

WONDERFUL NAVAL WORK

YANKEE GENIUS FAR OUTSTRIPS EUROPE'S MECHANICAL SKILL.

The New American Navy Will Soon Be Able to Cope With Any Afloat.

Report of Secretary of the Navy Tracy.

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Tracy furnishes an interesting resume of the work accomplished by that department, especially in the building of modern warships, the pressing need of which the recent imbroglio with Chili and the growing merchant marine, fostered under the mail subsidies, well demonstrated.

On the 4th of March, 1880, the fleet of the United States Navy, apart from a few old ships long since obsolete and fast going to decay, consisted of three modern steel vessels, the gun frigates for which, as well as the shafting for the vessels, had been purchased from abroad, as they could not be made in this country. These vessels were the Dolphin, Atlanta and Boston. During the present administration 19 new war vessels have been put in commission, all of which, except five of the earliest, have been manufactured in this country. Three new steel tops have also been put into service.

There are under construction 18 vessels on which rapid progress is being made. All of these are being manufactured in this country. Advertisements have been issued for the two new vessels, authorized by the last session of Congress, the Iowa and Brooklyn.

The new navy, including all vessels built or authorized, now consists of the following: One seagoing battle ship, first class—Iowa; three coast line battle ships, first class—Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon; two battle ships, second class—Maine, Texas; six double-turreted harbor-defense vessels—Puritan, Monterey, Missonouchee, Monadnock, Terror, Amphitrite; two armored cruisers—New York, Brooklyn; one ram, two protected cruisers of extreme speed—Columbia, Minneapolis; 14 cruisers—Olympic, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Newark, Charleston, Boston, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead, one dispatch vessel—Dolphin; six torpedo boats—Albatross, Bennington, Machias, Cadmus, Petrel; one dynamite vessel—Vesuvius; one practice vessel—Bancroft; two torpedo boats—Cushing, No. 2; a total of 42 vessels.

The progress, both in ships and ordnance, by which the United States has emerged from its condition of helplessness at sea, and by the employment of its own resources, has distinguished its more experienced competitors, marks an epoch in the naval development not only of this country but of the world.

On the subject of armor plate tests the report says that after a long series of tests, a high degree of superiority was finally reached. A nickel plate, manufactured by Carnegie, under the rolling process, showed a marked superiority over the plates tested, and both it and a corresponding Bethlehem, Pa. plate showed a capacity of resistance to penetration nearly 10 per cent greater than that of the French all steel plate. The high carbon nickel Harvey plate was not only the best of all the plates tested but the test armor plate ever subjected to ballistic test up to this time. Never before those trials had any armor plate in the world been subjected to such a test as was represented by these blows of a total energy of 25,000 foot tons.

The result may be told in a word. All five of the projectiles were smashed upon the surface of the plate. The result has never been equaled or even approached before by any armor plate, American or foreign. It has demonstrated that the United States, in the reconstruction of its navy, which, 10 years ago, had no existence even on paper, is enabled to place upon each and all of its armored vessels a material the like of which the world, up to this time, has not seen.

Following the example of the United States, the English Government four weeks ago held a trial of the new American armor and it is clear from the highly successful results of the trial that the United States, instead of being the last in the race, in the construction of vessels of war or of armor, is in the lead. It has set an example in this respect which other maritime powers will speedily follow.

The number of high-power guns in use on vessels in commission or ready for use, is 257, 75 are partly completed and 110 are all out.

There is every reason to believe that the smokeless powder now used will entirely replace the ordinary powders in all guns of smaller caliber, and that its use will gradually extend up to the largest calibers. During the past year 1,500 tons of this powder have been made at the torpedo station at Newport.

The important characteristics of Emmensite as a high explosive are still the subject of experiment. For this purpose six-inch wire-wound guns were used and well fitted with Emmensite have been fired from this gun with a velocity of 2,000 foot-seconds that exploded on impact with water at a range of 6,000 yards.

Concerning the future needs of the navy the Secretary says:

"To regain the relative position among these navies we occupied prior to our Civil War is certainly not too much to attempt especially as we know now that we have no such efficient coast defenses as we then believed ourselves to possess. To reach this point it is not disputed that we need more first class battle ships. We have now only three authorized. Eight or nine more of these, in addition to our authorized fleet, would give us a respectable navy, sufficient, perhaps, for our purposes. As to the need of more torpedo boats is urged and the fact that all the other navies of the world are well supplied with this class of craft, is quoted for comparison. While this country has only 2 Spain has 18, Japan 29, Norway and Sweden 35, China 49, and the greatest number of torpedo boats, France leading with 248. At least 300 such boats are needed by the United States.

Secretary Tracy, in conclusion, renews his recommendations on a trained militia for naval service.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

An International Union to Regulate the Value of Silver.

Contrary to expectations, the special committee of the International Monetary Conference on the 20th child and other plans met again at Brussels and discussed the proposal of the Danish delegate Tietgen, who proposes to constitute an International Union to fix the relative value of gold and silver, based on the average price of silver recorded in London, during the year preceding the foundation of the Union.

A committee representing three or five States is to watch the course of the silver market, and should the market fall 5 per cent, below the rate previously fixed, according to the average in London for the previous three or six months, the committee may summon the conference to decide whether there should be a coinage.

The proposal is tantamount to a general extension of the Latin Union.

Cigarettes Killed Him.

J. Burton Russell, aged 19, died at Corning, N. Y., after a few hours' illness. His death was due to cigarette smoking.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

An Increase in the Gold Reserve Needed. A National Quarantine Suggested.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster submitted his annual report to Congress, Wednesday. His statement of the condition of the Treasury, with estimated revenues and expenditures for the years 1894-5 are given in the President's message.

Regarding a possible deficiency in the Treasury, the report says: "A careful review of all the facts fully justifies the opinion that the large increase of receipts ascribed to the marvelous prosperity of the country under the present revenue system would, if continued, enable the department, during the coming fiscal year, to meet all obligations with the slight impairment of its cash and thereafter continue to show a material improvement in its condition."

Secretary Foster recommends the unconditional repeal of the sinking fund laws as "it is hardly probable that more than about \$2,000,000 can be credited to the fund during the present fiscal year, as against a legal requirement exceeding \$48,000,000 and further applications to the fund during succeeding years must necessarily be limited to such small sums as may from time to time be paid for the redemption of fractional currency and national bank notes redeemed under the act of July 14, 1880."

One of the embarrassments to the Treasury, in the opinion of the Secretary, is the inability, with the limited amount of cash on hand, to meet the demands for gold, to keep up a sufficient gold supply. "When the demand comes for the exportation of gold," says he, "the Treasury is called upon to furnish it. If this demand should prove to be as large as the coming year, as it has been the past two years, gold in the Treasury would be diminished to or below the reserve line."

"If \$100,000,000 in gold was a suitable or necessary reserve in 1882 and in 1885, it would seem clear that a greater reserve is needed now. It is also to be remembered that since 1882 we have added to our silver circulation the sum of \$2,500,018,182 in standard silver dollars, coined under the old act of 1878. These dollars are nearly all outstanding, and largely represented by silver certificates. We have also increased the legal tender paper circulation by issuing about \$120,000,000 of the treasury notes, authorized by the act of July 14, 1880, and this we are adding about \$100,000,000 each month in the payment of silver bullion purchased."

"It is true that silver certificates are not redeemable in gold, and that the Treasury notes of 1880 are redeemable in coin; but since it has been declared to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the legal tender paper circulation at a large addition to our circulation has increased the possible charge upon our gold reserve."

"In view, therefore, of these increased and increasing liabilities, the reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of the Government obligations should, in my opinion, be increased to the extent of at least 20 per cent of the amount of Treasury notes issued and to be issued under the Act of July 14, 1880."

"As a general revision of our customs laws is now probable, I do not feel like suggesting any special method for increasing the revenue, though I should otherwise think that an additional tax on whiskey, which could be collected without additional cost, would furnish an easy method."

"The report recommends an increase in the head tax on immigrants and it is suggested that the sum should be such as will equalize, at least approximately, the cost to the immigrants to reach the countries of South America and Australia, from which countries the immigrants are deflected to the United States, on account of the expense being less to them."

Notwithstanding the severity of the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese, many persons of that race, Secretary Foster says, find their way into our territory, chiefly by way of Canada. Under the Chinese Registration act no single application has so far been received at the Treasury Department.

On the subject of a national quarantine, the report says: "Every serious epidemic that this country has ever known has been traced to the immigrant, and it must be apparent that the same authority that controls immigration should control quarantine. All quarantines must be equally efficient to be successful in preventing the implantation of disease, and only the strict arm of the Government, directed under laws enacted by representatives of the whole people, can give confidence and security."

GEORGE J. GOULD.

He Will Take Charge of His Father's Vast Interests.

George J. Gould, who will have charge of his father's vast railroad interests, is the late Jay Gould's eldest son. He is about thirty-four years of age, and is interested as a director in nearly all his father's railroads and other corporations. Instead of going to college he went into business with his father, and has since amassed a considerable fortune. He lives with his father until his marriage to Miss Edith Kingdon, once an actress at Daly's Theatre, New York, which took place several years ago. He has three children, two boys, Kingdon and Jay, and one little girl. After his marriage George bought the house No. 1 East Forty-seventh street, New York, adjoining the rear of his father's house. A passageway was built connecting the house with the Fifth avenue mansion. George J. Gould lived there until about a month ago, when he moved to a house which he purchased at Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. He has been in the confidence of his father for many years, and during the past five has carried a large part of the burden supposed to be carried by the elder Gould.

CHINAMEN MUST GO BACK.

The 12 Chinamen, smuggled at the port of Plattsburg, N. Y., into the United States from Canada some time ago, have been ordered back to China by United States Commissioner Wheeler.

BUSINESS HOLDS STEADY.

The Volume of Trade for the Past Week Reviewed.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business shows no decrease, except that slackening in new transactions, which is customary as the holiday season draws near. The volume of payments is as large as it ever has been, and industries, on the whole, more fully employed than ever at this time of the year. The apprehension of monetary disturbance from exports of gold has not yet been realized, and seems somewhat more remote than a week ago. Interior money markets generally show a strong demand, though money is actually close only at Cleveland, and apparently rather easier at most points, while at Eastern cities the markets are easier, with a slackening demand. At all points reporting the holiday trade opens more briskly than usual, with prospect of a larger volume.

The prospects for Southern trade are especially bright. The rubber mills are well employed. Leather is steady and wool in fair demand. Shipments of hats, from Danbury, were 2,870 cases for the week, 600 more than last year. Hardware is active at Philadelphia and most very quiet, though manufacturers are working to their full capacity. In dry goods, business is light, but good orders for the spring are noticed; the jewelry trade is satisfactory. At Baltimore, trade in cotton is quite active and is good in clothing and dry goods.

At Pittsburg some dullness is seen, with weaker Bessemer iron and reduced orders for finished products. The clothing trade at Cincinnati is satisfactory, though sales to the South have decreased in that trade and in furniture. Cleveland reports a good trade in hardware and groceries, and fair in hardware and shoes, with a slight improvement in the demand for roiled products. At Detroit, business is fully equal to last year's, though the retail trade is retarded by the weather.

Trade at Chicago holds well, though in winter lines the weather retards. Receipts generally fall below those of last year for the most important products, but a large increase is seen in real estate sales and in cattle. Trade in St. Louis is unusually strong, with receipts beyond all record and special activity in shoes, dry goods, tobacco and saddlery. At Milwaukee money is in strong demand for grain and live stock; trade, at St. Paul and Minneapolis colder weather is wanted for collections, but trade is satisfactory and receipts very large. At Omaha storms retard business in groceries and hardware, but dealers cannot keep up with orders in dry goods and shoes. Business is good at Kansas City and fair at Denver, but unsatisfactory in Arkansas, dull at Memphis and only fair at Nashville. At New Orleans trade is good, but not up to expectations, and money is only in fair demand.

Speculative markets are comparatively quiet except for cotton, in which sales of over 2,000,000 bales in a week are again reported, and after a decline of three-eighths, there has been equal recovery. The receipts at ports this week are but little smaller than a year ago, and for the season 25 per cent smaller. Wheat receipts continue very large, 5,500 bushels at the principal Western ports, while exports are comparatively small, but the price is an eighth higher than a week ago with small transactions. Oats are an eighth, and corn three-quarters lower, with little doing. Pork is stronger with hogs, but lard is somewhat weaker. In silver the market has been a large reaction, about 10 per cent, and the price is close to the lowest ever recorded. Exports of 500 tons of copper are noted with Lake held at 12 1/2 cents; tin rose a shade but then fell 1/2 cent and lead is weak at 3 cents.

On well as last week, the total of seven days number for the United States, 271, for Canada, 26; a total of 297, as compared with 249 last week; 200 the week previous to the last, and 220 for the corresponding week of last year.

80 SMOKED IN CAVES.

Horrible Deaths of Brigands and Pirates in the Provinces of China.

The Hong Kong daily press has information of an act of horrible barbarity by Chinese bandits, who have smoked 80 women and children in caves near Quang Hu Yen. No details are given. The French consul at Ment Su has telegraphed to the Nankin Government that a band of pirates are carrying on operations in China. They have captured a Chinese officer near Kai Hon, not far from the frontier, for whom they demand a ransom of 20,000 francs. The Chinese Government hesitates about paying this sum.

TELEGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

All Rock Island Railroad Operators Quit Work.

Five hundred and seventy-five telegraph operators on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and 200 more on the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern have struck. The trouble comes from the refusal of the officials of the Rock Island to confer with a committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, to discuss a scale of wages and changes in working hours. The committee was appointed by the order and not by the employees of the road, and on this account the officers refused to meet it.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

President Carnot Approves the Ministry Submitted by M. Ribot.

At Paris, on Tuesday, M. Ribot submitted the following cabinet to the President: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot; Interior and Public Worship, M. Loubet; Justice, Bourgeois; War, M. Freycinet; Marine, M. Bourdeau; Finance, M. Rouvier; Public Works, M. Viette; Commerce, M. Siegfried; Agriculture, M. De Velle; Public Instruction, M. Charles Dupuy.

The Flour Output.

The "Northwestern Miller" says: A very good water power helped the mills out last week, and their output was 186,545 barrels, against 184,315 barrels the previous week. The water power Wednesday showed signs of going down, and the mills are being restricted a little more in its use. The daily output, however, has not been appreciably affected, though it is likely to be before the week is out. Direct export shipments by the mills last week were only 30,420 barrels, the lowest figures in six years, 1891.

Cleveland's California Plurality 152.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The Secretary of State has received full returns from the entire State with the exception of one precinct in Inyo county, where the ballots were stolen on election day and where a special election will be held December 12. Including the unofficial vote for Inyo county the Secretary figures that the entire vote cast in Cleveland was 269,009. Cleveland received 117,998, Harrison 117,750, Weaver 25,260, Bidwell 7,187. Cleveland's plurality 152.

—The stories of the alleged miraculous church window at Canton, Minn., are laid to the doors of two irresponsible correspondents. The town is crowded with all pilgrims.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Part Taken by the 41st Ill. in One of the Biggest Fights of the War.

THE following address was delivered at the annual Reunion of the 41st Ill. at Shelbyville, by E. P. Lee:

The now famous battlefield at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, has been the theme of many writers since it was made forever historic by the stirring events that took place there on April 6 and 7, 1862.

In giving a brief sketch of the 41st Ill. at Shiloh, I shall only give a part of the scenes that occurred on that field, as no one private soldier could give all the many incidents that happened there.

When Gen. Grant and his victorious Army returned from Fort Donelson and the Army of the Tennessee was ordered up the river to Pittsburg Landing, how well we all remember that never-to-be-forgotten scene as the grand army boarded the great fleet of steamers and swung out into the Tennessee River, with bands playing flags waving, and troops cheering as they would pass each other on the way to Dixie, and to meet the enemies of our Union and flag on other fields. You will remember the two steamers with the Silver Moon, one paying "Dixie" and the other, the "Girl I Left Behind Me."

The 41st Ill. was fortunate in being assigned to the steamer Alexander Scott, the only one of the fleet that was not an exception. Gen. Hurlbut's headquarters were on the steamer, a skirmish-line was thrown out, and Sergeant A. D. McHenry, of Co. E, claims the honor of being the first man to set foot on any of this now famous Landing. The 41st Ill. was the first regiment to land there.

When the army went up the river, there had been two companies of the 32d Ill. and a gaboon up there previous to this, and the 32d boys and a skirmish-line were ordered to take possession and hold the place. The skirmish line advanced about one mile and found no armed enemy in their front. Soon the regiment arrived and went into camp, and the remainder of the division, together with the other divisions, landed and went into camp. Sherman and McTearland out near the old Shiloh Church, and W. H. L. Wallace and Dr. Miles on the right of Hurlbut, and the 41st Ill. on the left. The division of eight miles down the river at Camp Union. Thus the army remained until the morning of April 6, when the battle began.

You will remember the scene that occurred that morning when we heard the roar of the guns that came down the line from Wallace's Division, until it reached the left of our division, and we heard the shrill, keen voice of Col. Pugh calling out, "Fall in 41st Ill.," and in a very few minutes we were in line and ready to go to the front. You will also remember the admonition of that brave old veteran, Col. Pugh, "Members of the 41st Ill., I shall expect every one of you to do his duty to-day; and, remember, the State of Illinois is watching you on every battlefield. Let the honor of our State be maintained, and every man stand firm at his post."

I had the pleasure of visiting that famous old battlefield two years ago, and just to the right of the Bell House stands an evergreen tree which marks the place where Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston fell. It is just opposite the old log cabin where the left wing of the 28th Ill. the right of the 41st Ill.

You will remember that as the battle opened there came a regiment in our left at a double-quick to fill up the gap between the 41st and Stewart's Brigade. This was the 41st Ill., a regiment that never knew what fear was. At Donelson it had fought beside us, and at Shiloh it had 985 men killed and wounded. Standing by our side on that field on Sunday, when the Confederates had made assault after assault against our lines from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and the night was turned, we were ordered to fall back and form a new line, which we did in perfect order. We were out of ammunition, and only had what could be found in the boxes of some dead comrades.

Gen. Hurlbut had three times ordered Col. Tupper to take the regiment to the rear, and supply it with ammunition. Major Warner had gone for a wagon-load, but had not yet returned. Gen. Tupper said: "We will not, and must not give up this position." He ordered the men to fix bayonets and said: "We will use the cold steel before we will be driven back." At that time a rebel bullet went crashing through his forehead, and he fell, being supported by Sergeant Major James Coleman, who assisted him to lie down. This was his last battle, and he sleeps in the cemetery at Decatur, Ga. Major Warner arrived at this time with the ammunition, and assumed command of the regiment, as Col. Pugh had been taken early in the morning to command the brigade, Col. Williams, of the 3rd Iowa, being wounded. We marched back to our camp, where we replenished our cartridge boxes, and got ready to take our places on the line of defense, one mile from the Landing. As we were nearing this line, Gen. Hurlbut rode up and inquired what regiment this was. When told that it was the 41st Ill., he said: "I am proud to see the 41st Ill. maintaining such good order."

Col. Warner arrived just north of the siege battery that had been gotten up from the river and the line of artillery formed by Gen. Grant and Col. Webster, his Chief of Staff, and witnessed the assault of Gen. Chalmers's Mississippi Brigade on the left of the line along Dills Run. With the pulse of the following day the battle on the left. In the meantime Col. Pugh came in and was immediately surrounded by the boys, who took him by the hand, and rejoiced that he had been spared through the terrible struggle of the day. He said: "Boys, I am all right, but I fear our country is not so."

This was the darkest hour the Western Army ever saw, when, overpowered and outnumbered, it had been driven back to within one mile of the Landing; but it was only a temporary defeat, for with the early light of the following day the battle was renewed and the enemy driven from the field in perfect rout. All night we lay in line of battle with the rain pouring down upon us; the wounded and dying could be heard calling for help out on the field.

The gunboats threw a shell up Dill's Run and out into the enemy's camp every 15 minutes during the night. On Monday we were placed in reserve, and only made one charge. On the right Buell's Army and Gen. Lew Wallace's Division had arrived and took the places of the troops who had fought the day on Sunday. We were witnesses of the last charge on Monday evening, at 4 p. m., when Gen. Grant led the brigade to the front, and they made that famous charge that drove Beauregard and his army from the field. Col. Pugh watched the charge like a hawk. With his eyes fixed on the column he followed the Union line go over the ridge and down the slope, and as victory perched on the Union banners he caught up his cap and gave three cheers, and the battle was over.

We returned to our camp, which had been occupied by the Confederates the night be-

fore, and almost all the tents had died and wounded in them. Carrying out the dead, we put down hay and went to bed and slept soundly. The exact loss in the 41st Ill. I think I have not been able to ascertain, but I think it was about 115 killed and wounded.

I visited the National Cemetery at the Landing, and there found 29 comrades of the 41st sleeping on the banks of the river. I planted a flag on each grave, and instructed the Superintendent of the cemetery to see that on each Memorial Day the flag of the free for which they died should wave over their last resting place.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

THIRD SET OF TEETH.

Mrs. Hannah Bryner is a married lady living about twelve miles from Uniontown, in the mountains near Ohio-pye. She is 53 years old and exhibits with much pride her third set of teeth. When Mrs. Bryner was 53 she had all her teeth pulled, owing to their rapid decay, and a short time after was greatly surprised to find herself again suffering the pain of cutting teeth. Most people have but two sets of teeth in a lifetime, but Mrs. Bryner's third natural set are nice as her first, and are as large and even as any young girl's. Mrs. Bryner is young in appearance, not seeming to be over 40. She has hardly a gray hair in her head.

RAN INTO A STREET CAR.

A small traveling car, while crossing the tracks of the Reading railroad at Philadelphia, was struck by a shifting engine. William Cunningham, aged 34 years, a street car driver, had his scalp cut, his ankle fractured and several ribs broken, and is likely to die. Of the other passengers, Lizzie Gargan, a 12-year-old girl, was the only one who received injuries of a serious character, having her leg broken. Charles Force, the driver, it is said, did not wait for the signal to cross the tracks, but drove his car directly in the path of the engine.

STATE OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Deputy Secretary Tilden, of the State Department, has notified John B. Friel, of Philadelphia; George M. Harry, of Bedford; Homer C. B. of Danville, and Francis P. Doonan, of Uniontown, that their services will not be required after December 31. Their discharge is due to the exhaustion of the appropriation for their salaries. They were employed under a provision of the Baker bill which authorized \$5,000 to meet expenses incident to the operation of the act.

PATISSON A PALE BEARER.

The funeral of the late Governor Henry M. Hoyt, was held at Wilkesbarre in the First Presbyterian church. The remains lay in state during the morning. The face of the dead appeared as natural as in life and but little wasted. The remains were accompanied to the cemetery by a guard of honor of the G. A. R. At the church the services were the simple ritual of burial, conducted by Rev. Dr. Hodge. Governor Pattison acted as one of the pall-bearers.

AN AGED COUPLE SUICIDED.

Captain B. F. Miller, aged about 70 years, and his wife, a good deal in the bloom of their residence near Newport, suffocated with carbon gas from a heat-stove connected with a stovepipe in the room below. A servant girl named Alice Kabis, who slept in an adjoining room escaped the same fate.

BANKS CALLED ON FOR DEPOSITS.

Superintendent of Banking Krumbhaar has issued a call to the various trust companies and banking institutions of the State for a report of their condition.

SEVENTEEN HORSES PERISH.

The stables, carriage-houses and tobacco-sheds of Adam Kuhn, just outside of Lancaster were destroyed by fire and seven horses were burned. The loss is \$50,000, partly insured.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT'S PENSION.

Ex-Governor Hoyt was granted a pension of \$7.6 a month a few days before he died. The deceased had been in straitened circumstances for some years past.

JOHN HUNT, A MINE, at Westmoreland City, was fatally crushed by a fall of coal.

Dr. Ely, of Washington, has secured a verdict of \$2,000 against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad for injuries received at Morgan's Crossing. The company will take the case to the supreme court.

DAVID FERNER OF Mineral Point and Lawrence DICKIE of Uniontown were thrown off a freight train by the swaying of the cars at Johnstown and Ferner was instantly killed, while Dickie's arm was cut off by the cars.

A NOVEL SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A FARMER WANTS SATISFACTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED BY COKE OVERCASTS.

A case that has been attracting considerable attention has been on trial during this week in the Civil court at Geensburg. It is a suit of Adam Robb, a farmer, against Carnegie Bros. & Co. Robb owns several hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Larimer. The Carnegies purchased adjacent land two years ago and on it erected a plant of coke ovens. The smoke from these ovens, Mr. Robb alleges, injured his crops and his trees, and he asks for heavy damages. The case was tried two years ago and a verdict for about \$4,000 was given to the plaintiff. It was taken to the Supreme court and the decision of Judge Doty, of this court, was reversed. Now Judge Longnecker, of Cambria, is conducting the case. Dozens of witnesses have been heard.

THE STATE DEBT REDUCED.

The Governor issued a proclamation announcing a reduction of \$1,17,396 of the State debt the past year.

Thursday afternoon John C. Keighler, a well-known business man of Philadelphia, while out hunting in the vicinity of Westmoreland county, accidentally shot himself through the left breast, expiring almost instantly.

The residence of Jacob Fast, a well-to-do farmer living near Uniontown, was burned while the family were attending a funeral. All the contents, including \$500 in money, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with no insurance. A defective flue is supposed to have been the cause.

CHEAPER REGISTERED LETTERS.

The Cost to be Reduced From Ten to Eight Cents.

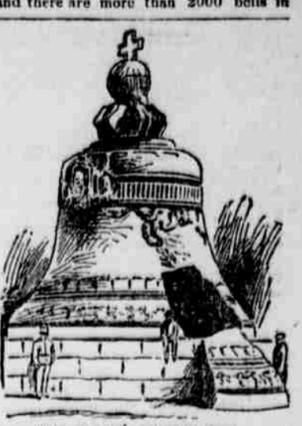
The Postoffice Department at Washington has issued an order reducing the fee for registered mail matter from 10 to 8 cents. This change will take effect January 1.

"SO JINKS HAS ABANDONED THE STUDY OF THEOLOGY AND TAKEN TO THE STAGE, eh? What caused him to change so?"

"An old uncle of his died and left him a diamond about the size of a nickery-diamond."—Indianapolis Journal

The World's Biggest Bell.

Russia, says Frank G. Carpenter in the Washington Star, is a land of bells. Every village church has its sacred bell, and there are more than 2000 bells in



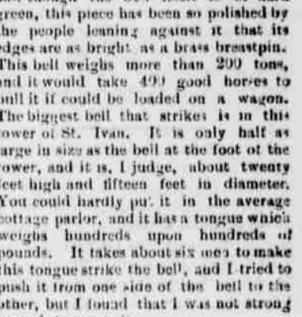
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BELL.

this city of Moscow. The biggest bell in the world lies at the foot of this tower, and though it is against the law, I took a photograph of it this morning while the guards were not looking. I posed a young Russian upon it while I snapped my camera, and I had another photograph taken with myself standing beside it. This bell was cast in the fourteenth century, but the tower in which it was hung was burned again and again, and when it fell about two hundred years ago it was broken into pieces. It was cast in a larger size, and it is said that the ladies of Moscow in a frenzy of religious enthusiasm threw their jewels into the metal, and this rendered it so imperfect that when it was rung a great piece broke out of its side. It fell to the ground during a fire which occurred about a hundred and fifty years ago, and it has never been restored. It now stands on a granite pedestal, and it is as big as a good-sized two-story house. It is fifty-five feet in circumference, is two feet thick, and the piece which has been broken out of its side is taller than a man, and you can walk into the hole where this piece was, and you find yourself in a sort of bronze tent. The piece lies on the ground beside the pedestal, and though the bell itself is of dark green, this piece has been so polished by the people leaning against it that its edges are as bright as a brass breastpin. This bell weighs more than 200 tons, and it would take 400 good horses to pull it if it could be loaded on a wagon.

The biggest bell that strikes is in this tower of St. Ivan. It is only half as large in size as the bell at the foot of the tower, and it is, I judge, about twenty feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. You could hardly put it in the average cottage parlor, and it has a tongue which weighs hundreds upon hundreds of pounds. It takes about six men to make this tongue strike the bell, and I tried to push it from one side of the bell to the other, but I found that I was not strong enough to move it.

New Weapons of the New York Police.

There was a procession of bluecoats passing in and out of the Property Clerk's room at Police Headquarters all day yesterday to receive their new, short batons in place of the old, long locusts



NEW WEAPONS OF THE POLICE.

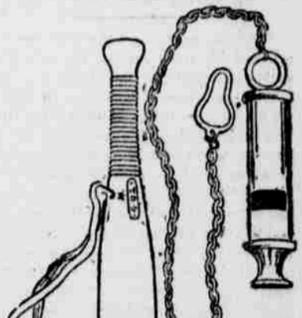
and the new whistles prescribed by the Police Board.

There is nothing extraordinary about the whistles. They are nickel plated, about three inches long, with a chain attached to fasten them to the coat buttons of the policeman. A brass reel inside controls the tone, which in most of them is not unlike those used by cyclists.

The clubs are of grenadilla wood and 13 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick at the outer end and tapering to one inch at the handle.

Each policeman had to pay eighty cents for his whistle and baton. The majority of the bluecoats snuffed contemptuously at their new batons, and a number prophesied that some policeman in the lower precincts would be "done up" before they had carried the new sticks long.

The new batons and whistles will be carried for the first time to-day.—New York Herald.

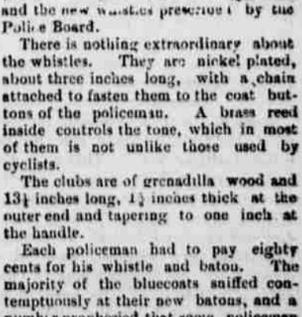


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The Elephant's Christmas.

Papa elephant and mamma elephant give the newest baby elephant a jolly switz.