

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROP.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., JAN. 12, 1893.

All of Southern Mexico is now opened up to Northern capital and enterprise.

The naval vessel now being constructed by our Government will cost \$53,000,000.

There is a tremendous agitation in England against the use of canned goods from America.

The Chicago Sun avers that the extraordinary supply of all kinds of material is making speculation almost an impossibility.

Americans have often marveled that members of the British House of Parliament wear their hats during sessions. Blackwood's Magazine solves the mystery. They have nowhere else to put them.

Industrial enterprises are being placed upon a stock basis, so that any one who has money may invest it safely and in a paying way. "This is co-operation," adds the Chicago Sun, "but without the socialistic feature."

The census report states that 29.57 per cent. of the farms of Iowa are hired and 70.43 per cent. are owned by the persons cultivating them. The total liens on the farms of the State amounted to \$101,745,924, the average rate of interest being 7.36 per cent.

Ex-Surgeon General Hamilton believes there will be more cholera with the coming of spring. There is little or no doubt of it, agrees the New York Recorder. The country ought to be ready for it, and so ought every town and every person in the country.

States the New York Post: The astounding news comes by cable that Prince Bismarck by way of proving that he really did cause the consolidation of the German Empire, and that it was not the result of chance, has avowed that he forged that dispatch from Ems which precipitated the Franco-German war of 1870. That the fatal dispatch was erroneous has long been known; that it was forged by Bismarck has been suspected by many.

Co-education certainly teaches women to demand their rights as men do, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. Thus the female students of the Ohio State University, when their complaints about the sanitary condition of their recitation and lunch rooms resulted in no improvement, struck and walked out in a body. This brought things to a head and reform is promised speedily. The incident will probably serve as a precedent in colleges, where too often the just complaints of the students are unheeded.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Jewish Tidings says: The utter destruction of American fur-bearing animals is regarded as a question of only a few years. It is claimed that 200,000 trappers are engaged in the industry, and that their mode of acquiring the furs is destined to wipe out, before many years, the many varieties of these animals. Their capture is accomplished by traps which are decimating the animals much the same as nets are destroying the fish. Some idea of the extent of this industry may be gained from the export trade, which to England alone, during the last year, amounted to over 3,000,000 skins, comprising some 1,396,000 muskrats, 554,000 skunks, 549,000 raccoons, 125,700 fur seals, 12,700 bears, 11,600 beavers and 7300 others.

The Census Office has issued a bulletin, giving statistics of the railroad mileage of the world in 1890. It shows that out of a total railway mileage for the world of 370,281 miles, the United States have no less than 163,597 miles, or 43.8 per cent. of the whole, and that the railway mileage of the United States exceeds, by 3497 miles, the entire mileage of the old world—Europe's 136,865 miles, Asia's 18,798 miles and Africa's 3992 miles, making an aggregate of but 159,655 miles. It is interesting to note the astonishing growth of the railway mileage of the United States from the census year of 1830, when there were less than forty miles, up to 1890. In 1840 the figures were 2755 miles, in 1850 they had risen to 8571 miles, in 1860 the total had swelled to 28,919 miles, the census of 1870 showed the mileage to be 49,168 miles, that of 1880 placed the figures at 87,724 miles, while the eleventh census figures give the astonishing total of 163,597 miles.

WAITER.—It is customary here for the guests to remember the waiter, sir. Irate patron (who has been poorly served).—Well, I should think it would be—Chicago News.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Made by Him to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Governor Pattison sent his biennial message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg. In it the Governor says:

It is a painful duty to avert to the spirit of insurrection which characterized the disturbance at Homestead. There, under the plea of correcting abuses, civil authority was suspended and the officers of the law defied. Armed bodies, claiming the right to redress the wrongs of the employees and to protect the rights of employer, confronted each other in hostile array, resulting in riot, bloodshed and murder. To restore and maintain order the whole military force of the State was moved. By its zeal and activity in supporting the civil authorities, peace and submission were maintained, and many of the offenders arrested. It is gratifying to know that from the time the civil authorities first called upon the Executive for aid no shot was fired nor a drop of blood shed. Our cost in this trouble is but that considered if it be followed by greater love of liberty, obedience to law and support of the public authorities, for in this we have a sure guarantee of the permanence of our Republic.

The gratifying exhibit of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is certainly cause for felicitation. The receipts from the ordinary sources during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1892, were as follows: Tax on corporations, \$1,975,719.26; personal property, \$2,233,843.46; collateral inheritance tax, \$1,111,720.96; licenses of all kinds, \$1,203,480.21; United States Government, \$397,975.96; Allegheny Valley Railroad, \$1,000,000.00; tax on writs, \$170,139.09; fees of public offices, \$104,914.21; miscellaneous, \$132,373.98; making in all, \$10,748,754.08, which with the balance on hand November 30, 1891, \$9,670,854.53, amounting to \$17,419,608.61. The following were the payments: Department expenses, \$1,453,000.25; loans redeemed, interest on loans, \$1,784,651.56; charitable and penal institutions, \$1,590,345.81; common schools, \$5,379,672.08; National Guard, \$353,269.44; soldiers' homes and soldiers' orphans, \$1,182,628.98; State tax on personal property returned to counties, \$94,770.00; voting booths and compartments, \$51,539.02; Pennsylvania State College, \$60,713.19; miscellaneous items, \$48,674.67, making the aggregate amount for the year ending November 30, 1892, \$11,727,968.68, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$6,000,000.00.



HON. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor of Pennsylvania.

In our State various chiefly constitute the basis of taxation. If the two forms of property, real and personal, are taxed under a just system they should equally bear the burdens of taxation. Real property is appraised at \$2,000,000,000 for tax purposes and personal property is in excess of \$10,000,000,000. The whole amount raised for all purposes in the State, for city, county, borough, town, school and road purposes, is approximately \$40,000,000, and personal property about \$10,000,000. The burden of the tax is equally borne the burden of the day in taxation. In order to encourage and promote the industries of the Commonwealth and to invite capital and enterprise, real estate, especially in the form of farms, has become depressed and in need of a more equal distribution of taxation. The injustice of our system must be admitted by any searcher after the truth with a desire to distribute equally the burdens of government. So doing will continue raising our income upon the basis of values, the rate of taxation, a value in land to be taxed beyond a value in personal property is heavily felt by many of our fellow citizens.

I repeat to the Legislature a former recommendation that a revenue law be framed by which the entire cost of the State Government should be paid by the taxation upon corporations and collateral inheritance, and the receipts from taxes upon other forms of personal property be returned to the several counties to defray the real estate therein. Such a system would enable the State to adopt simpler methods of raising revenue than the present laws. Much of the time of the Dauphin county court is occupied in the construction of the revenue laws of the State, and the taxpayer, who ought to know at a glance what the demands of the State are as to his share of the contribution to its support, is compelled very often to engage in litigation and to await judicial decisions.

The revenue law of 1891 made no material change in our system of collecting the revenues. It simply, in three or four sections, increased the rate of taxation. To raise the \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 required by the State ought not to be more difficult to raise by personal taxation \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 required by the city of Philadelphia. In that city by the simple exchange of bill and receipt the taxpayer settles his annual tax account. The State Treasurer and Auditor General could very readily make up a budget for the amount required for the annual expenditure, the receipts to be determined by a millage upon the value of paid in corporate capital. The Auditor General could therefore submit to the Appropriate Committee of the Legislature calculations showing the State's income, based on different millages, according as the State Legislature might determine the needs of the Government. If the Legislature felt that the existing conditions demanded a greater expenditure, the millage could be increased. If, on the other hand, the Legislature believed that economy should be practiced in the expenditures of the Government, the millage could be reduced.

With such a system the tax rate is raised or lowered in the first city of the Commonwealth according to the needs of its government and the condition of its treasury. Were a like system adopted by the State it would not be necessary to amend the revenue laws every time it was found the receipts were not sufficient, nor would there be danger of a surplus when a revenue bill yielded more than was necessary or anticipated. The millage having been determined, the Auditor General would furnish to the taxpayer a bill, stating the value of the property and the application of the rate of millage applied to it. Discounts might be allowed for prompt payment, and penalties be imposed for delinquency. Nor would it materially add to the burdens of the corporations in the form of State

tax, especially in view of the constant increase in their number, and in the enormous amount of capital represented in this form of investment. The paid in capital of the corporations of the Commonwealth now is \$1,200,000,000. With such a system adopted all other forms of property would be left to the several counties for the purposes of equalizing their taxation. Such a system would also do away with the present method of having the counties collect the State tax, pay the same over to the State Treasurer and the State Treasurer pay most of it back to the county treasurers.

The Governor then recommends the abolishment of the office of Mercantile Appraiser, holding that the mercantile tax can be levied and collected as other taxes are.

Passing on, the Governor renews his recommendation relating to the enforcement of articles XVI. and XVII. of the Constitution, touching the watering of stocks and of discrimination by common carriers, denounces the anthracite coal combine, reviews the Hardsley case and the work of the Board of Pardons.

THE BALLOT REFORM. The first practical test of the act of June 19, 1891, properly known as the "Ballot Reform Law," was made at the State and local elections on November 8, 1892. The law has met with very general popular approval. Its two essential features, an official ballot and the private booth provision for the voter to mark it in secret, are undoubtedly well received in popular confidence. No modification or amendment of the law that would interfere with these features should be contemplated. Before any more serious difficulties occur over the construction of the disputed and doubtful provisions of the law, I recommend that careful inquiry be made by the Legislature as to the respects in which its more palpable defects may be remedied. The meaning and effect of the word "disability," as used in section 27, as the condition which shall permit a voter to abstain from the exercise of his franchise, ought to be clearly and distinctly defined. Experience in all the counties of the Commonwealth has shown that the provision of law for extra tickets is greatly in excess of any popular need, and the number of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as well as in the interest of the voter, to the embarrassment of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and difficult of satisfactory determination in the courts, are liable to arise under the provisions of section 2, whereby a "convention of delegates," a "primary meeting" or a "convention," held to determine the rules of a political party, or of any board authorized to certify nominations representing the political party," etc., is permitted to nominate candidates; but what is intended by "convention," "meeting" or "board" is not set forth with precision or certainty in the law. Under section 3 it is provided that the number of signatures to a nomination on party tickets shall be three per centum of the largest entire vote for any corresponding officer at the last preceding election, but by what jurisdiction or authority this shall be required into and determined is not stated with sufficient distinctness in the law.

The period of 30 days provided in the function of section 6 of the act of nomination certificates and papers, designed for nominations for the State at large has been found in practical experience to be unnecessarily long and I recommend an abbreviation of that period to 15 days. It is not certain whether or not such convention, meeting or board is the authorized organ of a regular political party is not set forth with precision or certainty in the law. Under section 3 it is provided that the number of signatures to a nomination on party tickets shall be three per centum of the largest entire vote for any corresponding officer at the last preceding election, but by what jurisdiction or authority this shall be required into and determined is not stated with sufficient distinctness in the law.

Upon the subject of the "group" system in the present Ballot Reform law seems to give more general satisfaction than the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the candidates as prescribed in the election law of some of the other Commonwealths which have adopted what is known as the Australian system. By a liberal construction of the act, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the candidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardless of whether or not all of these parties had the same number of candidates. It is probable that the States which have adopted what is known as the Australian system, by a liberal construction of the act, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the candidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardless of whether or not all of these parties had the same number of candidates. It is probable that the States which have adopted what is known as the Australian system, by a liberal construction of the act, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the candidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardless of whether or not all of these parties had the same number of candidates.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval. The distribution of the road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

At noon, Tuesday, Lieut. Governor Waynes called the senate to order.

It is recommended that authority for the sanitary organization of the State be extended to rural districts, thus giving to every portion of the State some legally constituted local health authority. The compulsory establishment of Boards of Health in all cities and incorporated or rough towns, for the protection of the purity of water supplies and provision by appropriation for a fund to be known as an emergency fund to meet extraordinary cases, are urgently recommended.

Proclamations at the Lazaretto stations are urged also in view of the possibility of a cholera epidemic this year. It is recommended that physicians who desire to practice pharmacy be required to undergo examination, the same as pharmaceutical graduates. The consideration of the bill recommended by the Bituminous Coal Mining Commission, at the last session, is commended. The attention of the Assembly is called to the necessity of legislation looking to the security of dams and to the preservation of the forests.

There was really no effort made on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder. The entire community seemed to surrender to the disorderly element. At the beginning of the disturbance, moved by a love of order and a patriotic spirit, would have suppressed this whole disturbance. I therefore suggest to the Legislature that the costs incurred in suppressing the disturbances in which the civil authorities call on the military power of the Commonwealth should be placed upon the county calling for the troops. This may be an incentive to local authorities to determine action in the beginning of a disturbance, rather than have their treasury multiplied by a large sum to defray the expenses. At least the State can make some effort to prevent the often hasty and unwarranted call for the presence of troops.

These recent disorders teach us that legal arbitration, upon which we so much rely, and in which we had so much confidence, is futile. What, then, is the remedy? Every effort that has been made in legislation is without results. It is not to be found in teaching greater devotion to our laws and in the maintenance of a patriotic spirit, ever maintaining with due regard the individuality of citizenship, so much contended for by our fathers? Without such a spirit our laws will be in vain. It exists, if one citizen is oppressed more than another, the remedy is through the law. We believe that government of the people still lives. The power of the people, therefore, through the ballot, can remedy any evils or abuses that exist.

In this connection legislation should be had looking to the prevention of the introduction of armed bodies of men, without the consent of the authorities of the county, or State. The State of Pennsylvania has already a "State police" in the coal and iron police. There is no necessity for any county or corporation introducing armed men who are not citizens and who are unknown to its officers or to its authority.

I recommend that every equality be imposed for the interference of individual rights of person or property, either by threats, intimidation or violence, covert or open, recent attempts upon life and property, by the use of powerful and dangerous explosives of modern discovery, reveal the inadequate provisions of the State laws for the regulation and control of these agencies at the coal mines. Stringent laws for the sale and reckless storage of gunpowder, much less dangerous explosive, have been enacted, but they do not include nitroglycerine and dynamite. I recommend that measures be adopted governing their sale and storage.

The Governor pays a high compliment to the National Guard, and commends the suggestions made by Major General Snowden and Adjutant General Greenland.

FACTORY INSPECTION. In the matter of fire escapes on industrial institutions the Governor contends that full authority should be given the Factory Inspector. Other suggestions are:

That no minor shall be employed in any factory or mercantile establishment for a longer period than 10 hours per day, or 60 hours per week. Section 4 of the same act, which prohibits the employment of children and permits them to work without restriction provided a less number than 10 are employed. Section 2 of the Factory act provides for the employment of children at 12 years of age. I recommend that 14 years be substituted as the age of employment of children. There are more than 25,000 under 16 years of age employed in the State.

The duty imposed by the act of 1891 upon the Factory Inspectors to see to the enforcement of the semi-monthly pay law has been more than the department, with its present force, could properly execute. I recommend that the Mine Inspectors be required to enforce its provisions in their respective districts, and the Factory Inspector, be required to see to its observance within their jurisdiction.

ROADS AND ROAD LAWS. There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval. The distribution of the road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and roadmaking. At the last session of the Legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of State aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the Constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. The law is constrained to withhold my approval.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

For the first time this winter ice on the East river from New York on Saturday. It was 1 1/2 feet thick. It stretched from bank to bank.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. Peter Bell and W. J. Lehigh fell 40 feet from a scaffold at the world's fair grounds, Chicago. Bell was instantly killed, and Lehigh will probably die from his injuries.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL. The mines at Rico, Col., have closed down as the result of the depression of silver and the high wages paid to miners. Thousands of men will be deprived of work.

REMARKS. A special from Joliet, Ill., says the black diphtheria is still raging in that country, it being worse in the village of Symerton. In the family of Nicholas Younker there were seven deaths in one week, there being a funeral every day for a week. Six were members of the family and the seventh a nurse. Death also reared a rich harvest in the family of Albert Younker. He lost his wife and three children. Schools, churches and all holiday gatherings were closed.

WEATHER. Not since the terrible fall of snow five years ago has New York City experienced a storm that so nearly resembled a Dakota blizzard as that which occurred on Friday. Traffic on Broadway was almost suspended while on some of the less prominent thoroughfares the blockade was complete. In some places the snow drifted until it was from four to five feet deep.

A severe storm prevailed along the Atlantic Coast on Friday and Saturday, doing much damage.

FOREIGN. Three firemen were crushed to death and many injured by falling walls at a fire in a Liverpool cotton warehouse. Loss, \$150,000.

The cold weather in Europe continues unabated. Two men have been frozen to death at Toulouse and one at Bordeaux, France. Canals and rivers are frozen over.

The application of the laws reducing the hours of labor in factories, mines, etc., has caused a reduction of wages throughout France. Many strikes have resulted, notably in the Department of the Nord.

A frightful accident is reported from Fischisnek, in the province of Wilna, Russia. The boiler of the public baths at that place exploded and six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

The fall in rents at Paris since the beginning of the Panama canal exposure is estimated at over 25,000,000 francs, and the fall in other French securities at nearly 15,000,000 francs.

A boy in Nankin, China, was mobbed recently for wearing a glass eye. A United States warship restored peace.

The cold spell in Europe continues to cause many deaths by freezing in Germany. Many river craft are ice-bound.

A Paris laundryman named Herlex, heartbroken on account of his wife's infidelity, killed his four children and himself by burning charcoal.

During the month of December English imports decreased 45,380,000 and exports 250,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1891.

Several persons have been frozen to death at Thorn and other places on the Vistula. In the Hartz mountain districts the soldiers are drilling in snow shoes.

CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY 108. He Would Have Been Elected Without New York and Indiana.

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says: The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the vote for President as it should be cast by the Electoral College and which will show: Total number of votes 444; necessary to a choice 233. Cleveland's majority 108. The total vote for the respective candidates is as follows: Cleveland, 270; Harrison, 144; and Weaver 34.

New Theory About Cholera. Prof. Nensky has expounded a new theory of the origin of cholera before the Russian Medical society. Prof. Blois, finding that he could not produce cholera by the injection of Koch's comma bacillus sought for and found two new organisms peculiar to Asiatic cholera. The disease variably follows an injection of the three varieties of organisms, and it is regarded as possible that inoculation with the three organisms will give immunity from the disease.

Wolves Devour School Children. The entire length and breadth of the German Fatherland is covered with ice and snow. Disasters about the intense cold are coming in from each corner of the empire and in the Polish provinces. About the Russian frontier wolves have again appeared to frighten the peasants and menaced the cattle and lonely farm houses. A dispatch from Aspoef, Finland, says that hungry wolves devoured several children on their way to school.

No Cholera in Arkansas. At Little Rock, Ark., Dr. Goddard, of the Marine Hospital service, has completed his investigation and forwarded his report to Washington. He failed to find a single cholera germ. The disease was caused by the filthy condition of the penitentiary, which has been thoroughly cleaned out and fumigated.

Phenomenal Weather in Berlin. The snow is so deep in the streets of Berlin that it has been found necessary to substitute sleighs for wheeled vehicles. The sufferings of the people are increasing by the growing scarcity of coal, due to the miner's strike in the Saar district. The mercury fell to six degrees below zero on Friday.

Moore Pays \$11,000 for Mabel L. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has purchased the famous brood mare, Mabel L., from the Malton Stock Farm of Lyons, N. Y., paying \$11,000 for her. She is the dam of Reina, who made a record of 2:13 and showed Budd Doble a mile in 2:09 last year.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

T. V. Powdary, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., has bought a seventy-acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washington suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative workmen's home.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

T. V. Powdary, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., has bought a seventy-acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washington suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative workmen's home.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

For the first time this winter ice on the East river from New York on Saturday. It was 1 1/2 feet thick. It stretched from bank to bank.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. Peter Bell and W. J. Lehigh fell 40 feet from a scaffold at the world's fair grounds, Chicago. Bell was instantly killed, and Lehigh will probably die from his injuries.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL. The mines at Rico, Col., have closed down as the result of the depression of silver and the high wages paid to miners. Thousands of men will be deprived of work.

REMARKS. A special from Joliet, Ill., says the black diphtheria is still raging in that country, it being worse in the village of Symerton. In the family of Nicholas Younker there were seven deaths in one week, there being a funeral every day for a week. Six were members of the family and the seventh a nurse. Death also reared a rich harvest in the family of Albert Younker. He lost his wife and three children. Schools, churches and all holiday gatherings were closed.

WEATHER. Not since the terrible fall of snow five years ago has New York City experienced a storm that so nearly resembled a Dakota blizzard as that which occurred on Friday. Traffic on Broadway was almost suspended while on some of the less prominent thoroughfares the blockade was complete. In some places the snow drifted until it was from four to five feet deep.

A severe storm prevailed along the Atlantic Coast on Friday and Saturday, doing much damage.

FOREIGN. Three firemen were crushed to death and many injured by falling walls at a fire in a Liverpool cotton warehouse. Loss, \$150,000.

The cold weather in Europe continues unabated. Two men have been frozen to death at Toulouse and one at Bordeaux, France. Canals and rivers are frozen over.

The application of the laws reducing the hours of labor in factories, mines, etc., has caused a reduction of wages throughout France. Many strikes have resulted, notably in the Department of the Nord.

A frightful accident is reported from Fischisnek, in the province of Wilna, Russia. The boiler of the public baths at that place exploded and six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

The fall in rents at Paris since the beginning of the Panama canal exposure is estimated at over 25,000,000 francs, and the fall in other French securities at nearly 15,000,000 francs.

A boy in Nankin, China, was mobbed recently for wearing a glass eye. A United States warship restored peace.

The cold spell in Europe continues to cause many deaths by freezing in Germany. Many river craft are ice-bound.

A Paris laundryman named Herlex, heartbroken on account of his wife's infidelity, killed his four children and himself by burning charcoal.

During the month of December English imports decreased 45,380,000 and exports 250,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1891.

Several persons have been frozen to death at Thorn and other places on the Vistula. In the Hartz mountain districts the soldiers are drilling in snow shoes.

CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY 108. He Would Have Been Elected Without New York and Indiana.

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says: The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the vote for President as it should be cast by the Electoral College and which will show: Total number of votes 444; necessary to a choice 233. Cleveland's majority 108. The total vote for the respective candidates is as follows: Cleveland, 270; Harrison, 144; and Weaver 34.

New Theory About Cholera. Prof. Nensky has expounded a new theory of the origin of cholera before the Russian Medical society. Prof. Blois, finding that he could not produce cholera by the injection of Koch's comma bacillus sought for and found two new organisms peculiar to Asiatic cholera. The disease variably follows an injection of the three varieties of organisms, and it is regarded as possible that inoculation with the three organisms will give immunity from the disease.

Wolves Devour School Children. The entire length and breadth of the German Fatherland is covered with ice and snow. Disasters about the intense cold are coming in from each corner of the empire and in the Polish provinces. About the Russian frontier wolves have again appeared to frighten the peasants and menaced the cattle and lonely farm houses. A dispatch from Aspoef, Finland, says that hungry wolves devoured several children on their way to school.

No Cholera in Arkansas. At Little Rock, Ark., Dr. Goddard, of the Marine Hospital service, has completed his investigation and forwarded his report to Washington. He failed to find a single cholera germ. The disease was caused by the filthy condition of the penitentiary, which has been thoroughly cleaned out and fumigated.

Phenomenal Weather in Berlin. The snow is so deep in the streets of Berlin that it has been found necessary to substitute sleighs for wheeled vehicles. The sufferings of the people are increasing by the growing scarcity of coal, due to the miner's strike in the Saar district. The mercury fell to six degrees below zero on Friday.

Moore Pays \$11,000 for Mabel L. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has purchased the famous brood mare, Mabel L., from the Malton Stock Farm of Lyons, N. Y., paying \$11,000 for her. She is the dam of Reina, who made a record of 2:13 and showed Budd Doble a mile in 2:09 last year.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

T. V. Powdary, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., has bought a seventy-acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washington suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative workmen's home.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

T. V. Powdary, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., has bought a seventy-acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washington suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative workmen's home.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

There are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.