MIDDLEBURGH, PA. FEB. 1, 1894.

The policy of protecting the deer in the Maine woods by a rigorous close season is said to be resulting in an unexpected return of woives to their old baunts as well as in an increase of the

Virginia stands next to Texas in its Populist strength, says the Detroit Free Press. The three strongest Populist States in the South are Texas, 118,000; Virginia, 81,000; Alabama, 80,000.

A Chicago journal says that ninetenths of the elective offices in Cook County, Illinois, which includes that city, are now held by foreign born asturalized citizens, and that twothirds of the City Council were born in Ireland.

Several European sovereigns are renowned for the length of time which they wear their clothes. The record in this respect, however, is broken by the rector of the Berlin University, who has just been compelled to order . new official mantle at a cost of \$600. The one which he has worn until now was made exactly 192 years ago, and it is stated that constant wear and tear have rendered it unfit for court ceremonies, a fact, adds the New Orleans Picayune, which will scarcely arouse surprise.

A novel work has been undertaken. in North London by Miss Magce, daughter of the Archbishop of York. The idea is to substitute woman's influence in work among the poor in the place of man's. As a consequence, eight ladies have taken up residence in the community where they desire to speak. The chief object is religious instruction, though they will try also to impress upon these people the fact that cleanliness is next to godliness. To this end there will be thorough instruction in the laws of health. They eall themselves the North London Settlement.

The avid curiosity of institutional children, hungry for something better than their daily dull routine, is sometimes a bit embarrassing to the wanderer about this town, relates the Chicago Herald. A man paused the other day before a charity school to ask a

onsiness and ess of a chi, i, and at tance one of the nearings once found thruself surrounded by an ger little flock, all chattering at once in small harsh voices, all ready with the desired information, each full of contempt for the other's knowledge. They followed him up and down, while grown folks looked at him suspiciously, and when finally he found shelter it was to hear the one that had stuck to him the longest quarreling with another over the small tip he had yielded up.

In all branches of trade the tendency of the day is toward economy, both in the cost of production and the purchase of the raw material, notes the Chicago Record. In Norway a train oil made from haddocks is now taking the place of linseed oil for mixing paint, and is not only cheaper, but is said to be even more durable. A quart of it costs only three cents, and when it is mixed with a little Japan dryer it gives a smooth, shining surface, which covers well and has excellent weather-resisting properties. The economy of this substitute for linseed oil is shown by the fact that a quart of paint mixed with it, and used for a second cost, will cover nearly 100 yards of woodwork. When mixed with a sufficient quantity of dryer it dries quite as quickly as linseed oil.

The Chicago Herald observes: "Milwankee is an afflicted city. Since last June five of its principal banks have closed, two of them bearing pames known throughout the country. Its in gest carpet house and two of its largest drygoods stores have failed. A hundred smaller establishments and factories have gone under. A daily newspaper concern, which opened with a great flourish, lasted but five weeks. One of the big breweries gave up the ghost. These disasters followed series of mysterious fires, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. But Milwankee is a solid fee of 50 cents. city, with abundant resources, great pluck and perseverance, with a valuable trade, many diversified industries and a large lake and railroad commerce. Though now depressed, it will not stay depressed for a great length of time. Its vitality is not weakened by its reverses, and with a little let up of hard times it will start start of the sound and the beverages will be sold at 2 cents a pint. It is thought the hot drinks will take the place of the usual noonday pall of beer. One thousand Chicago saloonists in Hard Luck.

At Chicago the managers of the North-decorpe house have hit on a unique plan for fighting the alcoholic evil among factory employees. They will ask permission of the factory owners to leave huge caultons of hot soup and coffee at the buildings at noon and the beverages will be sold at 2 cents a pint. It is thought the hot drinks will take the place of the usual noonday pall of beer. One thousand Chicago saloonists in Hard Luck.

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## MINERS' BECOME RIOTOUS

DOZEN MEN SHOT, ONE FATALLY

They Burn Two Works, Demolish Third and Destroy Property Before Quelled:

A wave of anarchy, in whose train followed bloodshed and destruction of property passed over the Mansfield, Pa., coal egion Saturday. It began with dawn and st dusk one human life and at least \$100,00 worth of property had been destroyed. Made wild by fancied grievances and honor a mob of hundreds of infuriated foreigners.

Huns, Slays, Italians and Frenchmen. swept over the country surrounding Mansfield through the Tom's Run and Painter's Run valleys, attacked mine operators and a few brave but scattered deputy sheriffs, burned tipples wrecked cars and destroyed railroad property.

Until noon the mob met hardly any resistance. At that time it had reached the mines of Beadling. Bros. near Federal station on the Fitisburg. Chartiers and Youghiegheny Railroad. Here the rioters mel determined resistance and wife checked. Repeating Winchester rifles in the hands of Thomas and William Beadling and their nephew. Harry Beadling, opened fire, killing one rioter and wounding about a dozen.

a dozen
Sheriff James Richards, of Allegheny county, took prompt and determined ac-

At the request of several companies whose property was attacked, he hierardly dis-patched about a dozen deputies to the scenes o disorder before noon; at 2 p. m. a special train carried 40 deputies and just as the train pulled into Beadlings the mob was refreating under the hot fire from the

defenders of the mines. The train waystopped and the deputies swarmed out of the coaches and started in pursuit of the mob. Each de ury had a revolver of heavy caliner. The riotous min-

ers fled up a narrow valley that leads to the north of Beadling's mines. A running fire was opened, between the pursued and pursuers Along the slippery sides of the hill the deputies ran Tae rioters scattered. Three were tirst The deputies hung to their men and finally

overtook 16 of them. Knives, revolvers and clubs were found on the prisoners. At the point of revolvers they were marched oper the hills to Mans-field and placed in pail. On the road, the deputies were met by a posse of citizens from Bridgeville under command of 'Squire Mayer. The two forces effected a juncture and together marched 16 rioters to the town The prisoners were placed in the Mansfield lock-up and later brought to the Pittebarg jail for fear of an attempted rescue at Mansfield.

The story of the defense of Beadline's mines is heroic. Three men kept a howling mob at bay. All morning the foreigners had been having their own way. at all whom they met and destroying proerty. They were flushed with victory. Every man had a weapon of some kinds Most had revolvers and wicked looking knives, some had hunting rifles, from bars, staves and clubs. At 12 o'clock word was brought to the Beadling brothersthat their mines were to be attacked within an hour.

The mine was running and the brothers were in the pit at the time. Word was brought to the men in the mine by a son of one of the Beadlings. The miners offered to take part in the defense. Ton Beadling said: "We will defend this mine or die here." Rifles and ammuni-tion were hastily brought to the tipple.

Up the valley came the mob in strangling shion. Each nationality seemed to keep by itself and each had a separate leader. An Italian known as "Big Tom" beaded his Who the met of

ly: 'Here's the tipple. Come and burn it if

you can. themselves in the wood of the tipple frame. Then the Bendlings opened fire with their Winchesters. They shot fast and straight early in the fight. One of the assailants was shot clean through the body. The builet entered the right side below the ribs and passed through the man. His name is Frank Stabli. At 7 o'clock his death was reported. Others of the attacking party

ere wounded.
After the light the battle ground was covered with blood spots. The attack failed because the rioters scattered to find shelter behind cars and outbuildings. From their cover they shot, but fortunately with poor The attack lasted for half an hour.

The Beadings set up a vell of triumph.

Then the rioters began to retreat. Back they fell along the railroad track, sullenly hurling imprecations at the tree brave men who still so well defended their property. Still the shower of bullets kept up from the Still the shower of bullers kept up from the bood of the tipple and rained upon the rioters. The latter lost heart and broke and ran like a flock of sheep. Hardly had they turned from the railroad track into the valley when the shrill whistle of a locomotive startled them and they haited to await levelopments at a distance safe from the

riflemen on the tipple

As the train stopped and the deputies alighted they took in the shuation at a glance, and nefore the astonished rioters what was up the posse of deputies started toward them and the chase began, which ended in the capture of its

### CALIFORNIA'S FAIR.

The Midwinter Exposition Triumphantly Opened.

The California International Widwinter exposition opened Saturday. The event was signalized by profuse decorations and a monster parade. Governor Markham welomed the people to the fair. Directorieneral Young spoke of the work necessary to complete the enterprise. On July 10, 1800 Golden Gate park was selected as a ite and on August 24 ground was broken for the enterprise in the presence of nearly 00,000 people, the largest crowd ever gath ered together on the Pacific oast. The large subscribed liberally the necessary funds and over \$500,000 was raised in this

Grouped on the terrace surrounding the extensive open space, called the 'ourt,' are the exposition buildings prope At the eastern end of the court is the building of manufactures and liberal arts. largest structure on the grounds. It is ures 462 feet in length by 225 in width, with an annex in the rear 370x00 feet. At the opposite and of the court is the administration building a beautiful structure with a big golden dome. On the north side of the court is the mechanical art building, 330x 100 feet. Opposite this are the tine art palace and the buildings of norticulture and agri

the official figures from the Midwinter fair headquarters show that 72,248 people passed through the turnstile. Of this num-ber, over 60,000 paid the regular admittance

Saloonists in Hard Luck.

#### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Lakers at Washington.

SENATE—The Hawaim question presented itself today in the Senate. It came up first in the shape of a resolution reported from the Commissee on Foreign Relations, declaring it to be unwise and inexpedient under exacting conditions to consider at this der existing conditions to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Ha-waiian territory to the United States; that the provisional government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the island would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States. Action was deferred until tomorrow

House - The sense of the House in the-matter of free sugar was again made mini fest when the amendment offered by Mr Warner, Democrat, of New York, puttin refined sugar on the free list was reaffirm ed while that of Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, putting a tax on sugar was defeated, thus leaving all sugar free and the bounty

he greater part of the day was given up to the consideration of the free coal scheda dury great or small on this production was finally defeated and coal will go on the free list.

TRIBLY-TRIBD DAY. SENATE-An animated discussion took place in the Senate to-day on a resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring it unwise and inexped-ient under existing conditions to consider at this time any project of annexation the Hawaiian Islands to the United The discussion was brought to a close the termination of the morning hour when the resolution and several proposed modifientions of it went over until tomorrow. The House bill to repeal the Federal aws was then taken up as the unfinished

House. The early part of the day in he house was given to a considera-ion of amendments to the iron schedule. which came over from yesterday. The in ome tax bill was then reported in the house from the committee, but action was Jeferred on it until to morrow.

THERETO PRESENTED BY S. SENATE-The Hawaiian resolutions were not considered in the Senate today, they were presented in the morning hour, but were laid aside in order tog ve. Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist an opportunity to deliver a legal argument against the authority. ority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a per cent bonds. His argument was to the effect that the resumption act or 1875, under which Secretary cartesie came authority for the issue and sale of bonds. ceased to be operative as soon as its purpose-the redemption of outstand not legal tend er notes - was accomp ished, and that it has no more efficacy now than a steer of bisn's paper. An hour was spent in discussing the House bill to repeat the Federal election laws. After that the business of the senate was laid aside in order to have proper respect paid to the memory of the tate. Representative Chipman of Michigan. Enoughs on Mr. Chipman of Michigan. on Mr. Chipman were pronounced and the

Senate adjourned House—Prof. Wilson's amendment re storing petroleum to the free list want through the House with a rush today. Mr. Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania. offered an amendment restoring the Mc-Kinley rates, but it was defeated by a vote of 156 to 88.

THISTY-PITTH DAY. SENATE—The session of the senate today was devoted to a discussion of Senator Call's public land resolution and a general collopublic land resolution election bill. At a colock the election bill came up in the reg ular order of unfinished business. The pending amendmen was toe one presented by Senator Chandler allowing every candidate for congress the right to name a personal 'watcher" in each election recinct to spect the registration votes and be present at the counting and the ballots. After a brief d.

at 3:40 adjourned. resulted in the adoption of amendments offered by Chairman Wilson admiti g uneu diamonds at 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 15 and postponing until October 1 operation of the proposed law relating dolls, tie plate came in for a new hearing

and exit ed some lively discussion. SENATE. - Not in session.

House. - At 5:30 this attennoon general

debate under the five-minute rule upon the tariff bill came to an end in the house and everybody heaved a sigh of profound relief. The amendment provides itef. The amendment providing that the free wool item should go into effect at once on the passage of the law was to-day scinded and amendments from the committee adopted that fix the beginning of the operation of the tree wood provision upon August 2 1894 and that of manufactored wools upon October 2. The most important amendments of the committee, were those offered and adopted to day, making a cut of five per cent on nearly e item of the metal schedule. The duty steel rails was reduced from 25 to 20 per cent; pig from from 221 to 20. scrap iron and steel from 22) to 10, structural wire strips of steel, etc., from 15 to 30, boilwire strips of steet, etc., from 25 to 30, bother plate and other from and steet plates, forgings of iron and steel, hoop, band and scroll iron and steel and wire rods, 30 to 25, iron in slabs, blooms, etc., 25 to 221

### CRACKED MANY SAFES.

Vaults Recommended to Uncle Sam and the Reason Given.

Acting under authority of congress, granted in 1890, the secretary of the treasury appointed a commission consisting of Messrs, Robert H. Thurston, Theodore F. Ely and F. A. Fratt, scientific and mechanical experts, to report on the best method of safe and vanit construction, with a view of renewing or improving the vanit facili-ties of the United States (reasury. The report of the compilee goes into the subject in great detail, showing how safes and vaults are manufactured and also how burglars proceed to opening them. They made experiments on safes with burg are appliances and is only one instance failed in effecting an opening sufficient to permit the robbery of the state of its contents.

The com-cission first examined the safes and vaults of the treasury department at Vashington and the sub-treasury at York and afterward made an inspection of the vauus and sales of the great banking and sale deposit companies of New York and elsewhere. They found the funds of these institutions much better protected than are those of the treasury department so far as mechanical appliances—are com-cerned. The commission recommends vaults instead of sales.

#### HESTER'S COTTON REPORT. The Cotten Movement This Year Ahead of Last.

Secretary Hester's last New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued shows that the crop movement has passed the 6,002,900 mark, exceeding that figure by 89,000 bales. Last year it was not until the last week in March over that 6,000,000 had been marketed. For the first twenty six days of January up to date, inclusive the movement has been 192 012 ahead of the same twenty-six days in January last year, and 18,315 ahead of the same time year before last. This brings the excess in the movement for the 148 days of the season from December 1 to January 25 inclusive to 825, 209 bales over the same 148 days of 1892 to 1.908, 119. The total marketed from September 1 to date is 6,088 813, against 5,263,604 and 7,086,932 for

the last year and the year before respective-

# THE NEW INCOME TAX BILL.

A TAX OF TWO PER CENT.

To Be Levied on the Incomes of All Individuals, Both Civil and Military.

A summary of the new national revenue bill, of which the income tax bill forms the principle feature, is as follows:

The bill provides that the income fax is to go into effect January 1, 1835 and that the first collection on incomes is to be made on July 1, 1835. All classes of incomes are in-cluded in the measure and the uniform rate of 2 per cent, tax on incomes over \$4,000 is

The most important detail of the bill is the method provided for the levy and col-lection of taxes. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual incomes of over \$3,500 to make a return to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The These returns are gone over by the Revenue Col-lector and a taxable list is made up of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those making a return of about \$3,500 and under \$4,000, but the committee seemed it expedient to leave this margin of \$ 500 below the exception point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who

In case of a person having an income of and fails to make a return it become the du y of the revenue assessor to make inquity as to the amount of the person's in-

If this examination discloses that the inome is above \$4,000 the income is subjected to twice the ordinary tax under the law, and the party faming to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offense, and is

made subject to the and imprisoment.

The main purpose in framing the above process is the last been to avoid an inquisitorial operation of the law. The committee believe that it will do away with the neces · ly of having assessors pry into the private the ners of people unless the latter have a taxable income and try to evade the law.
It is estimated that not more than \$5,000 pers its will be subject to this tax, so that a creat majority of citizens will not have to

Trovision is also made by which no information can be made public as to the deiar s of the income reported by citizens. If such details become pupile they might ure the credit of a firm or individual. that reason any public or private person who divolges any part of this information concerning incomes is made subject timinal prosecution with heavy fine and

Carticular provision is made for the colrection of the income tax due on salaries, not only official salaries, but the salaries of individuals recei ed from business firms, corporations, &c. The individual receiving he salary does not pay the tax. but made the duty of every Government, State, county and municipal dishursing officer to retain 2 per cent, of all salaries over taxable amount. This 2 per cent, is to be taken out of the salaries in bulk at the last payment of salaries for the year. The tax upon cor-porations includes every phase of corporaout the \$4,000 exemption allowed to indivihal incomes. It is provided that in ice ing the tax on corporate stock, the coramount from the dividends of the holders. It is made the duty of each portion to take 2 percent, of each annual part for each stockholder and pay the eat to the Internal Revenue Collecto the ocality. Severe penaities are provided for faiture to make the proper reduction from the dividence of stockholders, or for a failure to make the return to the Revenue

Then follows the balance of the internal revenue bill, consisting of a tax on whisky, playing cards, etc. Section 19 provides that after a blank date

3;40 adjourned.

Samps. Succeeding sections provide for provide for the cancellation of these stamps and punctured to anarchists. playing cards to register, relate to the preparation and issue of the stamps, pro-vide for the punishment of counterfeiters of the same, a punishment for the preparation and sale of unstamped cards provision that they may be exported with ni tax, penalties relative to the misuse of wrappers for eards, require the tax on cards to be paid by the manufacturer and declare he person who offers them for sale, whether and provides for the collection of the tax on

ards Hiegally issued. Section 200 as the tax on and after the econd calendar month after the passage the act, on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which the tax is paid before that day, at \$1 per proof gallon, to be paid by the possessor on or before removal from warehouse, within eight years from the date of original entry for deposit in any distillery or bonded warehouse, in any distillery or bonded warehouse, except in cases of withdrawal without pay-Section 30 continues existing warehouse bonds on distitled spirits in full force for the time named in the bonds. When tax is paid on or after that date there shall be added to the present tax of 90 cents a sufficient tax to make the total equal to \$1 Bonds may be required for the additional

Section 31 provides for regauging of pirits uron withdrawal, limiting the owance for loss to one gailon for months and 11 gallons for 12 months. Section 32, the last, repeals all inconsis-

The entire business of the levying co lecting of the tax is placed in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of internal revenue. The different revenue districts of the country are also provided with deputy collectors who will especially manage the collection

### TALMAGE MAY REMAIN.

It the Tabernacle Financial Difficulties Are Cleared Up.

After the evening services in the Brook lyn Tabernacle Sunday night the Board of Trustees held a meeting. Leonard Moody, the President of the Board, said that the collections at the day's services were the argest which had been taken up for several He said that if the parishioners had always responded as liberally as they had today there would be no debt now to pay off a the Tabernacle. After the board arned, the elders went into secret sessio: Dr. Talmage was present. The con-ference lasted for nearly two hours. After it ended one of the eiders said that from the many talks which he had with Dr. he felt positive that if the financial difficulty could only be overcome. Dr. Talmage may econsider his resignation.

We Get the Greatest Space. The United States commission to the Autwerp exposition has been advised that the government commissioner general har reserved for the United States section 150, 1000 square feet. France, 123,000; England 175,000 Germany, 75,000; Italy, 40,000; 75,000, Germany, 75,000; Italy, 40,000; Canada, 50,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 16,000 Holland, 15,000; Belgium, 300,000. The shipments from the Chicago fair have begun to arrive. The American commission will open its headquarters in New York next

The Richest Ever Struck There. The Richest Ever Struck There.

John Harman, of Cripple Creek, Col. who sold a third interest in the Poorman mins to H. K. Deveraux a few days ago for \$50,000, has found on the Dead Shot claim, which is an extension of the Mary Navin vein, ore which assays 36.85 ounces of gold and 19.20 ounces of silver to the ton, making it worth \$78,033 per ton. It is the richest discovery ever made in Cripple Creek.

#### LATER NEWS.

WASHINGTON

Representative Sibley of the Crawford-Erie Pa., district, has for warded to Governor Pattison his resignation, to take effect February 17. He also assures the governor that his action is final.

Congressman Bryan, who framed the income tax measure, says it applies to all salaries public and private. The president, cabinet officers, senators and congressmen must pay 2 per cent on their income over \$4,000.

An amendment to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States ackowledging Almighty God is proposed by Representative Morse of Massachusetts in a joint resolution introduced in the house,

Senator Mills has been appointed to fill the temporary absence of Senator Mcl'herson as a member of the senatorial committee on finance.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES. A heater exploding in a Texas railroad train blew the smoking car to pieces and killed Ed. Binding, a San Antonio traveling man and J. C. Heideibelmer, a merchant of Austin. Six others were badly hurt.

The building on the Boone county. Io., poor farm in which the incurable insane were confined was destroyed by fire and sight of the nine inmates were burned to death. Only one woman, Mrs. Hibbard, escaped from the burning building and gave the alarm to the steward. Holcomb, who was in the main building adjacent. It was then too late to save the insane people and the main building was saved only by the greatest effort.

By a railroad collision at Waterson, N. C. L. Bowman of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Mr. Shaw of Portsmouth, Va., were killed and Mr. Brodie of Warrenton severly burt.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. A reduction of 10 per cent in wages has

been demanded at the Spence foundry, Martins Ferry, O. The plant has been running on half time.

The joint conference of miners and operafors at Charleston, W.Va., after a two days session, adjourned without a settlement of the question of a reduction in wages in the Kanawha district.

The employes of the Steubenville. (0) pottery held a meeting and resolved not to accept the proposed reduction.

The Peoria, Ill., grape sugar works, employing several hundred men has made a reduction in wages of 10 per cent on all men receiving over \$2 per day.

The large new switch yards of the Chicago, Burlingtod & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, Iti., were closed Saturday in consequence of dull business and a number of employes discharged.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Virginia house of representatives Mr. Camm Patterson has introduced a bill imposing a stamp tax of 1 cent on every sight draft and check used in the state of Virginia, the revenue derived from which is to be devoted solely for the purpose of increasing the pensions of wounded or disabled confederate soldiers and for the benefit of their widows.

A passenger train collided with a freight train near Samara, Russia. Five naphths

tanks were set on fire and fifteen persons lost their lives.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Andrew Somerville, a private banker of Montreal, Canada, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$160,000 and nominal assets of \$180,000. A feature of the failure is the fact that \$65,000 of the deposits belonged to unmarried women.

MORYCARY.

Mme. Laura Schirmer-Mapleson, the prima donna and wife of Col, Henry Mapleson, the impressario died at the Everett House, New York.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES. Alderman Mulvihill of Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded in a saloon by a drunken man who was arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A big gold strike has been made near Socorro, N. M., in a water canyon. The vein which was uncovered by recent rains has been prospected for 2,600 feet. It is from four to six feet wide and assays give from \$20 to \$200 a ton. A rush is being made for the place.

### THE ROPE BROKE.

A Bungling Job That Horrified the Spectators. Two Attempts Made Before Murderer Painter Was Hanged. The Crime For Which He For-

feited His Life. A shocking scene was witnessed at the execution of George H Painter, Chicago. The murderer was taken from the ceil to the gallows, the noose adjusted and the trap sprung. To the horror of the spectators the rope broke and the doomed man fell like a log to the floor. The limp body of the murderer was hastily picked up and another rope was secured. He was then carried to the scaffold and a moment later was dangling in the air the second a tempt proving successful.

The first rope was one of those used in hanging the anarchists. The jail physician said the second hanging was unnecsary, as Painter's neck was broken when he first decorated. he first dropped.

Painter smoked a cigar on his way to the

Painter smoked a cigar on his way to the scaffold and tried to retain his composure, After a prayer by Rev. Mr. Moernyke, Painter stepped forward and in a faltering voice said: 'Men have sought death because they thought of advancement in future life. Today I hate death. I don't want to die. If I killed Altice Martin, the woman I dearly loved, I pray this minute, my last minute on earth, that in God will put me into eternal hell. last minute on earth, that the eterns men, if there is a man among you who is an American in his soul, I say, see that the mu-derer of Alice Martin is found, Good

Painter's crime was the murder of his mistress, Alice Martin, at their rooms on South Green street, near Madison. During his confinement Painter, who was a Chicago gambier, professed to be a firm believer in hypnotism, and pleaded for an opportunity to demonstrate his innocense by being thrown into a hypnotic trance. He would be compelled, he said, while under the influence of a hypnotist, to repeat his actions on the night of the murder, but his request was refused.

# TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What Is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

rime and Penalties. John G. Sher, a New York ex-street car conductor shot and killed his wilfe and then shot himself at his home, 163 Reade

A Buffalo barber named Blanck, who bas not been living with his wife, called on her at No. 20 Park street where she was stopping and asked her to go back to him again. She refused and he shot her in the back, just below the heart.

Edwin M. Field was brought before Justice Barrett in New York and was released on \$25,000 bail on the five indictments against him.

At Milwaukee, the jury in the case of John B. Koetting owner of the Southside Savings bank, found him guilty of receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent.

The bank is estimated to be \$800,000 short. Simon E. Marx a prominent New Orleans. cotton broker, went to Andubon Park, and placing the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, blew the top of his head off. Business troubles caused him to take his life.

Three members of the Dalton gang robbed the Pawnee, Ok., bank of \$100 in broad daylight and escaped.

Inpital. Laborand Industrial. At a mass meeting of miners at Des Moines, Ia., at which 1,500 were represented, it was decided not to accept the 25 per cent reduction demanded by the operators. Resolutions were adopted, however, agreeing to accept a 10 per cent reduction. If the operators refuse a strike wil be ordered.

After a conference the executive committee of the Bridgeport, Conn. street car strikers announced that the men will go back to work at the company's terms. The terms are that all strikers except the nine ringleaders shall be taken back, that the company shall recognize no union and that the men shall work upon the same terms and conditions which obtained before the strike.

The strike at D. W. Britton's cooperage, at Green Bay, Wis., which has been pending for several weeks is settled for the present by mutual concessions and the mer have gone to work.

Washington News. Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignations of Andrew F. Drummond, chief of the Secret Service division and D. W. Robertson chief of the Redemption division, Comptroller's office.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a bond circular with blank proposals for bonds which proposals will be received at the various sub treasuries. The bonds will be in denominations of \$50, \$500, \$5,000 and \$10,000

President Cleveland attended the funeral of his nephew. Henry E. Hastings, at Hartford, Conn.; which occurred there Monday. He was accompanied by hi sister, Miss Rose Cleveland and Prive Secretary Thurber.

on aut Dounbinding house in the maritime provinces, have assigned. Liabilities, \$75,000.

Edward Stokes's famous New York hotel. the Hoffman House, together with all its furnishings and art treasures, is to be sold at auction February 13, by order of G. S. Hubbard, referee in the action in foreclosure brought against the Hoffman House by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Indictat.

In the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland Judge Ricks decided that the patent had expired on the Edison incandescent electric lamp and that the right to make this lamp is now open to the world The Buckeye lamp company, which had been restrained from making the lamp, will

now resume with 200 employes. In the United States Circuit Court at New Yors Judge Wallace appointed Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry permacent joint receivers of the New York and New England road.

Miscellaneous.

Brooklyn tabernacle complications disclose the fact that Former Treasurer Wood

paid bills twice to friends and used money for his own benefit. His shortage is probably \$45,000 and he has since put property in his wife's name. The church will appeal to the citizens to clear the tabernacle of debt. BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

It is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at Rio de Janiero ports owing to the yellow fever epidemic. The deaths from this disease average 11 daily.

SUPERSTITION IN 1894.

The Last Chapter in the Salem, O., Witcheraft Case. The last chapter in the sensational witch-

craft case at Hart's church, four miles south of Salem, O., ended in a triat of the accused witcheraft believers and their expulsion from the church. The trial lasted about four hours. The accused were Norman Beam, Howard Highes and Fannie Hughes: They were charged with circulating false and malicious stories against Jacob Culp and of being disobedient to the laws of the church.

Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, one of the most prominent ministers in that part of the county president.

prominent ministers in that part of the sounty, presided, the procedution was in the hands of Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, and the defense was managed by Re. H. M. Shipman. The jury was composed of irof. C. Davidson, W. H. Whittaker, Captain the cas Wilson and Levi Stamp, of Albance; Dr. D. M. Bloom, of New Waterford, George Jeffries and Gilbert Williamson of Lectonia.

Lectonia. The sensation of the day was sprung when H.B. Shelton, the prosecuting witness in the case of Fannie Hughes, was being examined. He said defendant and a si-ter had come to him and accused C do of being a wizard and said that he had killed his wife's mother in its and had caused the sickness of several neighbors in this vicinity. That he had exercised his evil influence in destroying in destroying animals and had actually sobbed some of his relatives by hypnot zing them. The jury retired and found a verdict in each case in twenty minutes. The case has been appealed to the district conference.