To Fill Vacancies as Fast as Possible. Grievance Committees Will be Given Fair Hearings. Unions Not Recognized.

The great strike on the Lehigh Valley railroad was declared off at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, both sides making concessions. The action was the result of a conference between a joint committee, composed of members of the boards of arbitration

of New York and New Jersey on the one hand, and President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Company, on the other. The conference, which lasted three days was also participated in by the chiefs of the local and national labor organizations which took part in the strike. The terms of agreement are embodied in the following correspondence which was made public after the announcement that the strike had been declared off

after the announcement that the strike had been declared off:

"South Bethlehem, Pa., December 5.

"E. B. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad:

"Dear Sir.—The State boards of arbitration of New York and New Jersey desire to know whether, if the existing strike is declared off, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will agree to take back as many of their old employes as they can find places for, without any prejudice on account of the fact that they struck or that they are members of any labor organization; that in re-employing the men formerly in its service the available time shall be so divided among the men sore-employed that they may feel that they are again in the employ of the company and self-supporting; that in making promotions hereafter the company will make no distinction as between the new men now in its employ and those so re-employed on account of seniority in service or otherwise; that when in the employ of the road committees from the various classes of employes from the branches of the service in which the aggreed party is employed and their grievances considered and justly treated, and in the employing of men in the future, the company will give the preference to former employes when the strike is declared off. "We further think that, to prevent misapprehension, the Lehigh Valley Ikaliroad Company. We believe that these suggestions are reasonable, and if they are accepted by your company the present strike will be at once terminated." The letter is signed by G. Robertson, Jr., off the New York State Board of Arbitration

The letter is signed by G. Robertson, Jr..
of the New York State Board of Arbitration
and Mediation, and J. P. McDonald of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State of New Jersey

of the State of New Jersey.

To this communication President Wilbur replied as follows:

"South Bethlehem, Pa., Dec.5.

"Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge your communication of this date. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company agrees to the suggestions contained therein and in the event of the strike being declared off will abide by them. We recognize and willingly respond to your modification of our former understanding that the available time may be divided so that the men re-employed may have some certain source of support. We further of course confirm the ruies posted by Mr. Voorhees on August 7th last. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company resumed possession of its lines on August 8th, and the rules in question have not been recinded. I am very truly yours. the rules in question have the rules in question

A dispatch from Easton says: The Lehigh officials have received the following dispatches from Vice President Voorhees Strike declared off; make no change in ex

isting condition.
This is interpreted to mean that the new

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Business in the U.S. Courts Increasing.
The Union Pacific R. R.

The Union Pacific R. R.
The annual report of Attorney General
Olney was submitted to Congress. He says
that the volume of the business of the
Federal Courts is largely and rapidly increasing. The number of criminal prosecunding in the circuit and district courts of the United States on July 1, 1893, was 9,385, as against 3,808 pending in the same courts July 1, 1885, while the expenses of the United States courts, exclusive of judge's salaries, incurred and paid in the

juuge's salaries, incurred and paid in the fiscal year 1838 were \$4,528,676, as against \$2,274,731 incurred and paid for the like expenses in the fiscal year 1885.

During the past year but 40 cases under the Bowman act, for supplies furnished the army during the war, have been decided, the aggregate allowance being \$141,065,96 bringing the total of allowance in these cases up to \$3,382,291,96 of which Congress, ir. March, 1891, appropriated \$1,304,093,37 There are 5,366 cases pending, embodying claims estimated by the assistant attorney general who has had special charge of the cases, an about \$57,000,000.

Regarding the Union Redific receivership the general who receivers nominated by the both of the dependence of the attorney general who receivers nominated by the both or receivers nominated.

Regarding the Union Pacific receivership the report says that at the instance of the attorney general, two receivers nominated by the United States have been added to the original board, which now consists of five persons, two of whom are government directors, while a third formerly acted in the same capacity. It would seem to be assured therefore, that the interests of the United States are not likely to be prejudiced pending the receivership, which is, of course, temporary in its very nature. It should be superseded as soon as practiceable by the adoption of such schemes of persanent reorganization as while doing justice to creditors and all private interests, will also secure the accomplishment of the great publicative and the superseded and subsidized by the United States.

The aggregate judzments in favor of the United States in civil suits during the year was \$285,094; the aggregate fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in criminal prosecutions was \$768,921.

WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

The Restoration to the Throne of the Queen of Hawaii Can Not Be Ac-

complished Without Bloodshed A dispatch from San Francisco says: The had uspaced norm san Franceso says. The brig W. G. Irwin, just in from Honolulu, having left there November 22, brings word that the only way Queen Lilioukalani can be restored to the throne is by superior force of arms of the United States troops. The provisional Government proposes fight as long as there is a chance of holding

the control of the islands.

The Queen, at her request, has been fur nished a guard by the Provisional Govern

Minister Willis evidently sees that the reenthronement of the Queen cannot be accomplished without bloodshed and for that reason is awaiting further instructions from the United States Government.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Kauffman iron ore mines nearAlburtis, Pa. after being in operation 14 years suspended indefinitely.

An 8 per cent. reduction is announced in the wages of the finishers of the Columbia, Pa. Iron Company's rolling mill.

The Manufacturers' association of Fulton county, New York, met at Gloversville on Saturday in secret session and resolved upon a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages on account of the business depression throughout the country.

At Philadelphia over 8,000 operators are affected now and the strike of the carpet weavers is still spreading as a result of the manufacturer's refusal to adopt the scale of prices demanded by the men.

The Diamond plate glass works, Kokomo, Ind., employing 800 men, have resumed operations after a seven months' closedown. The operatives after a long struggle accepted a cut of 25 per cent. in wages,

All the collieries of the Lehigh Valley(Pa.) coal company and all the individual colleries tributary to the Lehigh Valley railroad have resumed operations on full time. This action upon the part of the coal operatives will give employment to thousands of miners and helpers who have been either light as heaven when the company to the company to the company to the directors' room, prying open the window sash with a steel chisel. The man then forced a heavy oak door and was immediately in front of the vault. The other vault door was open, but a two-inch middle door had been closed by cashier Campbell. This yielded readily, the complusation having for some reason, tailed idle or have worked irregularly since the Lehigh Valley strike begun.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES

Joseph Holtzmann, a stonemason, 28 years old, shot and instantly killed his 10 months old baby boy Saturday afternoon. He then shot and killed himself. The failure of his wife to find his bankbook was the cause of the double tragedy. murder and suicide occurred at Bloomfield a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa.), at the home of Mrs. Jacob Heist, mother of Holtzmann's

wife.

At Danville, Ill., Harvey Pate, aged 21 and Frank Stiers, aged 19, were hanged for the murder of Henry Helmick, a wealthy farmer, August 25, last. With Elias McJunkins, aged 18 and Charles Harris, aged 17, they tried to hold up Helmick while he was driving home at night with his wife. Helmick whipped up his horses and the same the same the same than the huger. young men fired several shots at the buggy, one of which killed Helmick. The quartet pleaded guilty at their trial. McJunkin and Harris were sent to the penitentiary for

The plano (Tex.) National bank was robbed of over \$20,000 by a gang of five masked men. The robbers had given notice through the newspapers of their intention, but the notice was considered a hoax.

At Winnipeg, Man., a \$15,000 fire Saturday morning destroyed the St. Nicholas hotel and five stores and came near causing heavy loss of life. The inmates of the hotel were taken out through the windows, a number of them in an unconscious condition,

washington.
The report of the civil service commission was issued Saturday. It makes 15,000 words It advises further extension of the system. HISTORY OF THE INCOME TAX.

The First Bill of the Kind Reported in the Extra Session of 1861.

The Ways and Means Committee are asking for a history of the income tax in the The Ways and Means Committee are asking for a history of the income tax in the United States, and Treasury officers have been looking the thing up. It was during the extra session of Congress in 1861 that Thad Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the first income Tax bill. As amended and passed, it taxed all incomes over \$800 3 per cent unless derived from United States residing abroad were taxed 1½ per cent. Incomes of citizens ofthe United States residing abroad were taxed 7½ per cent. Owing to the late time of its taking effect the income tax brought into the Treasury but a small sum prior to the year 1864 when there was collected under the head of income tax a little over \$15,000,000. By the act of March 3, 1855, the income tax law was amended so as to increase the 3 per cent. tax to 5 per cent, and the five per cent. tax on incomes over \$10,000 was changed to a 10 per cent. tax upon the excess over \$5,000 income. The most of the tax for the year however, was collected under the 'original law and brought into the treasury the sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1864-1865. The following year 1865-1866, the war naving ceased and the country being in high state of development in all its resources, the income tax rose to a point the highest ever reached in the following year, 1865-1866, the war naving ceased and the country being in high state of development in all its resources, the income tax rose to a point the highest ever reached in the following year, 1865-1866, the war naving ceased and the country being in high state of development in all its resources, the income tax of \$60, 547,832 43. This was but little diminished in the following year, 1865-1867, when the next revenue from the income tax footed up \$57,010 640 67.

up \$57,040 640 67.

The income tax was further amended March 2, 1867, so as to increase the exemption then standing at \$600 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$800 to \$1,-200. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate was abolished and the tax fixed at 5 per cent., on

abolished and the tax fixed at 5 per cent., on all incomes in excess of \$1,000. Under this modified tax there was collect-d in the year 1863 tellarge sum of \$32,027,-310 78; in 1893, \$25,025,068 86, and in the fiscal year ended Jnne 30, 1870, \$27,115,046 II. On that day the income tax ceased in the United States.

The entire amount realized from it in ten years was nearly \$365,000,000. It reached about 250,000 persons out of a population of 10,000.000.

THE STRIKERS DEFEATED.

The Lehigh Men Will Wait For Work, Which Will Be Given Them as Fast as Possible.

Fast as Possible.

Strikers were put to work on the Lehigh
Valley railroad on Thursday wherever men
vere needed, but a large number of them
tre yet idle. While some of the men are
lissatisfied and talk of striking again, most of them accept the situation and will wait

The annoucement by the company, that examiners would test the fitness of the new nen, is good news to the Brotherhood, It s the general belief that this examination sa pretext to get rid of the new men and nake room for as many old men as pos-

dible.

The men were told by the company officials that as soon as the main line demortization had been supplanted by systematic rain running, whereby the branch road train running, whereby the branch road train could be handled uninterruptedly, then the call would be made for as many of the old men as could be used.

The strike has ended in a complete victory or the Lehigh Valley railroad and the men who were led to believe that they had won how admit their defeat.

While the officials deny all knowledge of unch action, yet there is no doubt whatever hat regular and extra Philadelphia and Reading railroaders are being gathered together at Pottsville, Pa., for duty on the Lehigh Valley system. What this move nears the strikers do not know,

A DARING BANK ROBBERY

NEARLY \$16,000 IS STOLEN

In Broad Daylight. While the Cashier Was at Dinner and the Assistant Cashier at Home at the Rear of the Bank.

At South Bend, Ind., on Thursday about noon the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading banking concerns in the State, was robbed or \$15,900. No clue as to he identity of the robbers has yet come to

It is certain that the robbery was com mitted by experienced criminals. Shortly after noon while Cashier Campbell was absent at dinner, Assistant Cashier Kelley, who resides in the rear of the building, was called to the front door by a man who said the wanted to see him on business. Just about this time a man approached the bank building on the north and effected an en-

trance to the directors' room, prying open the window sarh with a steel chisel.

The man then forced a heavy oak door and was immediately in front of the vault. The other vault door was open, but a two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. This yielded readily, the combination having for some reason failed to work, and before the robber stood the counter tray containing between three and ten thousand alollars. In the safe a pile of \$14,000 in gold and many thousands in greenbacks were arrayed on shelves.

The idea seemed to be to take as much as possible of the money without arousing suspicion. For this reason the counter tray with loose thousands was undisturbed, the robber confining his thefit to the safe, from which hetook \$4,900 in gold, about all be could carry, and \$11,000 in bills.

The vault was then closed and the robber made his escape by means of a back door, before Assistant Cashier Kelley had again bassed through the building.

A PARIS DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

A PARIS DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Anarchist Aug. Vaillant Throws a Bomb
In the Fre 1ch Chamber of Deputies. 100 Persons
Wounded.
August Vaillant, alias Marchal, a resident
of the substyle Chamber 12 Persons of the suburb Choisv le Roi, threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris on Sat-urday. He made a confession Sunday morn-

ber was engaged in routine proceedings. The or was filled with Ministers and deputies, and the galleries were crowded with specta-tors. The bomb, which, in addition to the explosive, contained a lot of horse shoe nails and scraps of iron, was dropped from an upper gallery and was exploded by a time fuse before it reached the floor of the ber, hurling its deadly contents in ections. A shriek of horror arose in Chamber, hurling its deadly contents in all directions. A shriek of horror arose in unison from the members and spectators, and amid the blinding smoke and the cries and groans of the injured, the thousand people in the Chamber made a wild rush to reach the outer rooms.

Nobody was killed, but about 100 people were more or less injured. Many will bear the marks of their wounds for life, while several have been incurably crippled. President Dupuy was cut in the cheek, and SenatorBillot received several flesh wounds. Although injured, M. Dupuy retained his presence of mind, and after the first wave of excitement was over, he rang his bell, re-

stored order and said:

stored order and said:

"Such outrages cannot disturb the chamber. We shall continue our labors, and, after we exhaust the order of the day, the Chamber's officials will do their duty in regard to the outrage."

His speech was loudly cheered, and following his courageous example, Mr. Montfort ascended the tribune and in a perfectly steady voice took up the discussion of the question before the House as if nothing had happened. When the discussion closed M. Casmir-Perier, the Frime Minister, said that he felt compelled to assure the House that the Government would do its duty. He said:

said:
"Society has laws with which to defend itself against such crimes as the one just committed and we shall not hesitate to use them to protect our institutions."

Meanwhile the wounded were removed to the ante chambers and their wounds

other ante chambers and their wounds iressed.

When the exp'osion occurred, with admirable discipline the soldiers at the entrance to the gallery closed the gates and allowed none of the panic stricken spectators to escape. They carefully examined allof them before they would allow them to depart. Three men were detained, among them Vaillant. His right arm was shattered by the explosion, his nose was blown off and his neck and chest were lacerated. He said he suffers much pain. Vaillant will be further examined soon as his condition permits of it. In the meantime the police are hard at work making inquiries and researches.

csearches.
Doubts have risen as to whether Vaillants the man that threw the bomb. It is sugested that he was an accomplice and that
es simply screened the real thrower. When
'aillant was examined Sunday evening he
leclared that he had hoped to kill Casimir'erier and at least 150 Deputies.

TRADE IS WAITING.

No Visible Improvement and the Indica-tions Less Satisfactory Than a Week Ago. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: Trade of all kinds is waiting. There is

Trade, New York, says:

Trade of all kinds is waiting. There is no visible improvement and on the whole the indications are a little less satisfactory than they were a week ago. The speculative markets have not moved much.

Railroad earnings are fairly encouraging for they show a decline of only 4 per cent. compared with last year and in freight earnings the decrease is only 7 per cent.

Wheat has risen a shade; the Western receipts were only 3,57,281 bushels, against 6,694,180 for the same week last year, while the exports from A tlantic ports were only 427,484 bushels, against 1,321,45) for the same week last year, while the exports from A tlantic ports were only 427,184 bushels, against 2,766,760 for the same week last year. The receipts of corn were unusually large, amounting to 3,227,71 bushels, against 627,560 last year.

In the iron and steet manufacture there are sympoms of improvement. There is a feeling that the new steel rail combination will result in a decided increase in the demand for rails and also for pig iron.

The exporting of gold at this time is evidence that Europe has been selling a large amount of securities in this market and there is a feeling that the accumulation of idle money here is somewhat dangerous to legitimate trade.

The failures for the week number 386 in the United States against 271 for the corresponding week last year.

It will not help the cause of God and for your ten beast of where the

IT will not help the cause of God my for you to boast of what a big

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law Makers at Washington.

FIRST DAY. Both branches of Congress assembled at noon Monday. The preliminary work of organizing having been completed at the extra session, there was but little delay and after the usual formalities the President's message was presented and read.

message was presented and read.

After the conclusion of the message in the house, the usual resolutions of respect were proposed on account of the deaths of Representatives O'Neil and Lilly, and the Speaker appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the latter, the former having been laid in his last resting piace a week ago. They then adjourned.

The only incident of note in the Senate was the omission by the Secretary of the Senate to read that portion of the President's message relating to Hawaii. Senator Dolph, when the reading was finished, inquired into the matter, and was informed by the vice president that this part of the message had been inadvertently omitted—the secretary had turned—the secretary had turned—the with the secretary's copy of the contribution of the Senate was the secretary had turned—the secretary had tu

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

SENATE.—The senate's brief session of two hours to-day was consumed by a speech from Mr. Dolph, Republican. of Oregon, adverse to the Administration's policy on the Hawoiian Islands. The house resolutions in respect to the decease of Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, were laid before the senate and similar resolutions expressive of the deep regret felt, were othered by Mr. Cameron, Republican, of Pennsylvania and agreed to And then the senate as a mark of respect to Mr. O'Neill's memory, adjourned.

respect to Mr. O'Neill's memory, adjourned.

The second day of the session of the house was dismally dull. The only thing of moment accomplished was on agreement to close the general debate on the bankraptcy bill to-morrow, the House then adjourned:

THIND DAY.

SENATE.—In the senate the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, Tuesday, requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with copies of all instructions in relation to Hawaii given to Ministers or naval officers of the United States since March 4, 1891, was taken up, discussed for four hours and agreed to without a division. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

dijourned.

Housz—Mr. Grosvenor, Republican. ol Dbio, offered a resolution containing 1,906 names of Ohio pensioners who were dropped from the rolls between March and October 1, 1893, and requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House a detailed statement as to the reasons for these suspensions.

pensions.

Mr. Hitt. Republican, of Illinois, introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"That the President be requested to comminate to the House, if not inconsisten with the public interest, copies of the instructions given to the representative of the United States, now in the Hawaiian Islands in regard to the protection of the lives and procetry of American citizens there, or any contemplated change in the form government that tits the sense of this house that intervention by the Government of the United States in the affairs of a friendly rocognized government, to disturb or overthrow and substitute a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution." The remainder of the session was devoted to the delivery of eulogies upon the late Gen. James Shields and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

SENATE—In the Senate, 'Mr. Hill. Demo-

late Gen. James Shields and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

FORKID DAY.

Senate—In the Senate, 'Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up on Monday the bill to repeal the Federal election laws

Mr. Morrill, Republican, of Vermont gave notice that he would address the Senate Wednesday on a resolution offered by him to refer to the Finance Committee "all parts of the President's message retaining to the tariff, internal revenue and income tax, together with that relating to those who, it is said, after a hard struggie for tariff reform, are solemnly piediged to it." The Senate adjourned until Monday.

House—In the House general debate on the bankruptev bill "as concluded. Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, summing up in opposition, and Mr. Oates, Democrat, of Alabama, speaking for the measure. Adjourned.

Senate—Not in session.

journed.

FIFTH DAY.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—The detent of the bankruptcy bill was the principal incident in the House today. This was accommolished by a vote of 142 to ill. on a motion of the whole that the enacting clause be stricken out. This finally disposes of the bill bulless it should be passed by the *enate and come to the House. The House adjourned until Monday.

SEC. OF INTERIOR'S REPORT. Suspensions of Pensions Made for Cause

Only. Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, in his annual report, call attention to the pension frauds discovered by the special examiners at Nerfolk Va., and in New Mexico and Iowa. The stoppage of these illegal pensions have saved an amount equal to the en-force of special examiners. Referring the Act of June 27, 1890, the report sa a board of revision was formed of the abi and most experienced men in the Pension Bureau, with instructions to examine the cases allowed under it and call out such as had no legal basis. In cases where it was sustained and another medical examination was thought necessary the payment of the pensions was ordered suspended pending in-

was thought necessary the payment of the pensions was ordered suspended pending investigation.

The pensioner was not dropped from the rolls, but the payment of his pension was suspended and 60 days notice given him in which he could ask for a medical examination or supply further evidence of his right to a pension. The examination of his proof having disclosed that he was not entitled to a pension; he was told that the payment of his pension was suspended until he could put on record a case which would authorize payment.

Many thus suspended were able to supply the proof and to these payment was at once resumed. The former practice in regard to suspensions was also modified in cases where the proof on file disclosed the fact that the pensioner was entitled to some rating, although not to the rating which had been allowed him.

The report denies that the purpose has ever existed of an extreme and unreasonable manner of suspending pensioners and denies that any abandonment has taken place of the policy of removing from the pension rol those who are not legally thereon.

The census will be practically closed by July 1, 1894 and \$500,000 will be needed to complete it.

The census win be practically closed by July 1, 1894 and 500,000 will be needed to complete it.

A number of small but valuable tracts of land will be ready for settlement within the next two years and the Secretary recommends the adoption of a plan which, by auction or otherwise, will determine in advance the ownership of each particular section, as a substitute for the present system.

Referring to Utah, the Secretary says: "From a careful study of the conditions in this territory I can see no reason why the privileges of statehood should be longer withheid and I cordially support the application of Utah for admission to the Union." Referring to Oklahoma, he says: "The soil is ruch, the resources great and the development marvelous. It is to be hoped that at an early date this territory may assume the responsibility of state-lood."

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

PAID THE PENALTY.

SENJAMIN F. TENNIS HANGED FOR THE NURDER

HARRISBURG.—Benjamin F. Tennis was aanged here for the murder of little Agnes Cooper Wright.

Tennis' crime was a revolting one. His victim was Agnes Cooper Wright, a school girl of 9 years, whom he assaulted and then choked to death Sept. 19, 1893. A week later Tennis was arrested. On his way to jail he made a confession. Two weeks after the crime was committed he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and the evidence was taken to establish the degree of his crime. The court decided he was guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced

FUNERAL OF GEN. LILLY.

MAUCH CHUNK—The remains of Gen. Lilly were borne to the family vault in the Up-

per Matich Chunk Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. Business was suspended as a Tribute to the General's memory. The will of General William Lilly, the deceased congressman at large, was admitted to probate at Mauch Chunk. There are no public bequests. His estate valued at \$2,000,000 is divided among 13 relatives, nicces and nephews. General Lilly was a widower and left no children.

A NOTICE has been posted at the Atlanta fron works. Sharon, that laborers' wages will be \$1.15 a day and all other employes 10 per cent. lower than present prices. The reduction of 10 per cent includes only the employes working by the day.

Mrs. Frederick Disler, the aged widow, of the late Dr. Dibler, of Apollo, was burned to death Sanday night, presumably from her dress taking fire from a grate. She was alone at the time. The house was burned

DAVID S. CRATTY, a farmer in Mt.Pleasant township, Washington county, met with an awful death. He was leading a horse which ran away. He became entangled in the harness and was dragged to death.

Young Thomas Rodgers, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his mother and sister on January 14 last, was sentenced at Chester, by Judge Clayton, to 25 years imprisonment.

AFER an idleness of two weeks, the Edgar Thompson steel works, Braddock, resumed operations in all departments on Monday morning, to the happiness of 800 idle men.

ALEXANDER W. LEISENRING, one of the most widely known bankers in Pennsyl-vania, died at his home in East Mauch Chunk Wednesday evening, age 69 years. FREDERICK STRUM a saloonkeeper of Pitts burg died yesterday from injuries received two months ago by a folding bed closing or him. His lungs were injured,

THOMAS BASKEVILLE was found in the road near Erie, murdered. He was a witness in a case in which the defendant had threatened his life. CHARLES GORDON was drowned in the Ju-niata river and his death impelled a brother and a sister to attempt suicide, but they were prevented.

MRS. MICHAEL WEINER, of Monaco, tried to revive a fire with kerosene. She was burned to death and two of her children badly burned.

AT Ciarion J. M. Slick's large flour mill was burned to the ground. The fire started from a defective flue. Loss \$8,000; insured for 5,000.

Voluntary manslaughter was the verdict in the case of Louis Salvadore, on trial at Washington, for the murder of Benjamin Succol.

The farmers of Susquehanna county are excited over an alleged discovery of oil. Standard agents are said to be leasing land

ADAM SCHOD aged 47 years was struck and instantly killed by a runaway car on the plane at Primrose colliery, near Mahanoy

Daniel Evans, a liveryman of Greensbur was taken with a fit of coughing. A blooversel burst and he died a few minutes late

In the breach of promise case of Myrtle Clifford against John C. Gay of Centerville Judge Driggs awarded the plaintiff \$2,500. THE Cheat Creek coal company's mines lear Johnstown, will resume at once if laggers will accept wage reductions.

Washington county farmers are alarmed over the appearance of a disease supposed to be tuberculosis among their cattle.

At Landon a 6 year old child of Jacob Runnis was burned to death in a fire that destroyedsix dwellings.

EDWARD CADY, Erie, crazed by morphine, killed two of his children, Walter and Bertha, and committed suicide. Burglar John McClune's mother died at Greensburg. She grieved to death over her son.s waywardness.

MEYERS & Co.'s shovel works at Beaver Falls was started. Employes accepted re-duced wage rates.

While hunting near Meadville, Ernest Winans accidently shot G. D. Baily, blowing off his head. Typhoid fever prevails among the prison-ers of the Huntingdon reformatory.

DANIEL SOMERS Of Mt. Pleasant was kicked to death by a horse.

THE Great Bluff Coke Works at Dunbar will be fired next week. THE Glendale rolling mill, near Reading, resumed operations.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINANCES. THE DISSUSSEMENTS FOR LAST YEAR EXCEED

THE RECEIPTS \$170,000.-A DECREASE

THE RECEIPTS \$170,000.—A DECREASE

IN BANK STOCK REVENUES.

HARRISBURG.—The receipts at the State Freasury for the last fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, were \$13,252,727.89, Among the revenues was an item of about \$1,300,000 collected by the Attorney General rom corporations who had unsuccessfull y appealed from the settlements of the Auditor General. The disbursements were \$13,423.664.77, which includes nearly the intre \$5,000,600 school appropriation. The Pressury receipts for the year ended November 30, 1892, were \$10,248.759.08.

The increase of \$2,503,968.81 in revenues was the result of the operations of the Boverial which increases the tax on corporation stock from 3 mills to 5 mills, and that 30 personal property from 3 to 4 mills. The increase of the corporation tax amounted to \$1,214,064.67 and that on personal property from 3 to 4 mills. The bank stock tax from 6 mills to 8 mills in 3 mother class, did not augment the revenues from that source, as had been expected, For the year ended November 30, 1892, this tax was \$5.55,604.\$%, while the past year it reached only \$5.30,222.79.

The foreign insurance companies operating in this State, increased their business largely, according to their payments into the State Treasury of tax on gross premiums the amount having been increased from \$421,872.69 in 1892, to \$463,525.29 in 1893. The wholesale liquor licenses fees increased from \$418,688.86 to \$565,723.21.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HU

REV.

On Par

TEXT
Damass
about h
to the c
him, Sa
And he
Lord se
cutest."
The I
with a p
minaret
with th
ered in

whom a Medited their stars the I lear

sometin man do off a ho got in Those country laughed

worth a They w with th ma the plash o stray to cuting

not th

Foreign demand for our hay is light. TENNESSEE pig-iron is advancing in prive. INFLUENZA is raging throughout Prussia.
At Craig, Col., placer dirt is yielding \$3 a
yard.

CONNECTICUT has thirty co-operative cream-FALL RIVER, Mass., has a co-operative

bank.

The total mileage of railways now open to traffic in Japan is 1717.

Russia's annual conscription has added 252,292 men to the army.

St. Louis (Mo.) greeers print a blacklist of 4000 delinquent debtors.

Parces of rubber have been increased owing to the trouble in Brazil.

The block coal output of Indiana has been briefly a Chicago company. THE University of Virginia has seventeen epresentatives in the Fifty-second Congress. THE Cabinets of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Servia are all out of order at

Last year there were fifty-seven marriages a Boston, Mass., of girls seventeen years

The eight foreign Nations best represented at the World's Fair sold \$10,000,000 worth of goods in this country.

goods in this country.

GEORGE SHORTER, colored, died from the effects of a quart of gin, swallowed on a bet, in Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS East, West and South has revived, and the prospects are considered bright all over the country.

MRS. MARY CROSEY, a poor seamstress, living at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which entitles her to land in North Carolina worth \$75,000.

THE New Hampshire World's Fair building has been bought by General Charles Williams, who will present it to the city of Manchester.

A DOOTOR of Allegheny, Penn., kept a pre-maturely born infant, which the mother thought dead, in an incubator four months and surprised the mother by restoring it to her.

Two boys of eight years fought a duel with istols at Ghent, Belgium, in the presence of wo other schoolboys who acted as seconds, ne of the boys was killed by a shot through

There were in Massachusetts last year 8,762 deaths, 65,824 births, 22,507 marriages, and 790 granted divorces—a greater number n each than has been the average for the last

MARKETS.

			757.0	7
PITTSBURG. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE O	IVE	N BE	LOV	v.
GRAÍN, FLOUR AND F	EED			-
WHEAT-No. 1 Red\$	(35 @	8	66
No. 2 Red	. (63		64
		45		451
High Mixed ear	4	4-4		441
No. 2 reliow Shelled		421		43
Shelled Mixed		41		413
OATS-No. 1 White		351		36
No. 2 White		304		36
No. 3 White		34		341
Mirod		32		33
RYE—No. 1		56		57
RYE—No. 1 No. 2 Western, NewFLOUR—Fancy winter pat		53		54
FLOUR-Fancy winter pat'	41	00	4	25
Fancy Spring patents	4		4	40
Fancy Straight winter	3		3	50
XXX Bakers	3 1	00	3	25
Rve Flour	3 :		3	50
Buck wheat flour		21		3
HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y	14 1	00	14	25
Baled No. 2 Timothy	12	50	13	00
Mixed Clover	10	75	11	50
Timothy from country	16		18	00
FEED-No. 1 W'h Md & T		50	18	
FEED—No. 1 Wh Md # T No. 2 White Middlings	16,	50	17	00
Brown Middlings	15	50	16	00
Bran. bulk		00	15	50
STRAW - Wheat		00	6	50
Oats	7		7	50
DAIRY PRODUCTS	-	00	1000	
BUTTER-Elgin Creamery	•	31		32
Fancy Creamery		26		28
Fancy country roll		20		22
Low grade & cooking				15
Low grade & cooking CHEESE—Ohio, new		111		12
Very Very		101		124
New York, new		152		15
Wisconsin Swiss		101		14
Limburger (New make)		131	(36)	14
FRUIT AND VEGETAB	LES.	75	4	50
APPLES—Fancy, & bbl Fair to choice, & bbl	0	50	9	50
BEANS—	1	00	0	00
N.V. & M(now)Poons 10 hhl	1	75	7	8)
NY & M(new)Beans ₩ bbl			1	4
Lima Beans,		02		*
Fancy & bu		60		65
Sweet por bhl	9	00		75
Sweet, per bbl	. 5	00		00

CABBAGE—per hundred...
ONIONS—YellowGlobe@bu
Mixed Country.....
Spanish, per crate.....
IURNIPS—purple tops.... 5 00 60 50 1 10 50 50 50 1 10

URNIPS—purple tops...
Live chickens \$\partial products \pi pr.
Live Ducks \$\pi pr.
Live Geese \$\pi pr.
Live Turkeys \$\pi b.
Dressed thickens \$\pi lb.
Dressed ducks \$\pi b.
Dressed turkeys \$\pi b.
DGS—Pa & Ohio fresh
EXTHA live Geese \$\pi b.
No 1 EXTRA live geese \$\pi b.
Mixed...

MISCELLANIOUS.

TALLOW-Country, # tb ... 4) City...
SEEDS—Clover...
Timothy prime...
Blue grass...
RAGS—Country mixed RAGS—Country mixed...
dONEY—White clover...

\$1 90@\$3 75

Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep....\$ 3 40 to 3 60 Good mixed.... Good mixed... Common 70 to 75 lb sheep... Choice Lambs... 3 00 to 3 25 1 00 to 2 00 3 00 to 4 50

5-60 to 5 65 5 50 to 5 65 5 40 to 5 50 4 40 to 5 15

GRAPES-Concord,pony b'sk Delaware, pony basket... Catawba, pony basket... Niagara, pony basket....

you fin tion an anythis ination drawn Ther ing fo shall a that a that m you sto of the Where I am differe

gelo ar