave of the Winds by an icicle which weighed nearly a ton. The men fell over 100 feet. Both will probably die. Hallwell had both arms broken and his collar bone smashed beyond repair. Warner is seriously injured.

—As the last legislature failed to make an appropriation for the Maryland presidential electors they will have to pay their own expenses and obtain the money from the next legislature.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tensely Told.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed business Wednesday with a fair showing of industry. Some progress was made on the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. Sherman took occasion to state in view of the subject, that although there were some doubts, both as to the constitutional power of Congress in the matter and as to whether the bill, if it became a law, would accomplish what was expected of it, he would vote for it in deference to the wishes of farmers' associations and individual farmers, who believed that with the suppression of dealing in futures, which Mr. Sherman characterized as gambling and not fair as what took place under the faro table, the prices of their products would be governed by the law of supply and demand. An amendment offered by Mr. White, including floor among the articles to which the bill is to apply, was agreed to after some discussion.

A joint resolution, was reported to amend the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. It provides that the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex, and that Congress shall have the power to enforce this provision.

Senator Vance submitted a minority report, setting forth that the matter in question involves the rights of States and should be left for them to determine.

Senator Chandler, to stop further operations by the Pinkertons, introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any body of men numbering more than 100, any of whom are subject to enrollment as a part of the militia of any State, to assemble, or drill or bear arms as a military squad, company, battalion, or other military organization, unless they are called for by the civil or military officers, lawfully authorized to make such a call. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—As was expected, the House met after the holiday recess without a quorum. A few measures which were unimportant and of merely local significance were passed, and the House adjourned without a quorum.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—Today's session of the Senate was given exclusively to the discussion of the bill on the subject of quarantine, the regulation and its correlative measures, the bill to suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, spoke for about three hours, devoting most of his argument to the last mentioned bill, although the other was really the one that was in for discussion. Arguments against the quarantine bill were made by Senators McPherson, Platt, Mills and Dolph.

After further argument, the bill was modified in some particulars and ordered printed.

Resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hill calling on the State Department for information as to whether the bill to suspend immigration is in conflict with any other treaty with any foreign Government was taken up and agreed to with some verbal amendments. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The session of the House was uneventful. The attendance was small and nothing but private business considered with the exception of a bill providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and members of the volunteer forces. About 25 private pension bills were passed and the House adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—After routine business was disposed of the discussion of the quarantine bill was resumed, a section authorizing the president to suspend immigration being taken up. Discussion of the bill occupied the rest of the session and no vote was reached when the Senate after a short session adjourned.

HOUSE.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the House and approved in committee on the whole, after which the House adjourned.

Frozen to Death on His Doorstep.

Mrs. A. M. Olson, residing in Chicago, missed her husband the other night. But that did not surprise her until she awoke next morning and found even the early hours of the morning did not bring him home. Then she investigated and found he had reached the doorstep where a fall had probably stunned him and he was frozen to death.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Mrs. James Haverstock, of Wellesley, near Boston, Mass., visited a friend on Tuesday night. She started home about 10 o'clock, but did not arrive there. Though continued search was made, no trace of her body was found until Saturday, when her body was discovered in a field by two boys. She had lost her way in the severe storm and perished from exposure. She leaves a husband and six children.

LUTHERANS TO SUFFER, TOO.

More Persecution Coming in Russia, Power Being Given the Holy Synod.

St. Petersburg dispatches confirm the report that the Car has ordered the Ministry of the Interior to transfer to the Holy Synod the administration of all church affairs. This order is certain to result in putting further vexatious restrictions on non-orthodox religions, and will probably lead to religious persecution. It is feared that the chief sufferers will be Lutherans, who are mostly German or of German descent.

Three Persons Killed by Gas.

By an explosion of natural gas in the cellar of 1010 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburg, Saturday morning at 6:30, John Dovey, wife and baby girl were killed, and William Harris and Charles Dovey were severely injured.

The house was a two-story brick. Mr. Harris, with his wife and baby, occupied the first floor and John Dovey and his family lived on the second floor. The two women were sisters. Both families burned coal and there were no gas pipes to the house. Mr. Harris went into the cellar with a lighter lamp and the explosion followed. The four Doveys were sleeping on a mattress on the second floor at the time. The walls at the first floor fell out, those at the second fell in, covering the Doveys with debris. Mrs. Harris and child escaped with slight injuries, but Mr. Harris was severely burned.

The house which was owned by Nicholas Maul, is a total wreck. It is thought that the gas followed the water pipes into the cellar from a leak in the street main.

Oregon's Vote.

The official canvass of the vote of Oregon at the recent election shows the results following Harrison, 35,062 (Cleveland, 14,243; Weaver, 26,875; Bidwell, 2,261; the next legislature

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Final Figures Showing Cleveland's Large Majority.

The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the votes for president as it should be cast by the electoral college, as follows:

STATES.	Electoral	Majority	Majority
Alabama.....	11		
Arkansas.....	8		
California.....	8	1	
Colorado.....	8		4
Connecticut.....	6		
Delaware.....	3		
Florida.....	4		
Georgia.....	13		3
Idaho.....	3		
Illinois.....	24		
Indiana.....	13		
Iowa.....		13	
Kansas.....			10
Kentucky.....	13		
Louisiana.....	8	0	
Maine.....	8		
Maryland.....	8		
Mass.....	15		
Michigan.....	13		
Minnesota.....	9		
Mississippi.....	17		
Montana.....	3		
Nebraska.....	8		
Nevada.....	3		
New Hampshire.....	4		
New Jersey.....	10		
New York.....	36		
North Carolina.....	11		
Ohio.....	1	22	
Oregon.....	5		1
Pennsylvania.....	22		
Rhode Island.....	4		
South Carolina.....	9		
Tennessee.....	12		
Texas.....	15		
Vermont.....	4		
Virginia.....	12		
Washington.....	4		
West Virginia.....	6		
Wisconsin.....	12		