Reports From Various Points Through out the Country.

DEED ARRESTED.

The federal grand jury, after receiving the instructions of United States Judge Gross-cup returned indictments against E. V. Debs, president of the American railway union, George W. Howard, its vice-president, Sylves ter Keleber, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, one ter Keleher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, one of its directors, and shortly thereafter the four men were arrested. They are charged with conspiracy to commit an unhwful set, that is, to block the progress of the United States mail. Joined in the indictment with the four leaders was James Murwin, the Rock Island striker who threw the switch which derailed a mail train at Blue Island on the night of June 30. Debs, Howard, Keicher and Rogers were taken into the office of District Attorney Milchrist immediately after their arrest and after a few hours' detention were released on bail by Judge Grosseup, their bonds being \$10,000 each.

TO ABANDON PULLMAN.

To Anandos Fullman.

The Chicago "Journal," in an extra edition prints the following:

"No more work will ever be done in the present shops of the Pullman Car Company at Pullman. Whatever may be the outcome of the existing railroad strike, those big shops will never be open for work again. They are to be moved from Pullman to New Jersey. That such has been decided upon by the company, which is now only awaiting the termination of the strike to begin the work of removal. George W. Pullman is now on his way from the East, where has been for the past week, to Chicago, and upon his arrival here, it is thought the preliminary steps for the removal of the works will be taken. It aspeaking of the decision of the Pullman Company to remove the works from Pullman, Vice President Wickes Faid;
"No matter how this strike ends, the Pullman of the works will be taken the strike ends, the Pullman of the works will be taken."

'No matter how this strike ends, the Pull-'No matter flow this strike ends, the Fini-man shops will not be opened. We are going to move them from there to a State where we will be assured of protection in the prose-cution of our business.'

'What State is that?' Mr. Wickes was

asked,
"New Jersey!" he replied, "The removal
of the shops to a point in that State has been
decided upon, and we are only waiting for
the strike to end to begin the work of removal THE NAVY WILL TAKE - ART.

At the request of the Secretary of War the entire mayal force at the Mare Island Navy Yard, numbering several hundred bluejackets and marines, has been ordered to co-operate with the garrison at Presidio in maintaining and executing the law. Orders to move at any moment are anticipated at Mare Island. The cruisor Montercy was ordered to steam up, preparatory to taking United States marines and sailors to Oakland. Four small gatting guns for shore service and 50,000 pounds of ammunition were placed on board

GREAT DECREASE IN RAILROAD SHIPMENTS, Effects of the strike on railroad traffic at Chicago are clearly perceptible in the official returns of last week's shipments. They fell off from 42,982 tons from the previous week and 45,793 tons for the corresponding week last year to 11,666 tons last week. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Big Four have been the heaviest sufferers. The former got out only 52 tons and the latter none whatever.

MAYORS FOR ABBUTRATION.

Mayors For Ambification.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, wired inquiries to 50 mayors of Michigan cities and the principal cities of the country asking their opinion as to the best method of disposing of the present labor difficulties. The answers almost universally favored arbitration. MORE MILITIA FOR CHICAGO,

On the request of Mayor Hopkins, or Chicago, Governor Aligeld ordered out all the remaining regiments of militia in the State, ordering General Barkiey, commanding the Second Brigade, to proceed at once to Chicago with all his brigade, excepting five companies on duty at interior points.

A TIE-UP IN WEST VIRGINIA.

President Debs telegraphed D. W. Davis, at Charleston, W. Va., local secretary of the American Rallway Union, asking him to assist in the present strike. As a result all trainmen on the Kanawha and Michigan rallroad arriving here were called in and the fires extinguished. The mails are not interfered with.

STREET CAR MEN NOT TO BE CALLED OUT At Columbus, O., President W. D. Mahon, of the National Association of Street Car Employes, announced that he would not call out the members of his organization, as it would greatly inconvenience the public and would not even remotely affect Pullman.

REPUSED TO STRIKE AT AKRON.

At a secret meeting held at Akron, O., to con-sider the order from Debs for a strike, the Akron switchmen decided not to strike. Many will be laid off anyway from lack of work

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

This proposition was taken by Debs to Mayor Hopkins, who, in company with Alderman McGillen, chairman of the City Council Committee of Arbitration, presented it to Chairman St. John and Strike Manager Egan, of the managers' association, and after the individual members of the association had been consulted it was returned to Mayor Hopkins without answer and with the information that no communication whatever from Leith Howard and the communication whatever TERMS OF SECTIONENT REJECTED

mation that no communication whateve from Debs, Howard and Keliher could be re

caliton.

The refusal of the general managers to even consider the proposition, which would necessitate the dismissal of all men engaged to fill strikers places and would place them

to fill strikers' places and would place them again in the power of the organization, was a decided set-back to the union.

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

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

Four Bandite Rob 13 Men. THIRTEEN men while riding west in a box car on the Ft. Wayne road, and while the train was passing Geneva station, close to Beaver Falls, Pa. five men got on board, with drawn revolvers. Four of the men covered the 13 with their guns, while the other deliberately robbed them, one at a time. covered the 13 with their guns, while the other deliberately robbed them, one at a time, of their watches, money, and all their possessions, and then under threat of instant death the robbers made every man strip to his under clothing. The clothing was then carefully made into one bundle, and the robbers climbed off at Wallsoe Run, taking everything with them. The citizens of Homowood took the badly frightened men in charge, and are husting up clothing for them. The mea were all Baltimore and Ohlo railroad men.

Pope Leo Mear to Death.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Austria and Hungary have received notice from Rome that the physical condition of the Pope is alarming, and the cardinals have been warned to be in readiness to assemble at the Vatican at a moment's notice.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Onr Law Makers at Washington.

Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND SINTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE—In the Senate to-day Mr. Peffer offered an omnibus resolution providing "First, that all public functions ought to be exercised through public agents; second, that all interstate railronds ought to be brought under one control and the supervision of public officers and charges for train transportation of persons and properly throughout the United States ought to be uniform and that wages of employes ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; third that all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the government and that the wages of the employed should be paid in money when due; fourth, that all money used by the povernment of the United States, and that the rate of interest ought to be uniform in all States; that all revenues of the government ought to be raised by taxes on real estate. The resolution went over until to-morrow without action or comment.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance the senate took up the navy appropriation bill. Mr. Blackburn announced the death of Representative Marcus C. Lisle of Kentucky last Saturday, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions the senate adjourned at 4:25 o'clock.

C. Lisle of Kentucky last Saturday, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions the senate adjourned at 4:25 o'clock.

Hows.—One of the congressional measures inspired by the strike is a resolution offered to-day by Representative Draper, of Massachusetts looking to an increase of the regular army. It directs the committee on military affairs to inquire what increase, it any, should be made in the firmy of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTE DAY, SENATE.—When the senate met to-day, and

SEAUNDEED AND SEXTY-SEVESTE DAY,
SENATE.—When the senate met to-day, and
after the transaction of some routine husiness, the resolution introduced by Senatos
Peffer yesterday was laid before the senate
Mr. Peffer discussed his resolution, which
looks to the government control of the railways and coal fields, and the adoption of the
decrine of a simple tay. The resolution ways ways and coal fields, and the adoption of the doctrine of a single tax. The resolution was bitterly denounced by Senators Davis, of Minnesota, Gorden, of Goorgia, and Daniels, of Virginia.

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

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-RIGHTH DAY.
SENATE.—The Senate is making up for lost

Session being short.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-HIGHTH DAY.

SEXATE.—The Senate is making up for lost time and is now disposing of the appropriation bills at a rapid rate. The record for to-day is three; the diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriation bills. The strike question again agitated the screnity of the senate, although nothing like the fiery passion of yesterday's speeches on the same subject marked to-day's proceedings. After an hour's debate, in which the firmness, courage and patriotism of the president was commended by all Mr. Daniel's resolution, briefly indorsing the president's action and pledging him the sympathy and support of the nation, was adopted as a substitute for Senator Peffer's resolution. An amendment fayoring arbitration was defeated, 11 to 35. At 5:15 o'clock the senate adjourned.

House.—The House this afternoon passed the bill providing for the forfeiture of 54,000,000 acres of Western railroad land granted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NITH DAY.

000 acres of Western railroad land granted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SINTY-NITH DAY.

SENATE—The upper house of Congress held a short and uninteresting session.

House—The appropriation bills are fast being considered and at the present rate of progress it is probable that next week will see them all disposed of. To-day two more important bills were passed, the army and the fortifications appropriation bills, while some progress was made on the river and harborbill. The only interesting discussions of the day occurred during the consideration of the army bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed and conferres were appointed on the military academy and diplomatic and appropriation bills. The House to-day agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State, and after discussion of a bill for retring of fleers of the revenue cutter service, under the floors of the revenue cutter service, under the special order adopted yesterday, it proceed-ed with the consideration of bills reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. Eleven bills were passed none of national impor-

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

SENATE.—Outside of continued debate by
the tariff bill conferrees, nothing of impor-tance was accomplished and the senate ad-

House.—The house agreed to the report of the conferrees on the pension appropriation bill to-day. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills. Although several were debated, none were passed.

passed.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

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

House.—Outside of routine business ne business of importance was transacted and the House adjourned.

SHOT DEAD BY REGULARS.

A Company of Soldiers Fire Into a Mob at Spring Valley, Ill. Company C. of the Fifteenth regiment.

regulars, commanded by Captain Conrad, came into collision with the mob at Spring Valley, Ill., and after patiently enduring volley after volley of stones, fired into the crowd killing two men and wounding several others.

The casualties are as follows: Killed - Dominic Barimer, Italian, shot through the head; John Saloli, Italian, shot

through the heast;
Injured—Walter Gregory, deputy, ribs broken, badly bruised; Lush Koib, deputy, shot in thigh; S. T. Powell, deputy, shot in thigh; S. T. Powell, deputy, shot by Powell; unknown Italian, rioter, shot by Powell; unknown iter, hand and arm badly lacerated by bayonet while the militia ware clearing streets.

by Powell; unknown rioter, hand and arm badly lacerated by bayonet while the militia were clearing streets.

The fight occurred when a Rock Island train bearing the troops pulled into the depot. At the time of its arrival a large mob of Lithunanians, Poles and Huns were gathered upon the hill overlooking the depot. The arrival of the train was greeted with yells and years, and stones began to rattle down upon the depot platform before one of the soldiers had left the car.

As the men filed out on the depot platform they were greeted with a chorus of yells, and the stones rained down around them. Captain Conrad raised his hand and called to the mob to cease. It obeyed him for an instant, but seeing the troops remained passive, regained its viciousness and rained stones at the soldiers, at the same time drawing closer and becoming more threatening. Captain Conrad ordered his men to aim, and as more stones came at them he gave the word to fire. The men broke for the timber when the fireing began, and have not assembled since. The troops went back to Chicago.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Two Lives Lost in a Tenement District Fire in San Francisco.

Twenty small dwellings were destroyed and two human lives lost in a fire on North Beach, near San Francisco, Cal. These couses were the homes of many poor founds were the comes of many poor families, some of them lost everything. The total property loss is estimated at \$50,000. After the fire the two little sons of Mr. F. Leidecker, one aged 3 and the other four years, were missing. Their bodies were found burned to a crisp in the ruins.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Mine strikers at Grant. Ky., burned a tipple and blacksmith shops.

The Walston miners in the Punxsutawney cegion have gone back to work.

The Wire Nail Company at New Castle, Pa., signed the scale and will resume. The steel workers and the company at Mingo Junetion, O., have adjusted their scale amicably.

T. B. McGuire, of the Executive Board of the Knight of Labor, says the present trouble will result in the formation of a new political

The Bellaire, O., Steel and Iron Company signed the Amatgamated scale and 1,500 peo-pie will go to work as soon as the supply of coke can be secured. The Shenago Valley Steel Company, of New Castle, Pa., made an agreement with the mess and will resume work at once. Concessions were made by both sides.

One hundred and twenty-five men who have been on a strike at the Export coke works in Westmoreland county, Pa., returned to work at the old rates. Others are expect-

Since the withdrawal of troops in the Choc taw Nation, the striking coal miners have re-sumed rioting. Several small bodies of work-ing miners at Krebs were driven from the pits and assaulted. A company of cavalry has been ordered to Krebs.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES.

P. C. Hanford, vice president of the National Linseed Oil Company, committed suicide in Chicago.

W. H. Branderstein, a non-union railroad man, was accidently shot and killed by a companion at Detroit,

Michael Driscoll and William Smith were killed at Boston by the collapse of a portion of Lewis's wharf, and three other men were seriously hurt.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bridges at Enriville, Ill., and Corning, In., were burned by sparks from locomotives as a result of dry weather.

Conconnully, the principal town in the mining district at O Kanagan, Washington, was struck by a cloudburst, which carried away nearly every building in the town.

An unknown man, well dressed, about 25 years of age committed suicide by jumping from the Long bridge across the Potomac river at Washington. From marks on his clothing it is thought he was from Boston. By the burning of the steamer Ross, at

Frere, Mich., Frank Smith, son of the cap-tain, lost his life. Engineer Connell was probably fatally burned, and Will Leroy was so nearly suffocated that he may not re-cover.

At Lake Geneva, Wis., Hotel Whiting, one of the largest hostelries on the lake shore burned. The house was full of guests, who baroly escaped with their lives, and lost nearly all their personal effects. The hotel is a total loss. It was valued at \$40,000.

William I. Broadwell, a banker, was arrested in New York Saturday for converting to bis own use \$45,279.51 belonging to Ebenezer A. Kinsley.

CRIMES AND DENALTIES.

FORRIGN.

The German Bundersrath has rejected the bill repealing the laws against Jesuits. Provincial elections in British Columbia

esulted in a safe majority for the Govern-Ten thousand Japanese troops are to be ent to Corea, and war is regarded as in-

vitable. The Summer Palace Theater in Brussels was burned Tuesday night after the perform-ance kad been finished.

The constitutional convention of Hawaii resolved to close its labors July 3, to pro-claim the constitution July 4, and that Presi-dent Dole take the oath of office on the

same day. A bomb was exploded in Pilsen, Germany, on Sunday evening in front of a hotel in which a German society was holding a re-union. One of the members was killed and several were injured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Populists in camp near Washington fear that they have been deserted by their lead-

Jealousy caused John Drake to kill his ife and commit suicide at Anderson,

Four hundred Coxeyites, under the com-mand of Gen. Jeffreys, left Duluth on Satur-day for Buffalo on a scow towed by a tug.

The cruiser Minneapolis passed out of the capes of the Delaware on the way to her trial trip off the coast of Massachusetts, The Republicans of the Sixteenth congres

sional di-trict of Illinois nominated Gen John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville by acclama-The Seattle contingent of Coxeyites arrived at St. Ignace, Mich., and were sent by steamer to Mackinaw City, on their way to

Washington. J. F. Werner, of Chicago, who is making a tour of the world on a wager of \$1,000, arrived in Philadelphia from London. He has 16 days in which to reach Chicago.

J. R. Hayden, receiver of the defunct Capital National Bank of Lincoin, Neb., has begun suit against the resident stockholders to recover \$213,798 of uncarned divi-dends.

Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, is very ill at Louis-ville. The ratiroads decline to attempt to move his private car unless guaranteed pro-tection by Federal troops.

The trienxial meeting of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons and general grand council of Royal and Secret Masters, which was to have been held at Topeka Kas. on July 17, have been postponed to August 22, on account of the strike.

MUTINY IN PRISON.

They Refuse to Work and Attack Officers.

The prisoners in the house of correction at South Boston mutinled and refused to work. The officers in charge of the shops endeavor ed to suppress the disturbance, but without ed to suppress the disturbance, but without effect, and the officers drew their clubs and charged on the prisoners. The men resisted and attacked the officers with tools, stools and anything they could lay their hands on. Unable to drive them into their cells the officers finally drew their revolvers and first several shots into the convicts. Only one shot took effect, This struck a convict in the cheek and effectually frightened the mutineers. Supt. Whitten states that the wound is not a serious one. The injured man was one of the lenders in the outbreak. Soveral of the convicts were severely clubbed.

GEN. MILES' ORDER.

Defines the Duties of Soldiers in Enforce ing Cleveland's Proclemation
At Chicago the following order was issued

At Chicago the following order was issued by Gen. Miles:

"To all United States troops serving in the department of the Missouri—The acts of violence committed during the past few days in the stopping of mail trains and post roads; the blockading of the intentants commerce; the open deflance and violation of the injunction of the United States court; the assaulis upon the federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, piliage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to sitizens of the different states, and other acts of rebellion and lawiessness, have been of such character that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

"The proclamation of the president for the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces and the state militia when called into service is understood by the military to be in the interest of humanity and to avoid the useless waste of life if possible. It is an executive order for all law-abiding citizens to separate themselves from the law breakers and those in actual hostility to the action of the United States court and the laws of the national government. He has defined the attitude of these law-breakers to be that of enemies of the government, and hence it is the duty of the military forces to aid the United States marshals to disperse, capture or destroy all bodies of men obstructing the mail routes and in actual hostility to the injunction of the United States.

This does not change the relation of the federal officials with those of the local authority, as it is expected that the state and municipal governments will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction. Should they fail or be overpowered the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of leaving unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States.

"The officer in the immediate command of troops must be the judge as to what use to make of the forces in his command in executing his orders, and in ease

"The earnest efforts of the law-abiding "The earnest efforts of the law-abiding citizens have done much to Improve the condition of affairs during the last few days, and I earnestly request all law abiding eithers to do whatover possible to assist in maintaining the civil government and the authority of the municipal, state and federal governments in preserving peace and good order."

TELEGRAPH TICKINGS

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

Forty thousand delegates are in attendance it the Christian Endeavor convention now in progress at Cleveland.

The official report shows that there were 143 new cases of cholera and 34 deaths from the disease in St. Petersburg.

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

An unknown negro, 16 years of age, was lynched at Biloxi, Miss., for attempting to assault a white woman. Shortly before day-light he was taken from the jall by unknown persons and hanged.

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

York, issued an order admitting Erastus Wiman to bail in the sum of \$30,030. Charles Broadway Rouss qualified as bondsman, and Mr. Wiman was released. A destructive forest fire raged in the 3,000 ore timber tract of Clark, Kizer and Kipp, a few miles north of Punxsutawney, Pa. Large

quantities of newly-pealed bark and much valuable timber were destroyed, Mrs. Joseph Nahadil, a Bohemian woman. and her grandchild, 2 years old, were burned to death, and Joseph Nahadil, the husband and grandfather, was soverely burned, at Collinsburg, Pa., by the explosion of an oil

James Hogan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., after an altereation with his son Daniel, went to his son's bedside while the latter was asleep, and lealt him several blows with a piece of iron pipe, causing a compound fracture of the

Bernard F. Gentsch, ex-Assemblyman and Postmaster in Buffalo, N. Y., under the Harison administration, committed suicide by shooting. Business troubles are supposed to have caused the act. He was 59 years old.

The cruiser Minneapolis returned to Boston rom her trial trip, on which she made an verage of 23.05 knots per hour, entitling the Cramps, her builders, to \$472,500 in premiums, The Minneapolis beat the Columbia's record quarter of a knot.

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

Robert Logan shot and killed Daniel Lov tock and Frederick Sullivan on a stage coach n Nevada, because he suspected them of inimacy with his wife. She was on the stage when he did the shooting and when he stopped for water she shot her husband dead.

A great prairie fire on the ceded Sioux reservation lands in South Dakota has burned over a tract of 50 or 70 miles. A settlement of Russians on Medicine creek was wiped out and several fatally burned. The damage to property and stock cannot be stated, but is

POISONED BY ICE CREAM. Thirty Persons Poisoned-One Dead and

About thirty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream at West Union, Ill. All have been under physicians' care, and Mrs. R. L. Donham has died in great agony, and two or three others are at the point of death. It is supposed that the milk was poisoned by being in a vessel with a copper bottom. No other cause can be assigned so far.

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

HEAVY ARMOR PIERCED.

Failure of the 17-Inch Carnegie Har veyized Plate.

A 17-inch Harveyized armor plate, manu A 17-model by the Carnegie company, met with disaster at the test at Indian Head. The plate itself cost \$21,000, weighed 33 tons, and plate itself cost \$21,000, weighed 33 tons, and was one of a group of plates weighing 387 tons, which are worth to the Carnegie company \$426,000. The plate had been made with as great care as possible by the Carnegie company, and it was hoped that a sneessaril group had been secured, for it was desired to remove, as far as possible, the doubts cast on Harveyized steel plates by the failure of the 18-inch plate made by the Bethlehem company, and tested some time ago.

This plate was as sound and fine a specimen of Harveyized armor as has ever been turned out. At least that is what the Carnegie company thought. The second test was the one that did the damage. The Wheeler-Sterling 12-inch shell weighing 800 pounds was used, with 396 pounds of brown prismatic powder, giving an initial velocity of 1,858 foot pounds, and an energy of 90,376 foot tons.

The shell pierced the plate entirely, smash-

foot tons.

The shell pierced the plate entirely, smashing through the three and a half feet of oak backing three feet of oak supports; through 50 feet of earth beyond, and into the woods

for 100 yards.

This was the first shell of the kind which was manufactured by purely American processes, which had been developed in this The shot did as much damage as any shot

Country.

The shot did as much damage as any shot ever did. The result was entirely unexpected to the Carnegies and the ordinance officers. Capt. Sampson said the shell was a phenomenal one and the plate soft. The failure on such a good plate was entirely inexplicable.

In the first test a Carpenter special No. 35, weighing 850 pounds, was used, with a charge of 250 pounds of brown primatic powder. The velocity of the shell was 1,410 feet, and it had an energy of 11,729 foot tons. The shell pierced the plate was uncracked and the shell pierced the plate was uncracked and the structure as rigid as ever. The shot exhibited that the shell was phenomenal, and had come in contact with an insufficient hardened Harvey plate, although the company thought it had done everything necessary to make the plate perfect.

Representing the Carnegie company were Chairman H. C. Frick, Second Vice Chairman Schomaker, Attorney P. C. Knox and superintendent of the armor plate manufacture, Millard Hunsicker.

SECOND TEST.

SECOND TEST.

The second test of fragments of the Carnegie 17-inch Harveyized plate, held at Indian Head by Secretary Herbert's order, was much more satisfactory than the first. The projectile used was selected from the same lot as the one which failed to pierce the Bethlehen plate in the tests of May last. It was a Carpenter 800-pound shell, fired with the same velocity, 1,856 feet per accond, and with the same powder charge as the projectile which pierced the plate.

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

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

He Was Game to the Last-An Extr

ordinary Criminal.

Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assas of Mayor Carter Harrison, was hanged Friday at 11:48 o'clock.

As is the custom the assassin was close guarded by bailiffs during the night. Be tween 6 and 7 o'clock he partook heartily a breakfast, and about 9 o'clock he said Jalier Morris that he was again hungry. To jallor had the prisoner served with anoth hearty meal. This Prendergast disposed quickly. The assassin talked freely with a spiritual advisers, and several times, a parently feeling that they would desert his remarked: "You must stay with me to thend." end."
On the scaffold he stood without appar

On the scalbold he stood without apparent fear. While the final arrangements were be-ing made the assassin gamely held himself erect and calm. Jailor Morris placed the repe around his neck and an instant later the body shot downward, the head twisted to one side, the neck having been apparently broken. Nine minutes after the trigger was arrang by was propounced dead.

sprung he was pronounced dead.

The crime and criminal alike were extra-ordinary. Prendergast was 23 years old and a newspaper carrier. His egotism amounted a newspaper carrier. His egotism amounted to a passion and his consuming desire was to see his name in print. While considered a coward, he was willing to risk everything for notoriety. At last it occurred to him that application for a high office would secure him the notoriety he craved, and accordingly he appeared in Corporation Counsel Adolph Kraus' office and announced that he desired to succeed Mr. Kraus in the position, Mr. Kraus laughed at him and took the announcement as a loke.

Kraus laughed at him and took the announcement as a joke.

He next called upon Mayor Harrison, and, with all the gravity he could master stated his desire to be appointed corporation counsel. But the mayor was in good humor and chaffed Prendergast good-naturedly, and speedily forgot him. The incident did not get into the papers and again Prendergast called upon the mayor and hinted that if his request slid not secure prompt attention it would be worse fer Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison treated the threats lightly but ordered Prendergast out of the office. A third time he visited it e mayor's office, but on this oversion was received brusquely and warned to keep away and trouble the mayor no more. Desperate in his determination to secure notoriety and caraged at his failure. more. Desperate in his determination to se-cure notoricty and enraged at his failure, Prendergast at last worked himself into a

rendergast at last worked himself into a freuzied momentary courage.

On the night of October 28, 1893, Prender-gast called at the mayor's residence while the latter was at dinner. Mr. Harrison came walking toward the door and as he did so Prendergast fired. The assassin ran into the street and went to the police station and sur-rendered. About the same time Mayor Har-rison exists.

Fierce Forest Fires.

Fierce Forest Fires.

Forest fires are causing serious losses to lumbermen near Bradford, Pa. Many destructive fires are raging between Bradford and Kinzua, in the hemlock district, traversed by the Western New York Pennsylvania railroad. At Peck's switch, near Marshburg, a pile of sawlogs containing 350,000 feet of timber was destroyed, and a force of men are at work trying to confine the flames to one locality. The logs destroyed belong to Weed, Mundy & Co., Bradford, and are partly insured. partly insured.

East of Morrison's, three miles it. Corydor

East of Morrison's, three miles it. Corydon township, 2,000,0.0 feet of hemlock logs owned by the United Lumber and Coal Company, of Oil City, and the Warren Packard Company, of Warren, have been destroyed. Families at the lumber camps thereabouts have moved to places of safety taking their household goods with them. At Thurston's camp, Corydon township, the people barely escaped from their houses before the flames destroyed all the property in the place. The fires are the result of the recent dry spell, and as rain has commenced to fall, it is likely there will be no further danger.

Ocean Steamers Collide.

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The passenger steamer Vladimir, bound from Sebastopol for Odessa, came in collision with an Italian steamer, near Eupatoria, a town of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea. The Vladimir was so badly injured that she sank. Some of the passengers were saved, but it is believed that fully 69 persons were drowned.

GETTING READY FOR WAR.

The Celestial Empire Putly Ative to the

Latest Improvements. Any one who thinks that China is esleep to what is going on in the modern world has only to visit one of its great government gun factories to be convinced of this mistake, writes Mr. Frank G. Carpenter. I have spent some time at the works of the Washsome time at the works of the Washington navy yard, where are bring built the guns for our largest war ships. We pride ourselves on them as a nation, and consider them among the finest gun works of the world. Away out here in China there are similar foundries doing even more wenderful work, and that to a large extent with native made machinery, and just now with Chinese iron and coal.

No one knows much about the min.

No one knows much about the min-eral resources of China. But coal and-iron are said to exist in nearly every iron are said to exist in nearly every one of the eighteen states or provinces of the empire, and there have been some iron mines which have been worked for years. Up to this time China has been importing the raw material for her arsenals, but she is now experimenting with her own supplies, and the manufacturing China of the oxperimenting with her own supplies, and the manufacturing China of the future will probably be en irely independent of the rest of the world. The coal and iron formations of the province of Chili are said to be the largest in the world, and the product is unsurpassed.

The iron new world have seen formations.

in the world, and the product is unsurpassed.

The Iron now used here comes from the province of Hunan, in about the center of China, and some idea of its character may be learned from a test which was resently made here. A shot was cast of this fron for a three-inch rifle, and it was fred against a target with the same charge and the same gun in competition with imported shot of steel. The steel shot penetrated the target, but none of them went through it. The Chinese cast-i on shot passed clear through the target and was jost.

C. A. Rivo & Co., of Toleto, Onlo, have received grain reports from the six princi-pal winter wheat States, which generally produce about two-thirds of the winter wheat crop and hearly half of the total whoat orop of the United States. From these it appears that the yield will be above the average, save in parts of Kansas.

Guillestin, a schoolmaster of Bussleres-Les-Clermont, France, accidentally killed one of his small pupils while giving them a graphic history of the assessitation of Pres-ident Carnot. The poor teacher, distracted at his deed, tried to kill himself.

MARKETS.

PITTERURG,			
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red4	58	@ 8	55
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear High Mixed ear No. 2 Yellow Shelled	56 64 52		57 55
No. 2 Yellow Shelled Shelled Mixed OATS—No. 1 White	50 49 54		50
No. 3 White	53 51		54 50
RYE-No. 1 No. 2 Western New	47 57 55		48 58 58
Fancy Spring patents Fancy Straight winter	3 50 3 95 2 90		7/20
Rye Flour. Buckwheat Flour	2 50 3 10 2 00	2 3 2	75 25
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y Baled No. 2 Timothy Mixed Clover	14 66 12 50 10 00	14 18 12	75
FEED-No. 1 Wh Md & T No. 2 White Middlings	15 00 15 50	16 16	Of
Bran, bulk	14 50 13 50 14 25	15 14 14	75
STRAW - Whest	6 50	7	00
BUTTER-Elgin Creamery	21 17		22 18
Fancy Creamery	14		15

Fancy country roll
Low grade & cooking
CHEESE—Ohio, new
New York, new
Wisconsin Swiss
Limburger (New make) 124 APPLES—Fancy, \$\psi\$ bbl... 4
Fair to choice, \$\psi\$ bbl... 4
Common. \$\psi\$ bbl... 1
EERRIES— 70 60 Live chickens w pr.
Live Ducks w pr.
Live Geese w pr.
Live Turkeys wib. Live Turkeys # 1b
Dressed chickens # 1b
Dressed ducks # 1b
Dressed turkeys # 1b
Dressed turkeys # 1b
Dressed geess ner 1b
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh 13 12 1114

Extra live Geese & D..... No 1 Extra live geese & D. Conutry, large, packed... 55 SEEDS—Clover 62 ibs.....
Timothy prime.....
Blue grass.
RAGS—Country mixed...
dONEY—White clover...
Buck when 1 40 13 CINCINNATI #2 85@#2 80

FEATHERS-

FLOUR—WHEAT—No. 2 Red RYE—No. 2 CORN—Mired OATS EGGS
BUTTER 55 FLOUR— PHILADELPHIA.
WHEAT—No. 2. Red...
CORN—No. 2. Mixed...
OATS—No. 2, White
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.
EGGS—Pa. Firsts... **#3 15@#8 25**

FLOUR—Patents.
WHEAT—No 2 Red.
RYE—Western.
CORN—No. 2
OATS—Mixed Western.
BUTTER—Creamery.
EGGS—State and Penn. LIVE-STOCK REPORT.
EAST LIBRRY, PITT-SURG STOCK YARDS.
Per 100 ibs.

NEW YORK.

3 25

Good mixed. 3 00 to 3 75 Common 70 to 75 fb sheep. 2 00 to 2 50 Spring Lambs. 3 00 to 4 75