

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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MIDDLEBURGH, PA., July 19, 1894.

There are, in round numbers, estimates the World, 1,000,000 commuters per week who ride into New York City for business purposes and return to their homes in the evenings.

Professor Ewald, of Berlin, pointed out in a recent lecture that nervous diseases are extremely common among female telegraph operators, and gave his opinion that such employment is not suited to women.

The French Government recently imposed a tax on bicycles, which has been found to prove a very profitable source of revenue, as a craze for cycling appears to have taken France by storm.

The ocean record between New York and Queenstown has been cut down to a scant hour over five and one-half days. The Lucania, of the Cunard Line, has pared off thirteen minutes from the previous best time, "but," remarks the San Francisco Chronicle, "it will probably require some new device in giving power to the screw to reduce the time to five days."

Professor Brice, President of the British Board of Trade, wants steamship racing to stop, and laws enacted to prevent it; but that is easier said than done. The greyhounds of the sea have an inward fire of competition as hot as that which drives their engines, not to be extinguished by a bucket of legislative cold water, or the remonstrance of a professor or President of any Board of Trade. Speed is the determining factor of the precedence, and consequently the prosperity of the great ocean lines, and it is not to be expected that they will intermit their efforts to continue and increase it. It may be feasible to control and regulate the conditions of steamboat racing, but it will be hardly possible to abolish it altogether.

An oculist of New York City says that there was nothing in any way remarkable at the operation for cataract that was recently performed upon Gladstone. Neither the method of operation nor the use of cocaine during its performance was novel. The favorable result in the case was not an unusual thing in cases of the kind. The patient did not need to exhibit any "heroism" when in the oculist's care, or even any particular fortitude, as the danger was not worth speaking of, and the pain must have been very slight. It is probable that Gladstone's only suffering arose from the circumstance that he was kept in a dark room for a few days, during which time he was not allowed to read or write, and could not deliver speeches in Parliament or elsewhere. It is absurd to glorify him because he submitted to the extraction of the crystalline lens.

"We are constantly dealing with cases of cataract in this place," said the oculist, "and an operator claims very little credit for success. It is proper to say, however, that we do not often operate upon a man so very old as is Gladstone, who will probably, for the rest of his life be, able to see better than he has seen for many years."

"The Southeast Peninsula of Maryland or Eastern Shore as a Place of Settlement for German Farmers" is the title of a German pamphlet just published by Rev. N. Burkart, of Baltimore, founder of two former colonies from Kansas in Dorchester County, Maryland. After describing the special attractions and advantages offered, the writer gives a short history of the German colonies on the Nanticoke River, where fifty families have settled since the fall of 1833. In September of that year Rev. N. Burkart purchased a farm of 1000 acres, with two dwellings and orchards, for \$9,000. On this estate, which, for 250 years, has been under cultivation, forty slaves were employed at the outbreak of Civil War. There are now a large number of German households settled there. Other Germans have since bought 222 acres for \$1000, a farm of 870 acres for \$1000, and, again, 572 acres for \$1000. A Swiss farmer acquired 700 acres for \$4500. Three farmers from Minnesota lately made a tour of inspection on the eastern shore in the company of Rev. Jacob Burkart, with the intention of purchasing lands in the neighborhood of the Nanticoke settlement. Several families from Fairbairn, Ill., during August, will occupy territories purchased by them in Maryland, after selling their farms in the West.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over, Important Events Briefly Told.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A dispatch from Ironwood, Michigan, says that the strike of the miners in the Gogebic range was declared off. Under the agreement reached the old wages will be adjusted, but the men will be paid semi-monthly instead of monthly.

Wheeling, W. Va., potters decided to return to work pending a settlement on the wage scale they demand. East Liverpool, Ohio, potters are still out.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

At Bordentown, N. J., two children of Charles Carleton, one 6 years old and deaf and dumb, and the other 4 years old, were killed by a passenger train. They were playing on the railroad track, and the engineer could not bring his train to a stop before the locomotive struck them.

Albert Shelton, a young man subject to fits, was attacked while drawing water from a well near Huntington, W. Va., fell head foremost into the opening and was taken out dead.

A destructive forest fire raged in the 3,000 acre timber tract of Clark, Kiser and Kipp, a few miles north of Pottsville, Pa. Large quantities of newly-peeled bark and much valuable timber were destroyed.

Mrs. Joseph Nahadi, a Bohemian woman, and her grandchild, 2 years old, were burned to death, and Joseph Nahadi, the husband and grandfather, was severely burned, at Collinsburg, Pa., by the explosion of an oil can.

A great prairie fire on the cedar Sloush reservation, in Buffalo, N. Y., under the Harrison administration, committed suicide by shooting. Business troubles are supposed to have caused the act. He was 59 years old.

The Great Northern Express Company was robbed of \$11,600 at Wickes, 20 miles east of Helena, Montana. The money belonged to Bach, Carey & Co., wholesale grocers. The robbers overpowered the express wagon driver and took the whole outfit.

Robert Logan shot and killed Daniel Lovelock and Frederick Sullivan on a stage coach in Buffalo, N. Y., under the Harrison administration, committed suicide by shooting. Business troubles are supposed to have caused the act. He was 59 years old.

The cholera is spreading in China. 40,000 natives have already died from the disease.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Montevideo sends word that rumors are rife there that the "whites," under the leadership of ex-President Herrera Obes, are active in planning a revolution.

Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, New York, issued an order admitting Ernest W. Wilson to bail in the sum of \$30,000. Charles Broadway Bous qualified as bondsman, and Mr. Witman was released.

The cruiser Minneapolis returned to Boston from her trial trip, on which she made an average of 23.65 knots per hour, equalling the Cramp, her builders, to \$472,500 in premiums. The Minneapolis beat the Columbus's record a quarter of a knot.

PRENDERGAST HANGED. He Was Game to the Last—An Extraordinary Criminal.

Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, was hanged on Friday at 11:48 o'clock. As is the custom, the assassin was closely guarded by half a dozen during the night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock he was served with a breakfast, and about 9 o'clock he said to Jailer Morris that he was again hungry. The jailer had the prisoner served with another hearty meal. This Prendergast disposed of quickly. The assassin talked freely with his friend, Jailer Morris, and several times apparently feeling that they would desert, he remarked: "You must stay with me to the end."

On the scaffold he stood without apparent fear. While the final arrangements were being made the assassin calmly held himself erect and calm. Jailer Morris placed the rope around his neck and an instant later the body shot downward, the head twisted to one side, the neck having been apparently broken. Nine minutes after the trigger was struck he was pronounced dead. The crime and criminal alike were extraordinary. Prendergast was 23 years old and a newspaper carrier. His eyes, as mentioned to a passion and his consuming desire was to see his name in print. While considered a coward, he was willing to risk everything for notoriety. At last it occurred to him that if he could get into the papers and again Prendergast called upon the mayor and hinted that his request did not secure prompt attention it would be worse for Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison treated the threats lightly but ordered the "great out of the office. A third time he visited the mayor's office, but on this occasion was received brusquely and warned to keep away and trouble the mayor no more. Desperate in his determination to secure notoriety and enraged at his failure, Prendergast at last worked himself into a frenzy of momentary courage.

On the night of October 28, 1893, Prendergast called at the mayor's residence where the latter was at dinner. Mr. Harrison came walking toward the door and as he did so Prendergast fired. The assassin ran into the street and went to the police station and surrendered about the same time Mayor Harrison expired.

The National Fenibles of Washington were awarded first prizes in the Inter-State drill at Little Rock, Ark. The Chicago Zouaves won first prize in their class.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—When the senate met to-day, and after the transaction of some routine business, the resolution introduced by Senator Peffer yesterday was laid before the senate. Mr. Peffer discussed his resolution, which looks to the government control of the railroads and coal fields, and the adoption of the doctrine of a single tax. The resolution was bitterly denounced by Senators Davis, of Minnesota, Gordon, of Georgia, and Daniels, of Virginia.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance was accomplished in the lower house to-day, the session being short.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY. SENATE.—The Senate is making up for lost time and is now disposing of the appropriation bills at a rapid rate. The record for to-day is three: the diplomatic and consular, the inland navigation and military academy appropriation bills. The strike question again agitated the serenity of the senate, although nothing like the fiery passion of yesterday's speeches on the same subject marked to-day's proceedings. After an hour's debate, in which the Democrats, and patriotism of the president was commended by all Mr. Daniel's resolution, briefly endorsing the president's action and pledging him the sympathy and support of the nation, was adopted as a substitute for Senator Peffer's resolution. An amendment favoring abolition of the military academy and the fortifications appropriation bills, while some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. The only interesting discussions of the day occurred during the consideration of the army bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed and conferences were appointed on the military academy and diplomatic and appropriation bills. The House to-day agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State, and after discussion of a bill for retiring officers of the revenue cutter service, under the special order adopted yesterday, it proceeded with the consideration of bills reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. Eleven bills were passed none of national importance.

HOUSE.—The House agreed to the report of the conference on the pension appropriation bill to-day. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills. Although several were debated, none were passed.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—The joint committee of the two houses for a reorganization of the executive department of the government, and which was incorporated in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, was the only portion of that measure which provoked any debate in the senate to-day. The bill went through the committee of the whole in the senate, but there were so many amendments on rather trifling matters offered by individual senators that the bill did not reach its final passage.

HOUSE.—Outside of routine business no business of importance was transacted and the House adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY. SENATE.—The Senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and passed the District of Columbia bill. This leaves the agricultural bill before the senate, and the sundry civil and deficiency bills yet to be reported.

HOUSE.—In the House a resolution of Mr. McCrary, Dem., of Kentucky, was adopted endorsing the prompt and vigorous action of the President in suppressing lawlessness as a result of the railway strike. Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill sent to conference. The remainder of the day's session was spent in discussing the bill reported from the Committee on Judiciary "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy."

The tariff conference adjourned to-day without agreement. This was done because the radical differences prevented progress, and the discussion had led to harsh words and a row. It looks now as if the Senate bill as it is must go through, or else there will be no tariff legislation.

TELEGRAPH TICKINGS. A passenger train on the Chic. & Grand Trunk R.R. was wrecked at Battle Creek, Mich., on Monday morning. Fireman Thomas Crow was instantly killed. Engineer Miller, brakeman Mitchell, Conductor Bishop and Baggage-man Adams were all out and badly bruised. A woman named Roberts, of Chicago, was badly cut about the head and face and was also injured internally. Several more of the passengers were badly cut and bruised, but none of them were fatally hurt. The wreck was the work of someone who had a grudge and wanted to get even with the company.

At Lancaster the Farnam cotton mills, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Schroeder cotton mills, which were closed down for two weeks, were started up and will run four days a week. The three mills employ about 2,500 persons.

The act admitting Utah to Statehood was taken to the White House Tuesday afternoon. The President did not designate when he would approve it.

Michael McCarthy was fatally injured and John Longoria and Jack George badly hurt by falling walls at the glass works at Elmira, N. Y.

Treasury finances show an improved condition, due solely to large receipts from internal revenue, which have reached for the half month of July \$15,000,000, out of a total of \$20,500,000. The expenditures for the same period aggregate \$18,000,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Enthusiastic Ending of the Greatest Convention the Society Ever Had.

CLEVELAND, O.—On Sunday the 13th annual convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor ended in a blaze of enthusiasm. It has been the greatest convention ever held by the society, both in point of numbers and in the interest manifested in its meetings. The total registration reached 40,000, of which 18,700 came from points outside of Ohio. Among the movements started at the gathering were plans for world-wide union of Christian Endeavor and for systematic missionary extension.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the desire of the convention to all who had contributed to its success, regarding the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as the greatest evil, deploring desecration of the Sabbath, and expressing faith in the future, and the coming of the kingdom of God on earth.

Thirteen Persons Killed by Lightning. Thirteen men and women who were working in a field at Boine, near Schwetz, West Prussia, were killed by lightning on Sunday.

END OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

MANAGER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Closed.—The Chicago Railroad Men Say They Have all the Men They Need to Handle Business.

The aggressive talk of the labor leaders is about all that remains of the great strike. The General Managers' headquarters closed Saturday night for the first time since the American Railway union began its fight against the railroads of that association. They announce that the strike, so far as they are concerned is over; that they have all the men they need for the handling of their business and that traffic is rapidly assuming its normal condition.

Nearly all roads that laid off or discharged the forces employed in their general offices resumed on Monday morning. The great freight blockade is being rapidly raised in all the extensive yards in and about Chicago, and with the exception that the regulars and state troops and a large force of extra police are still on guard duty at Pullman and wherever railroad property has been attacked by mobs during the past two weeks, things have settled down to the quiet and hum drum of every day business. No immediate change in the assignments of state and regular troops at Chicago are contemplated at military headquarters. A material reduction in the forces is not thought advisable at present owing to the large number of strikers still remaining out and the fact that recent reverses have not tended to pacify them, the indefinite retention of the present military forces in Chicago was decided at a conference at the mayor's office.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DECLARES AGAINST A NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN SYMPATHY WITH DEBS.

The conference of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, on Saturday, ended by declaring that at the present time a general strike of the allied trades would be unwise and unjudicious. To fully substantiate this position a special committee prepared a report, which was presented and adopted by the conference. The only dissenting vote cast was by E. W. Arnold, of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and P. H. Morris, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, who were instructed by their orders to vote against declaring the American Railway Union strike a just one. The only other business transacted by the conference was the passage of a resolution endorsing the American Federation of Labor in the cases to be brought and now pending against him in the Federal courts.

HEAVY ARMOR PIERCED.

Failure of the 17-Inch Carnegie Harveyized Plate.

A 17-inch Harveyized armor plate, manufactured by the Carnegie company, met with disaster at the test at Indian Head. The plate itself cost \$21,000, weighed 33 tons, and was one of a group of plates weighing 387 tons, which are worth to the Carnegie company \$246,000. The plate had been made with as great care as possible by the Carnegie company, and it was hoped that a satisfactory group had been secured, for it was desired to remove, as far as possible, the doubts cast on Harveyized steel plates by the failure of the 18-inch plate made by the Bethlehem company, and tested some time ago.

This plate was as sound and fine a specimen of Harveyized armor as has ever been turned out. At least that is what the Carnegie company thought. The second test was the one that will tell the tale. The Wheeler-Sterling 12-inch shell weighing 850 pounds was used, with 396 pounds of brown primatic powder, giving an initial velocity of 1,588 foot pounds, and an energy of 20,370 foot tons.

The shell pierced the plate entirely, smashing through the three and a half feet of oak backing three feet of oak supports; through 20 feet of earth beyond, and into the woods for 100 yards.

This was the first shell of the kind which was manufactured by purely American processes, which had been developed in this country. The shot did as much damage as any shot ever did. The result was entirely unexpected to the Carnegie and the Ordnance departments. Capt. Sampson said the shell was a phenomenal one and the plate soft. The failure on such a good plate was entirely inexplicable.

In the first test a Carpenter special No. 35, weighing 250 pounds, was used, with a charge of 250 pounds of primatic powder. The velocity of the shell was 1,410 feet, and it had an energy of 11,729 foot tons. The shell pierced the plate 13 1/2 inches, and without being smashed the shell rebounded some 60 feet. The plate was uncracked and the structure as rigid as ever. The shot exhibited that the shell was phenomenal and had come in contact with an insufficiently hardened Harvey plate, although the company thought it had done everything necessary to make the plate perfect.

Representing the Carnegie company were Messrs. H. O. Erik, Second Vice-Chairman Schobacker, Attorney P. C. Knox and superintendent of the armor plate manufacture, Millard Hunsicker.

The second test of fragments of the Carnegie 17-inch Harveyized plate, held at Indian Head by Secretary Herbert's order, was much more satisfactory than the first. The projectile used was selected from the same lot as the one which failed to pierce the Bethlehem plate in the tests of May last. It was a Carpenter 800-pound shell, fired with the same velocity, 1,586 feet per second, and with the same powder charge as the projectile which pierced the plate.

This shot through the plate, but did not go clear through it. The point projecting about two inches beyond the back, but the shell remained firm in the plate. The plate was cracked, but this was to be expected of any plate which had three shots fired at it. The projectile was not seriously damaged. Captain Sampson, after the result of the second test, said that if the first shot had acted in the same way as the last, the plate would have been accepted. As it is, the group of 13 Barrett plates for the Oregon have been rejected.

FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED.

A Terrible Explosion of Powder in Chicago. Battery E, of the Second Regiment of regulars, was crossing the Lake Shore railroad tracks at Fortieth street, Chicago, on Monday when the explosion of a Gatling gun exploded. The following is a complete list of the killed and injured.

Joseph Gallor, private, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, head blown off; cannoner Donovan, Battery F, Second artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, killed; Jeremiah Doyle, cannoner, Battery F, Second artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, killed; Herbert Anders, trumpeter, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, fatally wounded, taken to Mercy Hospital; Maria O'Donnell, Battery F, taken to Mercy Hospital; Frederick Lotz, Battery F, killed.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE STRIKE.

Pullman Employees Starved Out, Counting the Cost in Cash and Lives Lost.

CHICAGO.—Thomas W. Heathcote, one of the leaders of the Pullman strike, admits that the strike, so far as Pullman employees are concerned, is practically over. According to his views the men have been literally starved out. The differences between employer and employes, he says, is a mere matter of rent.

COUNTING THE COST. CHICAGO.—A number of the General Managers' Association estimate that the loss to the railroads by the strike would be from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Many of the railroads are drawing up claims for financial redress from the county of Cook and the city of Chicago. The South Water Street Commercial Club has called a meeting to formulate a plan of action in regard to claims against the railroad companies. It is estimated that the claims will aggregate \$500,000, and that the losses of the commission men, direct and indirect, would not be less than \$1,500,000.

In Chicago and vicinity the strike cost the loss of 10 lives, while the number of those known to have been injured was 41.

WHEELING.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, which had been completely tied up by the strike for the past week, resumed in full on Monday. The officials of the road claim to have men ready to fill the place of every A. R. U. striker, and state that not one of them will be given their old places back.

WASHINGTON.—The Vice President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of treasury transmitting an estimate of appropriation of \$250,000, made by the attorney general for expenses incurred by United States marshals for the protection of property in the hands of receivers of the United States courts. The attorney general says this is the second appropriation asked for this purpose (making in all \$880,000), and was made necessary by the Pullman strike.

New York.—W. W. Erwin, the Minnesota lawyer who has been engaged by Debs, and the other indicted officials of the American Railway Union, has a letter to the effect in which he declares that this strike is an outbreak of the evolution of free labor and an warning protest against existing systems of political economy.

Cleveland, O.—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has sent a telegram to President Debs saying that his advice to members of the Brotherhood has been to attend strictly to their duties and run their engines where they safely could, regardless of whom the company employs to fire them.

Lexington, Ky.—Debs's order to strike here has been ignored.

Aurora, Ill.—The Aurora branch of the American Railway Union passed a resolution refusing to strike as ordered, and condemning Debs in strong terms.

CINCINNATI.—The Big Four striking switchmen asked the company to be reinstated and were flatly refused. They went out in sympathy with the Pullman strikers.

ASHTABULA.—Work began on the docks on Monday, the strike having lasted just a week. The men were beaten.

CHICAGO.—The Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky., reopened Tuesday with 85 men who refused to go out when the strike was begun, but afterward quit work.

All but two of the strikers have gone back to work on the Ann Arbor road, Toledo, and the freight blockade at that point is completely broken.

All the striking switchmen at Terre Haute on the Vandallia road are still out. Non-union men are being put on the other roads and the Vandallia strikers have been discharged.

All old freight train crews on the Fort Wayne division of the Grand Trunk and Indiana and the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati roads were discharged for participating in the strike. The Washburn discharged all trainmen, switchmen and freight handlers who went out in Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate are pursuing the same course. No less than 250 trainmen have been dropped.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT REJECTED. Eugene V. Debs, who ordered the great railway strike, made one more ineffectual attempt at a settlement Friday. He drew up a proposition to the Association of Railway Managers agreeing to have the men return to work at once provided they be reinstated in their former positions without prejudice. This document was signed by President Debs, Vice-President Howard and Secretary Keilher, of the American Railway Union.

This proposition was taken by Debs to Mayor Hopkins, who, in company with Alderman McGillen, chairman of the City Council Committee of Arbitration, presented it to Chairman St. John and Strike Manager Egan, of the managers' association, and after the individual members of the association had been consulted it was returned to Mayor Hopkins without answer. The information that no communication whatsoever from Debs, Howard and Keilher could be received or considered by the managers' association.

The refusal of the general managers to even consider the proposition, which would necessitate the discharge of all men engaged to fill strikers' places and would place them again in the power of the organization, was a decided set-back to the union.

When the statement of the managers was read to General Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, he said sagaciously: "Well, that renews the fight. We will fight it to the bitter end, and will fight it to the bitter end."

Debs left his hotel before the statement was issued. He said before he went: "If they refuse to accept the terms we will renew the fight, and follow it up to the bitter end."

READY TO SURRENDER.

Pullman Shops Will Likely Reopen in a Few Days. At Chicago the announcement that strikers at Pullman were on the point of surrendering and asking for employment in the palace car works at the reduced wages is confirmed. Mr. Heathcote, leader of the Pullman strikers, has admitted that all his influence and that of other labor leaders were required to prevent a general stampede of the workmen, and the officials of the Pullman company acknowledge that they expect orders from headquarters any day to open the car shops that have been closed more than eight weeks.

Pullman officials say a week would be required to get ready for opening the works. They expect the announcement of opening to be made this week, and expect to begin operations with all the needed men to get out the contracts now on hand.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

COUNCILMEN ARRESTED.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIDGPORT. BRIDGEVILLE.—There was a lively time at the Bridgeport Council meeting. D.M. Hart, whom the regular council don't recognize as a legal member, was ordered arrested by Burgess L. C. Waggoner, taken before Squire Moorehouse and placed under \$300 bail for having violated an ordinance by disturbing and breaking up a meeting. Hart claims to have been elected, but the members of the council say he was not. The president of Council No. 2 was also arrested for swearing in the council chamber.

A BOY'S HORRIBLE DEATH. PITTSBURGH.—Chester C. Brown, 5 years old, was killed on the Allegheny Valley railroad near his home at the foot of Fortieth street. The child had followed several other boys from the street to the river bank to play ball. In crossing the track on their way home the boys crowded under a train, which started just as the Brown child got under. The little fellow's body was cut in two at the waist. He was a son of Pressley M. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Arsenal Foundry Company.

MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. HARRISBURG.—The following appointments were made by Gov. Pattison—Hay Walker, Jr., member of the Board of Managers of the Diknot Hospital; Andrew J. Maloney, Philadelphia, trustee of the Eastern Penitentiary; Dr. J. B. Swallow, Calaca, trustee of the home for training of speech of deaf children; Lewis Streiber, Erie, and T. B. Stillwell, Scranton, members of the State Fish Commission.

ROCKAFELLOW'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED. PHILADELPHIA.—Justice Foll in the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Banker F. V. Rockefeller, who was indicted by the grand jury of the County of Luzerne county, of receiving money from a depositor while insolvent.

SMALLPOX IN PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG.—The State Board of Health met here last week. It has received reports of 204 cases of smallpox in this State. Dr. Davis, of Lancaster, was re-elected president, and Doctors Groff and Lee, chosen to represent the board at the meeting of the American Public Health Association.

FATHER KILLED, SON FATALLY HURT. BEDFORD.—In attempting to drive across a railroad here George Carbaugh was instantly killed and his son probably fatally injured by a freight train. One horse was killed.

A number of Italian strikers beat a man named Thorp, who was working in the new Larimer mines, near Greensburg, Saturday night, for stealing \$90 from Edward Mitchell. McDermitt was permitted to sleep in Mitchell's room and it is alleged he took the money out of his trousers pocket.

Andrew McDermitt was arrested at Prospect Sunday night, for stealing \$90 from Edward Mitchell. McDermitt was permitted to sleep in Mitchell's room and it is alleged he took the money out of his trousers pocket.

The reunion of the Lutheran church will be held at Edinboro, Westmoreland county, Aug. 2, and the reunion of the Reformed church at the same place on August 8. It is expected 20,000 people will be at each gathering.

Walter Wortman, a freeman at Jones' sewer pipe factory, got caught in a belt and was instantly killed. He was whirled around at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute.

James McElwell, aged about 55 years, a resident of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train at Johnstown.

A scandal threatens in Philadelphia because \$8,000 was charged for 45 minutes of fireworks on July 4, set off by the City Council.

The heat of the sun ignited the nitroglycerine mill belonging to the York dynamite company, at Mt. Wolf. The building was blown to pieces.

Burglars attacking Lulu Luke and her brother-in-law, in their home at Grove City, were beaten and driven off.

A man was discovered in the second attempt within a week to fire Mrs. George Whitla's house in Beaver Falls, but escaped arrest.

Burglars entered the residence of Dr. R. B. Kennedy at Beaver, early Sunday morning. One of the men shot at the doctor, but missed him.

Edward Hunter, of West Newton, while engaged in painting the Presbyterian church, fell from the swing and was almost instantly killed.

Mrs. Catherine Trauger, of Greensburg, died suddenly at her home Sunday night of paralysis. She was aged 73 years.

The Scottdale iron and steel company at Scottdale made terms with its employes and the plant will be started at once.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MINERS at the Export coal works near Greensburg, returned to work at old rates.

The "Industrial Vindicator," a workingman's paper published at Gallitzin, has suspended.

The store of John Keils, at Derry station, was robbed Sunday night of a considerable quantity of goods.

John Bitter, a brakeman, was struck by a train and killed at Parker, Armstrong county.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Springer Proposes a Bill to Found a Board of Three Members. Mr. Springer, (Dem.), of Illinois, introduced in the house the other day a bill to create a national board of arbitration of controversies between employes and employers. The bill is drawn on the lines of President Cleveland's message of April, 1888, relative to arbitration and establishes a national board of arbitration, to consist of three members to consider and settle by means of arbitration, whenever possible, all controversies between employes and their employers. The members of the board are to hold office for six years and receive \$5,000 per annum.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN SHOT

A Cowboy Kills Two Train Hands on the Northern Pacific in the Bad Lands of Montana and shot engineer Martin and his fireman, both of whom are reported to have died. Martin brought the first train on the Northern Pacific to Fargo, N. D., and was considered a leader for the company against the American Railway Union.

Everything is tied up west of Mandan, N. D., east of there to St. Paul traffic has been resumed with mostly new men.

DRAINED BY AN ENRAGED NEGRO

At Clarksburg, Pa., Carl Robinson, a well-known colored man, found his young sister on the street with a negro named Enzy Moore. Robinson interrupted them, and after considerable argument induced the girl to accompany him home. Moore followed them to a lonely spot, when, springing on Robinson's back, he brained him with a bootjack, causing his death. The woman did not give the alarm until the murderer had escaped, and he is still uncaught. The negroes here are excited and threaten to lynch Moore when he is captured.

POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Thirty Persons Poisoned—One Dead and Three Dying. About thirty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream at West Union, Ill. All have been under physicians' care, and Mrs. R. L. Donham has died three days ago. Two or three others are at the point of death. It is supposed that the milk was poisoned by being in a vessel with a copper bottom. No other cause can be ascribed so far.