

A NOTED ORATOR GONE.

Death Came Suddenly to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

A VICTIM OF HEART DISEASE.

Owing to His Many Charities He Leaves Only His Life Insurance For His Family—Dr. John Clark Hildpath Delivers the Funeral Address.

New York, July 25.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home, Walston-on-Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, last Friday. His death was sudden and unexpected and resulted from the heart disease from which he suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention, he was taken ill, and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease and was under the care of physicians constantly.

For the last three days of his life Mr. Ingersoll had not been feeling well. Thursday night he was in better health and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrell, his brother-in-law and private secretary. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days.

On Friday morning he rose at the usual hour and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better. He did not think his condition at all dangerous. After breakfast he telephoned to Dr. Smith, his physician, who is at Belle Haven, and told him of his experience during the night. Dr. Smith told him, he said, to continue the use of nitroglycerine and that he would see him during the day.

Colonel Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with the members of the family. He said he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 he started to go up stairs.

On reaching the head of the stairs Colonel Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there. To-



THE LATE R. G. INGERSOLL.

gether they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Colonel Ingersoll said he had better not eat much owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Colonel Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested upon the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling and he replied: "Oh, better."

These were his last words. A second after they were uttered he was dead. The only sign noticed by Mrs. Ingersoll was that the whites of his eyes suddenly showed. There was not even a sign of groan or death came. Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come instantly. Death came to him as he had recently expressed a desire it should.

Mr. Ingersoll died a comparatively poor man. There is, it is said, an insurance of \$100,000 on his life; that is all. Yet the great agnostic made from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year every year since the war. What he did not spend on his family he gave away.

"I don't think the colonel left a will," said his brother-in-law and secretary, C. P. Farrell. "If he did, I don't know of it. He was a great money earner, but a poor money saver. For perhaps 30 years his income was immense, but others have had the benefit of all that he earned in the law and in lecturing. What he did not spend on his loved ones he gave away in charity."

Simple funeral services were held at Mr. Ingersoll's summer home at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Only personal friends and representatives of societies endorsing Mr. Ingersoll's religious views were present. Dr. John Clark Hildpath, who was for many years a close personal friend of Colonel Ingersoll, read the eulogy delivered by Colonel Ingersoll upon his brother Clarke and "My Creed," the last poem written by Colonel Ingersoll, and afterward made a brief address. Major O. J. Smith, of Dobbs Ferry, a warm friend of the great orator and lecturer, read other selections from Ingersoll's writings. The only music at the service was "Siegfried's Funeral March."

The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island, and the ashes will be taken to Dobbs Ferry and placed in an urn surmounted by a bust of the dead orator.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S CAREER.

How His Good Nature Won the Friendship of His Confederate Captor.

Robert G. Ingersoll was the best known because of his views on religious topics, but his introduction to the country at large was by reason of a political and not an agnostic address. It was in 1878, when he made the address nominating James G. Blaine for the presidency. It was in this speech that Mr. Blaine was first alluded to as the "Plumed Knight."

Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833, and was the son of a Congregational minister, whose liberal views antagonized the more orthodox members of his congregation. Early in the forties the Ingersolls removed to Wisconsin and a little later to southern Illinois. Bob Ingersoll's boyhood and early manhood were passed in that state. At 19 he entered the office of his elder brother, Ebon C. Ingersoll, when of age was admitted to the Illinois bar and with his brother opened a law office at Shawneetown. Both were Democrats and took active part in local politics. Ebon C. became congressman, and at that time it was Robert's highest ambition to be himself sent to the house of representatives from his

home district. In 1857 he removed to Peoria, where he devoted much of his time to political speaking and acquired considerable local fame.

In 1860 he accepted the Democratic nomination for congress in a district that was overwhelmingly Republican, and was beaten. He never ran for office again. He settled down to the practice of law, but upon the breaking out of the civil war entered the Union army after organizing a regiment of cavalry, the Eleventh Illinois, of which he was made Colonel. He made a reputation as a soldier for personal daring and dash.

While he was guarding a crossroad with a small detachment of men he was surprised by a party of Confederates, who captured both him and his men. He was taken before the Confederate general and interrogated as to who was in command of his forces. "I'll be hanged if I know," he said. "You are a fine soldier, but not to know your commander," said the Confederate. Ingersoll's eyes twinkled as he replied: "Well, I was in command five minutes ago. Who is in command now I haven't the slightest idea." This pleased the Confederate general, and the two became friends. It was not long before the Federal troops began pursuit of the Confederates who held Ingersoll captive. The chase lasted three days, at the end of which time the Confederate commander said to Ingersoll, "Ride apart a little, and when nobody is looking light out and look out for yourself." Ingersoll accepted the advice.

When his term of service expired he returned to Illinois. In politics he became Republican, and his rise in the legal profession was rapid. In 1866 he was appointed attorney general for Illinois, which post he filled for several years. Ten years later, in 1876, he became a delegate to the national Republican convention, and his nominating speech was the sensation of that occasion.

Before the people had done talking about the "Plumed Knight" speech he made his famous "Indianapolis speech." This memorable address began, "The past rises before me like a dream." It electrified the soldiers before whom it was delivered. Men were held spellbound and women cried, and although it began to rain before he had finished none left the place.

It was not until after this speech that the world came to know of Ingersoll's views on religion. He was offered large sums by lecture bureaus to speak on any topic he chose throughout the country, and he selected the Bible as his theme. Most people remember the lectures he delivered. Perhaps his "Mistakes of Moses" was the most famous, or infamous, as one may look at it.

In 1877 Ingersoll was offered the position of United States minister to Germany, but refused it, and a short time after that removed to New York, where he took up the practice of law and became one of the most successful legal lights of the metropolis. Ingersoll rarely failed to get the fee he demanded, though sometimes the sum he named would take away the breath of the client.

Personally Ingersoll was a jolly good fellow. His good nature was notable. He seemed to have fear of nobody. He used to say that he never disciplined his children. It was told of him that it was his custom to leave a well filled wallet on the mantel in the dining room to which any member of his family had free access. When the money was nearly gone he filled it up and never asked any questions as to what had become of it. His daughters were not allowed to go to church when they were children, and when they grew up they did not care to go. They never went to school a day in their lives, being trained entirely by their father and mother at home.

Ingersoll never denied that there was a God. He used to say that the Bible was a beautiful book and that he would give all he had if he could believe its promises.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

The Long Pending Treaty Between the Nations Finally Signed.

Washington, July 25.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the state department late yesterday afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long continued discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end a spirit of compromise prevailed, and each side yielded something. The general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent below those in the general tariff on France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from the French agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about 24 articles, chiefly agricultural products. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days.

PEACE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

It Recommends the Calling of Further Conventions For Discussion.

The Hague, July 25.—The general act embodying the results of the international peace conference, which adjourned yesterday, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated the conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land. Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gases from balloon projectiles, and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily expand in the human body."

SICK SOLDIERS FROM MANILA.

San Francisco, July 25.—The United States transport Morgan City, which has been converted into a hospital ship, arrived yesterday from Manila, having on board 473 sick and convalescent soldiers. The vessel started with 476, but three died on the voyage.—Private C. J. Bobbs, Tenth Pennsylvania, Private Lewis Cook, Twenty-second regiment, and First Lieutenant Jackson, First South Dakota. All of those on board were ill when the steamer left Manila, but on arrival here only 22 were unable to leave their berths. The men are now at the military hospital at the Presidio.

WAR SECRETARY ROOT.

New York Lawyer Succeeds the Man From Michigan.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALGER.

The Retiring Cabinet Official Says Mr. Root Has His Sympathy as Well as Congratulations—Detroit Preparing to Welcome Alger.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Alger on Wednesday last tendered his resignation of the war portfolio. The resignation was accepted the next day, and Secretary Alger will sever his official connection with the war department on Aug. 1.

The president on Saturday announced the appointment of Elihu Root, the well known New York lawyer, to be secretary of war, and all the members of the cabinet, including Secretary Alger, praised the appointment, although Secretary Alger added that Mr. Root would have his sympathy as well as his congratulations.

Secretary Alger, curiously enough, was talking to the president in a brief interview about army appointments,



WAR SECRETARY ROOT.

when the president received a telegram from Mr. Root, formally accepting the offer which had been formally sent to him, after Senator Platt had assured the president of Mr. Root's willingness to accept, and of the approval of himself, Senator Dewey, Governor Roosevelt and the Republican organization of New York, and as the president handed the telegram to him Secretary Alger was the first member of the cabinet to learn the news.

The president informed the other members of the cabinet, and then authorized the formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Root. Secretary Alger sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Root, which was promptly answered. The new cabinet official came to Washington today and had a conference with the president this evening which lasted until after midnight.

TO WELCOME ALGER HOME.

Detroit, July 24.—Plans for the reception of Secretary Alger upon his return to his home city are nearing completion. General Alger will be met by the reception committee at some point en route from Washington. On arrival he will be met by all the marching organizations of the city which care to join in the demonstration. The general will be escorted to the city hall, where a formal presentation to the gathered crowds will be made in front of the hall by the mayor and governor. Then there will be a public reception in the corridor of the city hall, followed by a meeting, probably in Light Guard armory, where opportunity for the expression of the sentiments of prominent citizens will be had.

DEWEY IN PERFECT HEALTH.

He Expects to Arrive in New York About Oct. 1.

Trieste, July 25.—A newspaper correspondent yesterday visited Admiral Dewey on board his flagship Olympia and was cordially received. Admiral Dewey said that although he had received many invitations from Americans sojourning at Carlsbad, he had never intended going there.

"Look at me," said the admiral. "Do I look like a sick man? Do I look as if I required Carlsbad treatment? I am quite healthy, and though I will be 62 next December, I feel quite young in health and spirits. I came to Trieste solely to recruit the health of the crew, they having passed 17 months in the tropics without a break."

"I expect to remain in Trieste about a week longer, and shall then proceed, probably to Naples. Further details and plans have not been decided upon, but the cruiser will remain during the whole of August at Mediterranean ports. The last port touched in Europe will be Gibraltar. We are expected in New York Oct. 1. I have accepted invitations to receptions by the citizens of New York and Washington."

More Victims of the Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—The Sticksen river steamers Strathcona and Canoe have arrived at Wrangell, Alaska, with 57 survivors of the Edmontown trail. These unfortunates had been on the trail nearly two years. They related tales of hardship and demonstrated the non-feasibility of both the land and water routes overland. Under orders of the Canadian government the Hudson Bay and other trading companies have sent out relief parties to bring in several hundred sick and starving still struggling along the Liard and Pelly rivers. Last winter 50 died from scurvy and many drowned.

Fomenting a Religious Rebellion.

Manila, July 24.—A Filipino priest named Gregorio Agripay, with the insurgents, is trying to lead a movement for the independence of the church in the Philippines from the Spanish priesthood. He has issued a proclamation declaring himself the vicar general of all the Filipino priests in the districts outside of American control on the island of Luzon, and is inciting the priests to disobey the regulations of the church and brotherhoods. The archbishop of the district has issued a bull excommunicating Agripay, and this action has increased the feeling between the Filipinos and the church.

KRUGER THREATENS TO RESIGN.

And the Transvaal Rand Gives Him a Vote of Confidence.

Pretoria, July 25.—President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, had been absent from the government building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that owing to the opposition shown him by the executive council and the volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly he had arrived at the conclusion that he no longer possessed the volksraad's confidence, and threatened to resign. Yesterday, however, a deputation, including General Joubert, the vice president, Herren Schalk and Burger and the chairman of the volksraad waited upon President Kruger and induced him to attend a secret session of the volksraad, which lasted over three hours.

Late last evening it was announced that the volksraad had finally assured the president that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members of the raad still differ with the president on the dynamite monopoly question.

A prominent Briton said: "There is no likelihood of the president's resignation, which is not desired at the present moment, in the interests of either the Outlanders or the Transvaalers."

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, July 19.

A regular Cuban revolutionary party has been established, with headquarters in Havana.

Cashier George W. Valentine, who looted the Middlesex County bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., of \$170,000, was sentenced to six years in jail.

Josie Mansfield, for whose sake Edward S. Stokes shot and killed James Fisk, Jr., in 1872, is lying at the home of relatives in Philadelphia, paralyzed and speechless.

Twelve members of the steamer Elk expedition to Kotzebue sound, Alaska, succumbed to scurvy, starvation and frost. Mrs. Bens, wife of the captain, the only survivor, is at St. Michael's, dying of scurvy.

Thursday, July 20.

The strike of the Chicago brewers' workmen has been settled.

The perennial anti-foreign outbreaks in China are again taking place.

Rev. Thomas Warner, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., died in Knoxville.

A schooner ran down a canoe in Norfolk harbor, and three men were drowned.

In a race between Shamrock and Britannia yesterday, off Cowes, the Shamrock again had an easy victory.

Ralph Towner, a 9-year-old boy of Middletown, N. Y., was shot in the eye with an arrow by a companion while playing Indian.

Friday, July 21.

At Canton, China, a junk foundered during a storm, and 60 women and children were drowned.

New York's grand jury again indicted Roland R. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

The accident to the German empress on Tuesday was more serious than at first reported, she having broken a bone in her leg.

Admiral Dewey is at Trieste. At a banquet tendered him he declared that a cup of coffee given him before the battle of Manila made him deathly sick.

At the Democratic national committee meeting in Chicago everything was favorable to Bryan. The Nebraska address the Alfted 16 to 1 meeting.

Saturday, July 22.

Indians are still slaughtering game unlawfully in Wyoming.

Striking New York freight handlers resumed work on their own terms.

At Tallulah, La., five Sicilians were lynched for shooting Dr. Hodge.

Explosion of the British torpedo boat destroyer Bullfinch, on the Solent, killed nine and injured four.

John West, the ringleader in the Fourth of July German flag lowering incident at Honolulu, has been fined \$100.

A boiler explosion in Wayne Township, Pa., killed Eli Whitehill, fatally wounded his father and slightly injured his brother.

Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, who has just returned from Alaska, favors a territorial form of government for that country.

Four hundred and twenty-three men enlisted Thursday for service in the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, making a total to date of 3,551.

Monday, July 24.

On the Austrian torpedo boat Adler, in the Adriatic sea, a boiler exploded, killing five.

The strike of New York and Brooklyn street car men ended in defeat for the strikers.

Twenty thousand delegates attended the recent Epworth League convention in Indianapolis.

President McKinley and wife go to Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y., this week for a brief vacation.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, who shot deer out of season in Colorado, may be arrested on his way back from California.

Brave Lifeguard "Jack" Hogan perished trying to save A. G. Hubert, a newspaper man, from drowning at Fire Island Beach, N. Y.

Daniel Callahan, Andrew Plwasky and two unknown men were buried beneath 400 tons of clay by a caving of a bank owned by the Buckeye Sewer Pipe company, near Akron, O.

Tuesday, July 25.

Policeman Ambrose, of Philadelphia, shot Andrew Parker, a negro who resisted arrest, and Parker died.

KILLED HIS TORMENTOR.

Cleveland Non-Unionist Shoots a Boy Who Shouted "Scab."

SEVERAL OTHER SMALL RIOTS.

The Twenty-one Brooklyn Strikers Charged With Dynamiting the Elevated Structure Released From Custody—The Evidence Too Flimsy.

Cleveland, July 25.—Yesterday failed to bring any relief to the strike situation, which is regarded as serious. The state board of arbitration has practically abandoned efforts to conciliate the strikers and their former employers. The violence of the conductors and motormen who quit work and the more turbulent spirit of their sympathizers is held in check to a degree by the presence of the police and the militia, members of which ride in the cars or are held in readiness at the barns and terminals.

Small riots occurred during the day, but with one exception they were without serious results. In the death of Henry Cornwell, slain by the bullet fired by Ralph P. Hawley, a conductor on the Broadway line, is recorded the first fatality of the strike. Shortly after noon Hawley's car approached Orange street, and was beset by a crowd of men and boys. Cornwell, the 19-year-old son of a butcher, was astride a horse and rode to the side of the car, keeping pace with it for some distance.

Various stories are told as to what passed between the conductor and the boy. It is said the boy persisted in calling Hawley a "scab." The mob was suddenly called to its senses by the sight of Hawley, who jumped to the street and started in pursuit of Cornwell. The latter, closely followed by his pursuer, turned off Perry street, at Woodland avenue the latter pulled his revolver and fired. His victim fell, fatally wounded with a ghastly wound in the left temple, and died soon after being removed to the hospital.

The crowd, which before the incident had been so violent, was awed by the seriousness of the affair, and permitted the conductor to walk back to his car. He was arrested and taken to the station, where a charge of murder was entered against him. When the car returned in charge of another man, and laden with police, thousands of people were crowded around the fatal spot. The track was blocked and the stalled cars bombarded with stones, pieces of brick and sticks of wood. The police managed, by using their clubs, to clear the way after a delay of about half an hour.

A repetition of the wrecking of a Euclid avenue car was last evening attempted by strikers or their sympathizers, in Brooklyn, a suburb of Cleveland. An explosion took place under the car, but failed to injure it materially. There were no passengers aboard and the conductor and motorman escaped unharm.

Later a second attempt to wreck a car was made. A Pearl street car, speeding south near Hollenden avenue, carrying, besides the motorman and conductor, a guard, successfully ran a gauntlet of missiles thrown from the roofs of houses, only to run into a can of nitro-glycerine, which exploded with terrific force. The rear platform was torn off and the flooring wrenched from its fastenings. The crew was not injured, but emerged from the shattered ruins with their pistols drawn and began firing at what they thought was a couple of men crouching as if to hide themselves behind a small billboard. The explosion was the signal for renewing the attack from the house tops and alleys. The hurrying troops on horseback to the scene were bombarded with giant firecrackers. One of these exploded with such force that the mount of one of the troopers was knocked over, in his fall carrying with him two other horses and the riders. Several arrests were made.

The adjutant general last evening informed Mayor Farley that the militia companies at Youngstown, Geneva, Berea, Warren and Norwalk, towns near this city, had been officially notified to hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of the mayor, should the situation get beyond the control of the present force. Various companies of the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth regiments, to the number of 800 men, have also been ordered to prepare for a sudden summons.

On Saturday and Sunday there were frequent riots, in one of which a streetcar was blown up and six seriously injured. Mrs. E. C. Martin may die.

With the exception of the Mayfield suburban, all the lines of the Big Consolidated were in operation yesterday, although their movements were necessarily hampered somewhat.

Alleged Dynamiters Released.

New York, July 25.—Police Magistrate Jacob Brenner, of Brooklyn, yesterday discharged from custody the 21 men arrested for the alleged dynamite scheme to blow up the elevated railroad structure at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street last week. The magistrate decided that the evidence presented was too flimsy to warrant him in holding the men.

Says He Saw Saxton Murdered.

Chicago, July 25.—Evidence which might have had an important bearing in the trial of Mrs. Anna George, of Canton, O., charged with the murder of George Saxton, brother-in-law of President McKinley, last October, came to light yesterday in the juvenile court. Russell Hogan, 15 years old, who was brought before the court as Richard McKnight, declared that he had witnessed the shooting and had left home that night through fear of being called as a witness at the trial.

Four Girl Bathes Drowned.

Wellington, Kan., July 25.—Edna Curtis, Millie Detrick and Inez and Mabel Neal, aged from 16 to 19 years, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drowned at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort six miles east of that place, yesterday. The girls, in company with a number of others, were bathing in the river. One of them went in beyond her depth, and being unable to swim cried for help. The others went to the rescue, and all were drowned.

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Nominate a Straightout Prohibition Ticket For State Officers.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The Prohibition state convention was held here yesterday and the following nominations were made: For state treasurer, John M. Caldwell, of Northumberland county; for supreme court judge, Agn Ricketts, Luzerne county; for superior court judge, H. L. Robinson, Fayette county.

There was considerable talk before the delegates convened of nominating Representative S. C. Creasy, who is the Democratic nominee for state treasurer, but his name was not mentioned when the nomination of a candidate for state treasurer was before the convention, and a straight out Prohibitionist was named.

The platform denounces the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors; favors equal suffrage, regardless of sex; denounces the present "political oligarchy" which dominates and controls is all legislative and official affairs in this state; demands that President McKinley prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at canteens and post exchanges; denounces trusts, and calls upon the president to take "immediate action to secure the peaceable adjustment of the difference between our government and the Filipinos, so that the loss of life and property and demoralization incident to the present conflict shall be speedily ended."

The Filipino plank provoked a long and warm debate. Some of the delegates construed it as an attack on the president. The plank was adopted, however, with only a few dissenting votes.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Brownsville, Pa., July 25.—An explosion of gas yesterday in the Redstone mine at Grindstone, five miles from here, resulted in the death of four men and serious injuries to two others. The dead, all Slavs, are: John Yackora, aged 17, leaves mother in Cleveland; Stephen Sklemer, aged 40, unmarried; Joseph Lucas, aged 38, and George Larvin Hutnick, aged 36, each leaves a wife and two children in the old country.

Seranton, Pa., July 25.—After having been practically idle for a number of years the North mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company resumed operations at its full capacity yesterday on single turn, manufacturing steel billets. The South mill is working night and day, and the payroll for the past two months was the largest in the history of the mill. Every record in the matter of output was broken last week.

Dellefonte, Pa., July 25.—The furnaces of the Bellefonte Iron company were lighted yesterday by Miss Mary E. Gephart, daughter of J. W. Gephart, the president and general manager of the company. This furnace has been idle since the financial depression of 1893. The company has been reorganized, and is composed largely of eastern capitalists. When in full operation the furnace will employ 400 to 500 men, and the annual capacity is about 45,000 tons.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 25.—A heavy explosion of gas occurred in No. 12 shaft of the Kingston Coal company yesterday, by which two men were badly burned. Walter Duncan, a company hand, was burned about the face and head. His condition is said to be serious. Michael Pitchecki, a miner, was frightfully burned about the body. He will die. David Morris, a driver boy, was cut about the head by flying coal and rocks. The slope was badly wrecked.

Lebanon, Pa., July 25.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works, the Lebanon rolling mills, the East Lebanon Iron company, the Lebanon Iron works and the West End Rolling Mill company yesterday announced an increase of wages in the puddle mill departments of 25 cents per ton. This is a sixth advance since April 1. This increase, which raises the rate of wages from \$3.75 to \$4 per ton, will go into effect Aug. 1. Over a thousand men are affected.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 25.—The messenger boys employed at the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices here went on strike yesterday for an increase of wages. When an attempt was made to hire new boys the strikers intimidated the boys and in two or three cases assaulted them. The police were finally called upon to preserve order. The strikers, who stand guard at the offices, say only two boys have accepted places, and that the strike is well in hand.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 25.—At Ransom, a small station on the Lehigh Valley railroad, five miles west of this city, a local passenger train from Wilkesbarre arrived at the station last evening about the time the Black Diamond express from the west was due. Among the passengers were Mrs. W. L. Gerton, the wife of a farmer, and her 6-year-old son Fred. The mother carried the boy in her arms and started to cross the eastbound track just as the express train, running 40 miles an hour, came thundering along. The boy was thrown under the wheels of the big locomotive and ground to pieces. The mother was hurled in the air and picked up unconscious. It is thought she will recover.

Philadelphia, July 24.—The police of this city and physicians of St. Joseph's hospital were mystified over the sudden death of Charles Bueggerman, aged 58 years. The couple lived in rooms at No. 732 Oxford street. Last Thursday Bueggerman complained of pains in the stomach, and a physician was summoned, who prescribed for him. On Saturday Mrs. Bueggerman also complained of stomach pains. The attending physician had both of them removed to the hospital early yesterday morning, where they died within a few hours of each other. What the cause of death was is a mystery to all connected with the affair. There are several theories, among them being starvation and poisoning. The physicians refuse to issue a death certificate and the coroner made a thorough investigation. This resulted in a verdict that the deaths resulted from heat and cholera morbus.