MIDDLEBURGH, PA., JAN. 12, 1803.

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

The navals vessel now being conatructed 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 polialistic feature."

The census report states that 29.57 per cent, of the farms of lows 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 our, 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 bad 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-Er-it's customary here for the guests to remember the waiter, sir. Irate patron (who has been poorly served)—Well, I should think at would be __Chicago News.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

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 dis-turbance 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 employe and to protect the tights 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 scal and activity in surporting the civil authorities, peace and submising 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 not a shot was fired nor a drop of blood shed. Our cost in this trouble will not be 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 funncial condition of the Common wealth is costainly nause for fellchation. The receipts from the ordinary sources during the fisculives ending November 39, 1822 were as follows: Tax on corporations \$4,000 501 50; personal property, \$2,235, 48, 46, collateral inheritance tax \$1,111,120,05; ticenses of all kinds, \$1,303,480,31; United States Government, \$559, 875 10. Allegheny Valley hallroad compa-



HON. HORERT E. PATTISON Governor of Promoulenada.

ny, \$187,500 00; tax on writs, \$175,139 00; fees of public offices, \$104,914 25 miscellan-eous, \$152,873 95; making in all, \$10,748,-754 98, which with the balance on hand No-

754 98, which with the balance on hand November 30, 1891, \$6,679,851 55, amounted to \$17,728,613 63. The following were the payments: Department expenses, \$1,451,963 25; loans redeemed, interest on Isans, \$1,781, 65; 50; charitable and penal institutions, \$1,590,345 81; common schooks \$5,379, 672 08; National Guard, \$555,559 v.4. soldiers home and soldiers, orphan, I. schools, \$182,628 98; State lax on personal property returned to counties, \$51,779 06; voting booths and compartments, \$51,539 (2); Pennsylvania State College, \$60,713 19; miscellaneous items, \$68,074 67, making the aggregate amount for the year ending November 30, 1892, \$11,727,908 68, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$0,000,644 95.

THE REVENUE OF ESTION. In our State values chiefly constitute the basis of taxation. If the two forms of property, real and personal, are equal in value 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 this appraised value of real estate. The whole amount raised for all purposes in the State for city, county, borough, town, school and road purposes, is approximately \$40,000,000,00 which real property pays \$40,000,000,of which real property pays about \$30,000,000, and personal property about \$10,000,000. Real estate has undoubtedly berne the burden of the day in taxa-tion. In order to encourage and promote the industries of the Commonwealth and to invite capital and enterprise, real es ate, es pecially in the form of farms, has become so depressed as to need relief in a more equal distribution of taxation. The injustice of 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 long as we continue raising our income up-on the basis of values, the injustice of com-pelling 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 Gor ernment should be paid by the taxation op-on corporations and collateral inheritance. and the receips from taxes upon other forms of personal property be returned to the several counties to reneve the real estate therein. Such a system would enable ing revenue than the present laws. Much of the time of the Dauphin country court is occupied in the construction of the revenue laws of the State, and the taxpayer, who ought to know at a glance just what the de-mands 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 judiciai decisions. The revenue law of 1861 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 municipal 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 readdy make up a budget for the amount required for the annual expenditure, the recipts to be dete-mined by a millage upon ceipts to be determined by a miliage upon the value of paid in corporate capital. The Auditor General could therefore, submit to the Appropriate Committee of the Legisla-ture calculations showing the State's income, based on different miliage, according as the State Legis ature might determine the needs of the Government. If the Legis ature felt that the existing conditions manded 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 re-

With such a system the tax rate is raised or lowered in the first city of the Common wealth according to the needs of its govern ment and the condition of its treasury Were a like system adopted by the State 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 anticiyielded more than was necessary or anticipated. The miliage having been determined, the Auditor General would furnish to the tax payer a bill, stating the value of its paid in capital and the application of the rate of miliage applied to it. Discounts might be allowed for prompt payment, and penalties be imposed for definquency. Nor would it materially add to the burdens

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 le \$1,200,600,000. 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.

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

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 Bardsley case and the work of the Board of Pardons.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

The first practical test of the act of June

19. 18-1, 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 the private booth provision for the voter to mark his ticket are great advances in our electoral system, and are undoubtedly well fixed in popular confidence. No modification nor amendment of the law that would in-terfere with these features should be count-cannoed. Befor any more serious difficulties cour over the construction of the disputed and doubtful processors of the law. I rec-numend that careful inquiry be made by the General Assembly as to the respects in which its more pulpable defects may be remedied. The meaning and effect of the word disability," as used in section 27, as the condition water shall permit a voter to ave assistance in the preparation of his callet, ought to be clearly and distinctly defined. Experience in all the counties of the common wealth has shown that the provision of law for extra tickers is greatly in excess af any popular need, and the number cess af any popular need, and the number of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as wel' as the number of booths. Serious difficulties, embarrassing the Secretary of the Common-wealth and difficult of satisfactory deter-

mination in the courts, are liable to arise any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors or cancus, held under 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 jurisdiction or authority is to determine 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 signers to a nomination paper shall be three per centum of the largest entire vote for any corresponding officer at the last preceding election, but by what jurisdiction or an therity this shall be inquired into and determined is not stated with sufficient distinctness in the

The period of 30 days, provided in the first clause of section 6 for objections to certificates and papers, designed for nomi-nations for the State at large has been found in practical experience to be unnecessarily long and I recommend an abbreviation of that period to 10 days. Uncertainty and variance of spinion prevails as to the dis-tinction between objections "as to form or

appa the conformity or non-conformity."

which approved to considered by the Secretary of the Common wealth, the Auditor General and Attorney General, and "objections as to validity of certificates or papers," which are to be filed in and considered by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county and I recommend for the consideration of the General Assembly a better definition of these terms than at present prescribed by the act.

Upon the whole, the "group" system—in c present Ballot Reform law seems to give more general satisfaction than the alpha bethical arrangement of the names of the candidates as prescribed in the election law of some of the other Commonwealths which of some of the other common as the Austra-have adopted what is known as the Austra-lian system. By a liberal construction of the act, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the andidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardess of whether or not all of these parties and at the last election polled such per rum of the total vote as to give them the dis unction of a seperate political organization as contemplated by the act. The 14th Section relating to this subject is susceptible of re-vision to secure a clearer statement of its vision to secure a clearer statement of his real intent and meaning. A simpler form than that presented by our law, of marking the exception to a "group" of candidates in which the party voter desires to cut one or more of the candidates on his straigh ticket, prevails in some other States and

In many minor details the act undoubtedly might be projectly made the subject of renumber of polling places in the State, and the reduction of the number of voters at each poll, it will be well for the Legislature to moure into the expediency of changing the hours between which the poils remain In 14 States at present, polls are clos ed at sunset or earlier and with two exceptions, the hours for keeping the polls open are longer in Pennsylvania than in

imending the law of 1891 in this respect.

The Governor next declares in favor of the Michigan system of choosing Presidenti-l'electors by Congressional districts. Con-

tinning, be says. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Experience has shown that whenever free school books and supplies are furnished, the attendance has increased, the system thus serving the good purposes of compulsory education and avoiding its objection-able features. I recommend legislation to the end of securing free text-books everywhere. I also recommend the consolidation of two or more of the rural schools into one strong institution, well equipped and with compensation offered to teachers to secure the talent equal to a town or a city school. The advantages of our town and city schools

Your attention is again called to the basis upon which the distribution of the funds for our common schools should be made. The distribution is now made on the basis of taxables, the department receiving a list every three years. It should be however on the cases of the average number of school children in attendance. This can be accom-plished very easil. All teachers are now required to report the average number in attendance. They can still further be re-quired by law to hand a certified list of the same to their respective boards, and the officers of the Board can forward affidavits of the same to the Department of Public Instruction annually, and thus the necessary d ta will be always at band. This would make the districtation more equitable and adapted more directly to the changing needs of the school. In this connection your attention is called to the imperfect method of ascertaining the number of children not of ascertaining the number of children attending the schools of the State. I there-fore recommend legislation for the annual enumeration of the children of the Com-monwealth of school age. With free monwealth of school age. With free text books, enthusiastic performance of duty on the part of more than 15,000 school directors, and a law making distribution of the appropriation for schools on the basis of the average number of children in attendance we indirectly have a compulsory

tem of education far more potent than the staff of the constable or the mandate of the justice of the peace.

The Governor next recommends that economy be exercised in the matter of public printing. Speaking of the State Board

of Health, the message says: It is recommended that authority for the 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 a l cities and incorporated b roughs; the protection of the purpy of water supplies and provision by appropriation for a fund to be known as an emergency fund to meet extraordinary cases, are urgently recommended.

Precautions 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 phramacy be required to undergo examination, the same as phramoceutical 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.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

Of the Homestead trouble, after reciting the history of the Executive Department's connection with the matter, quoting from Governor Hartranit's message of 1878 touching the railroad riots and the Supreme Court's decision in the cases growing out of them, the Governor says:

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 50 determined men, 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 a surrender to the regislature that the costs incurred in suppressing local distur-bances in which the civil authorities call up-on the military power of the Commonwealth should be placed upon the country calling for the troops. This may be an incentive to lo-cal authorities to determined action in the beginning of a disturbance, rather than have their treasury mulcted in a large sum to de-fray the expenses. At least the State can make some such effort to prevent the often hasty and unwarranted ca l for the presence

These recent disorders teach us that legal arbitration, upon which we so much relied 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. Is it not to be found in teaching greater devotion to our laws and teaching greater devotion to our laws and institutions, accompanied with a patriotic spirit, ever maintaining with due courage the individuality of citizenship, so much contended for by our fathers? Without such a spirit our laws will be in cain. It abuses exist, if one citizen is oppressed more han another, the remedy is through the law. We believe that government of the people still lives. The power of the people

therefore, through the bailot, 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 al ready a "State police" in the coal and iron police. There is no necessity for any comtany or corporation introducing armed men who are not citizens of the State and who are unknown to its officers or to its

authority.

I recommend that several regulties be imposed for the interference of individual. posed for the interference of individual rights of person or property, either by threats, intimidation or violence, covet or open. Recent attempts upon life and property, by the use of powerful and damerous explosives of modern discovery, reveal the inadequate provisions of the State laws for the regulation and control of these agencies of the regulation and control of these agencies. of the evil minded. Stringent laws for the sale and reckless storage of gunpowder, a much less dangerous explosive, have been much less dangerous explosive, have enacted, but they do not include nitro-gly enacted, but they do not include nitro-gly enacted, but they do not include nitro-gly measures be adopted governing their sale

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

FACTORY INSPECTION.

In the matter of tire 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 inercantile establishment for a longer period that 10 hours per day, or 60 hours per week. Section 4 of the same act permits the employment of children under ge and permits them to work without reemployed. 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, 20.030 under 10 years of age employed in the

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 dis-tricts, and the Factory Inspector bo re-quired to see to its observance within their

RUADS AND BOAD LAWS. There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legistion 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, and I feit constrained to withhold my approval. The basis of distribution which it proposed was the amount of road taxes collected and expended by each township for road purposes during the preceding year. This would have put it entirely within the power of the rich and a pulous dis-tricts, such as adjoin large cities and bor oughs, to receive a large share and possible the full amount of State bounty, while re mote districts where road improvements were most needed, would have been with-

The impor ance of good roads, in their relation to travel, traffic and economy, is con ceded. Under existing laws the expense would largely fall on the farms of the Com-monwealth. These already have more than monwealth. These already have more than their share. To construct a desirable road under the most improved method would cost at lead \$3,000 per mile. To construct 50 miles of such road in a county would cost \$150,000, and in 65 counties \$10,000,000. In addition to the cost of construction must be counted the annual expenditures for maintenance. Such an expenditure under existing revenues of country and state could not be made in a period of two, five or ten years, and if made would largely increase the tax on real estate. I will cheerfully coperate with you in any legislation. the tax on real estate. I will cheerfully co-operate with you in any legislation which will bring about a uniform road law, and at the same time adjust our system of taxation so that all shall contribute alike for the cost of improvements.

The Governor concludes with a tribute to the late Adjutant General William McClelland and ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt.

No man is pure in his heart who is not pure in his politics.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Isr Day.—At noon. Tuesday, Lieut.-Govrnor Waires called the senate to order.
Secretary Barrity was then introduced and
sanded the president the certificates of newy elected members, which were read and the
members sworn in.
Senator George Handy Smith placed Senaor J. P. S. Gobin in nomination for presitent pro tem, and Wm. Fenn Lloyd nominated Jared C. Brown of York county for
the same office on behalf of the Democrats.
There were only two members atisent, Sena-There were only two members atsent, Sens tor Flinn of Allegheny and Senator Brown of Westmoreland. The vote resulted as fol-ows: Gobin 31. Brown 17, Senator Gobin was declared elected.



EPEAKER CALEBO, THOMPSON,

Mr. Gobin made a rather lengthy speech, n which he said the legislature should be made up of a fair class of citizens and he be-leved it was. "This is a government of the leved it was. "This is a government of the people, and we must be successful if we take an interest in the welfare of the people. We must not confer monopolistic legislation, but must legislate for all the people and relieve burdens where we can."

On motion of Semator Penrise, E. W. Smiley was elected chief clerk, and the other officers named by the Republican causus were also elected. After the Senators had listened to the Governor's message the joint resolution for an adjournment until Thursday of next week was adopted.

In the House, when the members had

In the House, when the members had een formally sworn in Caleb C. Thompson of Warren county was elected speaker over



Walter E. Kitter of Lycoming, the Demo-cratic nominee, by a vote of 135 to 69. After the members had been sworn in it was dis-covered that both Andrews and Higby had gathered with the crowd and both had tak en the oath. Higby arrived first this morning and took possession of the seat assigned to the 'rawford county member, Andrews will probably slip into the seat the first time Highy vacates it, and thus the war

promises to go on.

Mr. Leeds of Philadelphia nominated Charles Voorbees for chief clerk, and Mr. Wherry nominated E. P. Kearns of Allegheny on behalf of the Democrats. The roll was called and resulted the same as the penkership. After the officers were arrest. speakership. After the officers were sworn in several resolutions were presented relat ing to rules. The House then met in join session with the Senate to listen to the read ing of the Governor's message, after which an adjournment was made to Thursday

THE LABOR WORLD.

Tax four great ocean routes employ 1100 Daivers on the English strest cars are paid \$1 per day to begin.

CIGAR-MAKING in the United States ploys about 75,000 people. CHINESE labor is being introduced in the iron and steel mills in Belgium.

Londen's unemployed poor make a larger and more ominous crowd than ever. Baltimore, Md., is to have a tin plate plant, a branch of a consum in Wales. FALL RIVER (Mass.) cotton mills have closed the most prosperous year in their nistory.

THE German textile manufacturers have adopted a resolution never to re-employ

There is great destitution among the son-union locked out men in England's conton industry. In obedience to a socialist-elerical procla-mation 8000 Saar Louis colliers in Rhenish

Prassia struc c. Colonado's State Labor Bureau records 206 lapor organizations in that State with 15,789 members. THE Pittsburg iron and steel mills have

enough orders to keep them running day and night all winter. THE Baltimore and Obio trainmen have secured an advance in wages which averages about thirteen cents a day.

An evening school for architectural drawing and mathematics has been estab-lished by the Carpenters' Union at Evans-vile, Ind.

The shortage of the hog supply has been such that the big packing houses in Caicago are now running at about half their capacity, 5000 men having recently been disity, 5000 charged. In Delaware carders in woolen mills get \$3 per day; in North Carolina, fifty cents; in Maine, eighty-seven cents. Spinners in Delaware get \$2 per day; in North Carolina, \$1.25, and in Maine \$1.

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. POWDERLY, Grand Master Work-man of the K. of L., has bought a seventy acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washington-ian suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative parkingeness's hours.

MISCELLANEOUS. For the first time this winter fce went the East river at New York on Saturday. Its was tear the Lastery. It stretched from bank

to bank. DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES Peter Bell and W. J. Lehigh feli 40 feet from a scaffold at the world's fair grounds, Chicago, Bell was instantly killed, and Le-

high will probably die from his injuries. CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL. The mines at Rico, Col., have closed down as the re-ult of the depre-sion of silver and the high wages paid to miners. Thousands

of men will be deprived of work. SATITABLY.

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 reaped a rich barvest in the family of Albert Younker. 'He lost wife and three children. Schools, churches and all holiday gatherings were closed.

WEATHEN.

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. FORFIGN.

Three firemen were crushed to death and many injured by falling walls at a fire in a Liverpool cotton warehouse. Loss, £150,-The cold weather in Europe continues un-

at Tonlouse and one at Bordeaux, France. Canals and rivers are frozen over. The application of the laws reducing the hours of labor in factories, raines, etc., has caused a reduction of wages throughout

abated. Two men have been frozen to death

France. Many strikes have resulted, notably in the Department of the Nord. A frightful accident is reported from Eischischen, in the province of Wilna Il ssia. The boiler of the public baths at that place exploded and six persons were instant-

ly killed and fifteen in stally injured. The fall in rentes at Paris since the beginning of the Panama canal exposure is estimated at over 35,000,000 francs, and the f ll 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 Heriez heartbroken on account of his wife's faithfulness, killed his four children , and himself by burning charcoal. During the month of December English

imports decreased £5,380,000 and exports £540,000 as compared with those of the cor responding month of 1891.

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

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

The New York Krening Post of Wedner day says: The settlement of the Oregon con test makes it possible to give an accura table of the vote for President as it should be cast by the Electoral College and who will show; Total number of votes 444; ne essary to a choice 223. Cleveland's major. 108. The total vote for the respective cand dates is as follows: Cleveland, 276; Harr su 144, and Weaver 24.

New Theory About Cholers. Prof. Nensky has expounded a theory of the origin of cholera before Russian Medical society, Prof. Blosfinding that he could not produce cho by the injection of Kock's coma basought for and found two new organis peculiar to Asiatic cholera. The disease variably follows an injection of the tivarieties of organisms, and it is regarded possible that linocculation with the the organisms will give immunity from the disease.

Wolves Devour School Children. The entire length and breadth of the German Fatherland is covered with ice ass snow. Dispatches about the intense are coming in from each corner of the es pire and in the Polish provinces. Also the Russian frozeier wolves have again ap peared to frighten the peasants and menas the cattle and lonely farm houses. A patch from Aspoe, Finland, says that hung! wolves devoured several children on that way to school.

No Cholera in Arkansas.

At Little Rock, Ark., Dr. Goddings. the Marine Hospital service, has completed his investigation and forwarded his report to Washington. He failed to find a son cholera germ. The disease was caused b the filthy condition of the penitentiary. which has been thoroughly cleaned out and fumigated.

Phenominal 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 Fri-

Moore Pays \$11,000 for Mabel L. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has pur chased the famous brood mare, Mabel I, from the Maildon 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