

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—The senate today by a vote of 32 to 28 decided that Mr. Mantle, of Montana and Mr. Allen, of Washington, are not entitled to seats, and that a governor of a state has not the right to appoint a senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term, not happening by resignation or otherwise. Mr. Hill reported from the judiciary committee a bill for the repeal of the Federal election law, and it went on to the calendar. The house bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of that committee, announcing there would be prompt action by the committee tomorrow. The bill allowing the national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was then taken up and without final action on it the senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—The speaker commanded order, at 12 o'clock, nearly every seat in the hall was filled. Chaplain Haddaway prayed briefly and in a voice inaudible at a distance of more than 10 feet from the desk, for "a special gift of wisdom and judgment to right us in the great question before the house." The reading of the memorial of Mr. Weaver, of New York, appeared at the bar of the House on the arm of his colleague, Gen. Tracy, and was sworn in by the speaker.

THE SHERMAN LAW REPEALED IN THE HOUSE.—The House passed the Wilson bill, providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly. The vote was 230 yeas to 110 nays. Previous to its passage, all the proposed amendments for the coinage of silver at various ratios providing for the re-enactment of the Bland Allison act and for free coinage of silver were defeated.

Bland's 16 to 1 free coinage proposition was the first one defeated; yeas, 123, nays, 225. The 17 to 1 amendment was then defeated; yeas, 100, nays, 240. The 18 to 1 free coinage amendment was rejected; yeas, 102, nays, 239. The amendment to re-enact the Bland-Allison act was defeated; yeas, 136, nays, 213. The free coinage amendment was defeated; yeas, 124, nays, 225.

All amendments being rejected, the repeal bill was read a third time and ordered engrossed. The final vote on the passage of the bill was then taken and it was passed. The House then adjourned at 3.30 p. m., the voting having occupied the time from 12.12 p. m.

SENATE.—In the senate Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back the house bill repealing part of the Sherman act with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar, and he gave notice that he should as the senate to take it up and consider it immediately after the morning business from this time on till final action be taken. The substitute, he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported from the finance committee. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart was then read before the senate. It directed the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the government during the current year, and if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency and what legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency. The resolution adjourned to a long discussion, the senate adjourning without action.

HOUSE.—In the house today Mr. Aitken offered a resolution providing for a special committee of five to investigate the "Ford's" theater disaster, and to determine what action should be taken for the relief of the families of the victims. Referred to committee on rules. Mr. Catchings then called up the report of the committee on rules, reporting the rules for the present house and for the next session. The report was read and the house adjourned.

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Oregon, appropriating \$400,000 to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. At the conclusion of the debate the bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house today took a recess without action until Monday with the rules still pending.

SENATE.—The senate today had a long and wearisome session to-day with little of interest to enliven the proceedings. The House bill for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act was kept steadily to the front, and it was still before the senate at the time of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

A PENSION ORDER REVOKED.—Commissioner Lochren Recalls the Naming of Cases Under the Act of June 27, 1890. His Reasons Given. Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Office at Washington has issued the following: "The circular of June 12, 1893 in respect to rating cases under the act of June 27, 1890, is withdrawn. Hereafter in assigning rates under this act, the medical referee or the medical officer in the Board of Revision shall weigh each disability, and determine the degree to which each disability, or the combined disabilities, disables the claimant from earning a support by manual labor and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed.

THREEMEN ROBA A TRAIN.—They Kill the Express Messenger and Get About \$500 and 40 Watches. The eastbound passenger train on the Frisco road was held up by highwaymen at Mound Valley, Kan. The train had stopped to take on a passenger, when three men sprang on the tender and ordered the engineer to pull out until told to stop. The engineer and fireman were covered with Winchester rifles and obeyed. One of the highwaymen looked around the side of the car and saw Express Messenger C. A. Chapman standing in the door of his car. The robber fired and the messenger fell out of the car. When the train had gone about two miles the engineer was ordered to stop and the engine crew were locked in the baggage car with the baggage.

MONEY MARKETS HEALTHIER.—An Instant Improvement Follows the Action on the Repeal Bill. The Industrial Situation About the Same. Trade says. Instant improvement in the stock market followed the passage of the repeal bill in the House, the average of prices rising over \$ per share, and there was also a rise in wheat, cotton and pork. Money markets throughout the country are more healthy, failures diminishing in number and redemption by a number of banks and other establishments illustrate the general tendency toward revival of confidence.

A CAR'S FRIGHTFUL FLIGHT.—It Dashes Down a Steep Grade Into a Balcony. Two Killed and Six Fatally Wounded. At Cincinnati an Avondale electric car with half a hundred people on board, became unmanageable on a long, steep grade by the brakes refusing to act, and dashed down with frightful speed. At Hunt and Broadway it left the track, crushed through a telegraph pole into George Schmidt's saloon. Two people were killed, 6 fatally and 40 badly wounded. The killed are: Marie Maloney, aged 12, Mrs. Sarah Dublin, aged 35.

HOME RULE'S MAJORITY.—It Passes Finally in the Commons by a Vote of 301 to 167. Read in the House of Lords. After a warm debate the motion for the final passage of the Irish Home Rule bill was put in the House of Commons at London. The vote resulted: For the motion, 301; against, 167.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.—The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair: May (month).....1,650,037 June (month).....2,675,113 July (month).....2,760,203 August (month).....3,520,286 September (to date).....469,428 Total.....10,478,137

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

JACKSON AND FELL.

The Republican State Ticket Selected by Acclamation.

It took the Republican convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday but 1 hour and 40 minutes to complete its work. When State Chairman Frank Reeder stepped for order there were 253 of the 264 delegates present. Only preliminary work was done at the morning session.

There was a larger attendance at the afternoon session and of course a great deal more life in the proceedings. Ex-State Senator Horace B. Packer of Tioga, was made permanent chairman.

After the platform had been read and adopted and the convention had passed a resolution thanking Gen. Frank Reeder and Frank Willing Leach for their "distinguished services" as chairman and secretary of the State Committee, Chairman Packer called for the naming of candidates for Supreme Justice. District Attorney George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, nominated David Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia. U. B. Eastburn, of Bucks, in behalf of Judge Fell's native county, seconded the nomination.

Judge Fell's nomination was made by acclamation. The nomination of Col. Samuel M. Jackson, of Armstrong, for State Treasurer, was also by acclamation. He was formally named by ex-Judge J. R. Neale, of Kittanning. William R. Leeds, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination. Col. Jackson was by acclamation made the nominee for State Treasurer and the convention adjourned to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The platform reads as follows: The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, reaffirming their adherence to the declaration of principles adopted by the National National convention of 1892, resolve: That we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of Congress entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890.

We congratulate the country upon the recent prompt and patriotic action of the House of Representatives, and request the Senators from Pennsylvania to support similar legislation now pending in the Senate. We demand the cessation of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to \$40 per capita of our population, and approve the proposition to issue to national banks notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation. In this connection we repeat the following declaration: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor a metallic, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions as under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of a dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other."

Further, we declare that the money approved and issued in all divided nations, and to that end we demand an increased reserve of gold should be gradually accumulated and maintained. Swiftly upon the heels of the success of the Democratic party in 1892 has followed unprecedented national distress. A ruinous fall in the price of farm and other products and manufactures, the closing of workshops, factories and mills; the reduction of the wages of labor; the discharge of working men from employment; the cessation of railroad extension and diminution of traffic; bankruptcy and the suspension of banks, are today the only monuments of its triumph. The present condition of the country is mainly due to the conviction that a vital attack will be made upon the American system of protection. We reiterate the belief we have often expressed that the maintenance of an adequate and stable system of protective duties is essential to the well-being of the Nation and the prosperity of labor and capital and protest against any amendments to the McKinley bill until it shall have been fairly tested and judged by its practical operation.

The law of 1890, which created patriotism of the Union soldiers and sailors in the great War of the Rebellion created a debt of gratitude that the Nation can never pay, and the Republican party, ever mindful of their loyal services and grateful for their heroic, self-sacrificing and patriotic devotion to the surviving veterans, and its advocacy of liberal pensions, and so far as possible, will not only contribute to their comfort in their declining years, but will hold in sacred memory their priceless and distinguished services on the field of battle. The National Democratic Administration in the appointment of officers in charge of the Interior Department at Washington, who are hostile to these surviving veterans, do serve the condemnation of every loyal citizen in the Nation, and the Republican party of Pennsylvania emphatically denounces the act by which the heroes of the Republic are being arbitrarily deprived of their pensions as unworthy of the patriotic American people and as reflecting discredit upon the great Republic made perpetual by the loyal services of the Union soldiers and sailors.

We demand the enactment and enforcement of immigration laws which shall effectually prohibit the importation of ignorant and undesirable immigrants. Our intelligent workmen should not be obliged to compete with such labor. We recommend that the representation in the Republican National Convention for 1896 be based upon the heroes of the Republic in the presidential election of 1892, and that the Republican National Committee in future State conventions shall be based upon the vote cast at the presidential or gubernatorial election immediately preceding, one delegate being allotted to each legislative district for every 2,000 Republican votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding 1,000 votes, each district to have at least one delegate.

We commend the action of the last Legislature in this State in setting apart from the revenue of the Commonwealth an additional \$1,000,000 to defray the cost of public schools, thus increasing the appropriation for that purpose to \$5,500,000 per annum, and relieving the burden of local taxation to that extent. This act again forcibly illustrates the integrity of the Republican party in redeeming its pledge for the reduction of taxation.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.—A REVIEW OF THE CAREERS OF JUDGE DAVID NEWLIN FELL AND COL. SAMUEL M. JACKSON. DAVID NEWLIN FELL was born in Bucks township, Bucks county, in November, 1840. His father was superintendent of the Bucks county schools and conducted his early education. He attended and graduated from the Millersville State Normal School. In August, 1862, immediately after leaving school, he enlisted in the army, and rose from the rank of lieutenant to major of the One Hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of

the war he studied law in Philadelphia with his brother, the late W. W. Fell, and was admitted to the bar on March 17, 1869. On May 2, 1877, Maj. Fell was appointed by Gov. Hartranft to a vacancy on the bench of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas No. 2. The same year he was elected with out opposition for the full term of 10 years, and in 1877 was unanimously re-elected.

Col. SAMUEL M. JACKSON was born on a farm near Apollo, Armstrong county, on September 24, 1833. He attended for awhile the Jacksonville academy, in Indiana county, but was unable to finish his course by reason of his father's death. He joined the militia as a drummer boy when 15 years of age. Subsequently he became a captain. When the war broke out he recruited Co. G, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he was chosen captain. On July 2, 1861, he was promoted to major, October 23, 1861, to lieutenant colonel, and on April 10, 1862, became colonel. He served for three years.

At the close of the war Col. Jackson engaged in the oil business in Venango county, but subsequently returned to Armstrong county. In 1869 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature and in 1871 was re-elected. Four years later he was elected to the State Senate. In 1871 he became cashier of the Apollo Savings Bank and served as such until April, 1892, when he was made collector of internal revenue for the twenty-third district, and served until July 1, 1895. In September, 1885, he was chosen president of the Apollo Savings Bank, an office he still holds.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.—CAPITAL AND LABOR. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is the printer's idol no longer. For years he paid his printers on the "Ledger" 5 cents per 1,000 ems more than the union rates. Last week the price was cut down to the rate of the other offices.

The William Clark thread mill, of West-erly, R. I., has resumed operations in full after a shut down of a month. The wages of the shop employees of the E. P. Allis company, at Milwaukee, have been cut 10, and those of the office men 20 per cent.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made a 10 per cent reduction of salaries of all employees receiving more than \$150 a month. The Falcon Iron Company at Niles, O., employing 1,000 men, resumed work.

The Rogers Locomotive Co., Paterson, N. J., Saturday reduced the wages of its 1,200 employes from 5 to 25 per cent. The Oliver Iron and Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa., started two of its plants, the 16-inch mill at South Tenth street and the Hainsworth steel mill at Twenty-sixth street. These works are being only partially operated on single turn with non-union men. A few old workers went back. Policemen were on guard at both mills.

All the departments of the Homestead, Pa., plant of the Carnegie Steel Company were put in operation after an idleness of one week. Some of the mills were put on single turn, but most of them are on double turn. The Bradcock wire works were also started. No reduction in wages was offered. Mill No. 2, of the National Rolling Mill, McKeesport, was also started.

McKee, Fuller & Co. of Allentown, Pa., have received an order for 5,000 box cars for Cuba. Their mills and shops will be started up to fill the order, giving employment to 800 men. Labor Day parades were held Monday in New York, Bellaire, O., St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, Baltimore, Topeka, Milwaukee and Omaha.

The tube works and the plate and skelp mills of the Riverside Iron Works at Ben-wood, W. Va., resumed operations after being idle since June 15. They give employment to 400 men. The rod mills at the Carnegie Company's plant in Beaver Falls, Pa., resumed operations again after a two months' shut down, putting about 200 men back to work again.

WASHINGTON.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows a decrease in the item of pensions for August, which were \$4,093,000 less than were the payments under this head in July. The treasury department has resumed payment over its counters of paper money, for the past ten days only gold has been paid for treasury checks. The gold balance which by the heavy payments has been reduced to \$67,000,000 will now be built up until the reserve of \$100,000,000 becomes again intact.

Mr. Cleveland on Saturday evening attended the theatre at Washington. He looked surprisingly well. There was no hole in his cheek, not even a dimple. DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.—Three small children of A. C. Blair, of Petersburg, Mass., were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Jacob Clayborn, living about 12 miles from Natchez, Miss., fastened his three children in the house while he and his wife went off a short distance to fish. In their absence the children accidentally set fire to a lot of loose seed cotton. The house was entirely consumed and the children burned to death in the building.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The following national banks, which recently suspended payment, have been permitted to resume business: American of Nashville; First of Grundy Center, Ia.; and the First of Harrisonville, Mo. CHOLERA ADVICES.—Another death from cholera occurred in Hull, England, Sunday, and two in Grimsby, Scotland. There are four new cases in Berlin.

FIRES.—At Dearborn, Ind., nearly the whole of the town's business portion, loss, \$40,000; partly insured. The Death Swept Sea Islands.—Mayor Price of Port Royal, S. C., announces that no lives were lost there during the storm but that the Sea Islands are a scene of death and desolation.

OUR BALLOT LAW.

FUSION AND ALLIANCE MAY HAVE SEPARATE COLUMNS.

Only Political Parties Entitled to the Big Circle For a Straight Ticket. The Voter Must Have a Clear Opportunity to Designate His Choice of Candidates, and the Names of All Who Have Been Duly Nominated Must Be Printed on the Face of the Ballot.

The Baker ballot seems to be as well understood this year as it was last and is the subject of apparently endless controversy. The trouble just now is in regard to placing of the names of the Fusion and Alliance candidates upon the official tickets. Some claim they will be printed in party columns if certified by a nominating convention and some go so far the other way as to claim the names will not be printed at all, but must be written in blank space left for them. Between the two are shades of opinion born of varying imagination.

The Pittsburgh "Commercial Gazette" in order to set the question at rest had a number of lawyers and politicians, who are thoroughly familiar with the original Baker act of 1891 and the amendments of 1893, interviewed. There is no disagreement among these. They say it is self-evident from a reading of the law that the fusionists, not having polled any vote at the last county election must go upon the official ballot by means of nomination papers. The Alliance candidates must go on the ticket in the same manner. At the last Pittsburg City election the Citizens Industrial Alliance polled a sufficient number of votes to entitle it to a party column with certificate to the next city election, but that does not entitle it to a party column on the ballot for the coming state and county election in November. The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties may have party columns and a cross mark (X) in the large circle at the top of these columns will give every name in the column. On the other hand the Fusionist and Alliance men must put a cross mark (X) in the square to the right of each candidate to be voted for.

The changes made in the ballot law, which affect the appearance of the ticket, are, first, that all groups and separate names in the column in the large circle at the top of a party ticket will vote the straight ticket; second, that the addresses of candidates are omitted. These are the only specific changes that affect the appearance of the official ballot. In all other respects it should be printed the same as last year.

The change affecting parties is that which reduces the vote necessary to entitle such party to nominate by certificate and have a party column, from 3 per cent to 2 per cent of the highest number of votes cast at the next preceding election. For nominations by nomination papers the number of signatures for state office must equal one-half of 1 per cent of the highest vote cast for any candidate at the last preceding election and for the offices in any electoral division of the state, such as county, city, borough or township, in not more than three wards, the number of signatures must be equal to 1 per cent of the highest vote cast in the last preceding election in such division or district. All nomination papers must specify the party or policy which the candidate represents, expressed in not more than three words. These words must not be the same nor similar to those used by any party entitled to nominations by certificate. Any objection to a nomination on account of the party or political appellation shall be decided by the court of common pleas on hearing.

Section 14 of the amended law governs the printing of the ballots. The first paragraph says: "The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot shall have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn."

This should set at rest the contention that names of candidates by nomination papers may not be printed. The act says on the face of the ballot must be printed the names of all candidates whose nominations have been duly made. The second section provides that "the names of the candidates of each political party, or body of electors, shall be arranged under the title of the offices for which they are nominated in parallel columns with the party or political appellation at the head of each column."

and shall be printed in the order, as nearly as possible of the votes obtained in the state at the last state election by the parties or bodies which obtained the highest vote for the candidate at the head of its column at such election. The law of 1891 provided that candidates by nomination papers should be arranged alphabetically to the right of the party columns. This provision is now omitted. The law of 1891, however, used nearly the same language in arranging the candidates by certificates as nomination as now used for arranging "all candidates." The present amendment was proposed by the Ballot Reform association for the purpose of grouping candidates by nomination papers under their political appellations, in separate columns, the more easily to determine their status when making nomination for subsequent elections. They may not have a large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column.

The form of ballot recently sent out by the secretary of the commonwealth had three party columns for the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties and a fourth column for separate names, to be printed on the ballot. This was taken by some to indicate the construction of the new law by the secretary to be that only of the names of political parties entitled to certificates of nomination should be printed. This would be contrary to the language of the first paragraph of section 14, which expressly commands the printing of the names of "all candidates" whose "nomination has been duly made" either by certificate or by nomination papers.

The language of the second paragraph distinguishing between a "political party" and a "body of electors" in the arrangement of names "as nearly as possible" according to the vote obtained at the preceding election and "beginning with the party or body which obtained the highest vote for the candidate at the head of its column at such election," is all construed to mean that candidates by nomination papers shall be given separate columns. In regard to the three parties entitled to nominate by certificates, they can as easily be arranged by their vote as the party for the first column as possible. So the "as nearly as possible" provision evidently refers to "bodies" having an indefinite political standing.

It is the opinion of nearly all those conversant with the laws of 1891 and 1893 that the fusionists and Alliance will be entitled to "body" columns on the official ballot or such other arrangement as shall in the language of the sixth paragraph of section 14, "be given to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross mark (X) in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate and inside the line inclosing the column." The same paragraph contains two provisions. First, that the voter may designate his choice of an entire group of presidential electors by one cross mark in a larger square which shall be placed at the right of the surnames of the candidates for president and vice president at the head of such group, such mark to be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group. Second, "That a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party by one cross in the circle above such column." The circle is thus made to apply

only to "political parties," while the designations are all made to apply to candidates of any "political party," majority of electors. The law might have been clearer in the arrangement of columns as they were in 1891. But the omission of the designations between candidates by certificate and those by nomination papers in the present law means there shall be no distinction. "political appellation" is entitled column.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLING.—MORE CASH THAN IS REQUIRED. STATE TREASURER MORRISON'S REPORT ABOUT THE STATE BANKS. HARRISBURG.—State Treasurer Morrison has been investigating the banks of this state on his own account and finds a satisfactory yet peculiar condition of affairs. Participation of the existing stringency banks have been swelling their cash, far in excess of the requirements of national government. The balance of the treasury, he says, will show a surplus of over \$8,000,000 on September 1, but this does not belong to the State. The Boyer act three-fourths of the property tax must be returned to the cities, and when certain large appropriations to educational and charitable institutions have been paid the surplus will be right. In 20 the state treasurer will be permitted to open a letter on file in the parliament stating a sum on deposit in Girard trust company's vaults in Philadelphia to the credit of the state.

BROTH IN PAYMENT.—With the exception of a few isolated fields the corn crop of the county will not be more than half the average. The mountain districts produced a little better than the farms in the plain, but even from Henry Clay, Wagon and Stewart and the other mountain shippers the reports are encouraging. The crop is perhaps severest along the valley between this place and Smithfield. Potatoes, buckwheat also have suffered and will yield light.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN. HARRISBURG.—Judge Fell, Col. Jackson and Chairman Packer had a conference and selected Col. B. F. Gilkerson, of this county as chairman of the Republican State Committee. John A. McDonald, D. Fetterolf and Jere Rex will be secretaries. PUBLISHED IN A BARN FIRE. CARLEISLE.—The barn of Thomas M. Boiling Springs was struck by lightning and burned and George Lutz the tenant of the farm, was burned to death. STANDING OF THE STATE LEAGUE. YORK.—W. L. Peck, W. L. Easton, 20 11,645 Harrisburg, 13,180; Johnstown 10,152; Altoona, 13,180; Allentown 16,143 Reading, 4,230.

MRS. CONRAD JACOBS, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, while purchasing cucumbers, was bitten by either a snake or a dog in the hand. She is old and would have proved fatal. COUNTESSSES ARE BELIEVED TO BE POINTING IN SOME secluded spot near the leading road, counterfeit dollars and half dollars have been turning up daily at Gettysburg. FARMERS NEAR Crown Point, who have lost much stock, found the thief tramp around a hog pen, and killed it. It was jaguar and must have escaped from circus. THAMIS robbed Joseph Covac, a Conestoga cokerworker of \$50 as he was passing it changed into foreign coin before reaching home. THE Mahoningtown postoffice and road station were riddled by robbers Monday night and several hundred dollars worth of goods taken. J. J. Rhodes, proprietor of the McHouse at Girard was killed with his white ox driving at Erie, by being struck by a train. ALFRED ASHLEY, editor of "American Industries," was killed at Mt. Gretna, Pa. by a fall, reported by the Wheeling Post.

FIVE HUNDRED miners at Madison, Pa. Aron near Greensburg went out on a strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. It is said that Fayette county's corn will hardly be more than half the average now, owing to the continued drought. On Wednesday about 200 Slavs left Gettysburg for Europe. The will be back when the coke trade improves. JOHN McPHARLAND and Mark Fulton, miners, near Greensburg were killed at work by falling slate. A 4-YEAR-OLD daughter of Michael Skel, of Bradenville, fell into a well Saturday night and was drowned. JAMES MCGINNIS was thrown from a buggy near Templeton and killed. MASSACRE OF EMIN PASHA and His Followers Slaughtered by Revengful Arabs and The Bodies Devoured by Cannibals. A dispatch from London says—A Swami, a missionary at Ujiji, confirms report of the slaughter of the noted Nubian warriors, by revengful Arabs. With a band of 30 chosen men Emin traversing the Ruanda country, and river that flows into the Congo, bound the coast. The hostile bands followed party until they had them surrounded, greatly superior numbers, when they killed on the explorers. The Arabs were led by a man of stature, who after dramatically announced "It is you, Emin, who killed our fellows Victor Nyanza, and so I kill you," cut Emin's head with one sweep of a scimiter. His followers were then massacred and the warm and bloody head of Emin turned over to the Manyema cannibals, who devoured them, while the Arabs danced and shouted with demagogic.

A Civil Service Pension Bill. In both senate and House simultaneous bills will be introduced granting a pension to government employees after 20 years' honorable service and grant compensation for injuries received in line of duty. Widows and minor children of employes killed while in the government service are also to be pensioned. The Grand Army Encampment. At Indianapolis the National G. A. Encampment was opened Saturday by a naval veterans' parade, 40,000 veterans in the grand parade.