

# THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

## THE END NOT YET IN SIGHT.

Reports From Various Points Throughout the Country.

### DEMS ARRESTED.

The federal grand jury, after receiving the instructions of United States Judge Grosscup returned indictments against E. Y. Debs, president of the American railway union, George W. Howard, its vice-president, Sylvester Kelleher, secretary, and I. W. Rogers, one of its directors, and shortly thereafter the four men were arrested. They are charged with conspiracy to commit an unlawful act, 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 Illinois on the night of June 29. Debs, Howard, Kelleher and Rogers were taken into the office of District Attorney Mitchell immediately after their arrest and after a few hours' detention were released on bail by Judge Grosscup, their bonds being \$10,000 each.

### TO ABANDON PULLMAN.

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 he 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. In speaking of the decision of the Pullman Company to remove the works from Pullman, Vice President Wickes said: "No matter how this strike ends, the Pullman 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 prosecution 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 from Pullman."

### THE NAVY WILL TAKE A RAY.

At the request of the Secretary of War the entire naval force at the Mare Island Navy Yard, numbering several hundred bluejackets and marines, has been ordered to cooperate with the garrison at Presidio in the removal and execution of the law. Orders to move at any moment are anticipated at Mare Island. The cruiser Monterey was ordered to steam up, preparatory to taking United States marines and sailors to Oakland. Four small galling 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 42,822 tons the previous week and 45,794 tons the corresponding week last year to 11,666 tons last week. In Baltimore and Ohio and the Big Four have been the heaviest sufferers. The former got out only 52 tons and the latter none whatever.

### MAJORS FOR ARBITRATION.

Mayor Pliginsk, 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 settling the present labor difficulties. The answers almost universally favored arbitration.

### MORE MILITIA FOR CHICAGO.

On the request of Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Governor Altgeld ordered out all the remaining regiments of militia in the State, ordering General Barkley, commander of 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 Railway Union, asking him to assist in the present strike. As a result all trainmen in Kanawha and Michigan railroad 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 Employees, 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.

### REFUSED TO STRIKE AT AKRON.

At a secret meeting held at Akron, O., to consider the order from Debs for a strike, many will be laid off anyway from lack of work soon.

### TERMS OF SETTLEMENT REQUESTED.

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

This proposition was taken by Debs to Mayor Hopkins, who, in company with Alderman McGuffee, 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, with the exception of Hopkins that no communication whatever from Debs, Howard and Kelleher could be received or considered by the managers' association.

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

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

### Four Bandits Rob 13 Men.

Thirteen men while riding west in a box car on the P. 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 followed 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 taken carefully made into one bundle, and the robbers climbed off at Wallace Run, taking everything with them. The citizens of Homewood took the badly frightened men in charge, and are hunting up clothing for them. The men were all Baltimore and Ohio railroad men.

### Pope Leo Near 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 cardinal has been warned to be in readiness to assemble at the Vatican at a moment's notice.

# FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-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 interests be 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 people ought to be supplied only by the government 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 a vote.

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

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

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

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

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY. SENATE.—The senate is making up to-day, 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 occupies a serious attention, and Mr. Peffer, in a speech of several hours, strongly rebuked the president's action and pledging his sympathy and support of the nation, was adopted as a substitute for Senator Peffer's resolution. An amendment favoring arbitration 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-NINTH DAY. SENATE.—The upper house of Congress held a short and uninteresting session to-day.

HOUSE.—The appropriation bills are fast being considered and at the present rate of progress it is probable that next week will see 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 harbor bill. The only interesting discussions of the day occurred during the consideration of the army bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed and conferences were appointed on the military academy and diplomatic and appropriation bills. The House to-day agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State, and after discussion of a bill for retiring of officers of the revenue cutter service, under the special order adopted yesterday, it proceeded with the consideration of bills reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. Eleven bills were passed none of national importance.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—Outside of continued debate by the tariff bill conference, nothing of importance was accomplished and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house agreed to the report of the conference 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.

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 debate in the senate to-day. The bill went through the committee of the whole in the senate, but there were so many amendments on rather trifling matters offered by individual senators that the bill did not reach the floor.

HOUSE.—Outside of routine business no 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 Barmer, Italian, shot through the head; John Salotti, Italian, shot through the breast.

Injured—Walter Gregory, deputy, shot in the breast; Louis Koll, deputy, shot in the thigh; S. T. Powell, deputy, shot in the face; unknown Italian, rioter, shot by Powell; unknown rioter, hand and arm badly lacerated by bayonet while the militia were clearing streets.

The mob dispersed when a Rock Island train bearing the troops pulled into the depot. At the time of its arrival a large mob of Lithuanians, Poles and Hungarians were gathered upon the hill overlooking the depot. The arrival of the train was greeted with yells and cheers, and soon began to rain 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 closer, and threatening more threateningly. 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 firing began, and have not assembled since. The troops went back to Chicago.

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 houses were the homes 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.

Children Burned to Death.

At Clarkburg, 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.

Mutiny in Prison.

They Refuse to Work and Attack Officers.

The prisoners in the house of correction at South Boston mutinied and refused to work. The officers in charge of the shops endeavored 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 fired several shots into the convicts. Only one shot took effect. This struck a convict in the chest and effectually frightened the mutineers. Supt. Whitten states that the wound is not a serious one. The injured man was one of the leaders in the outbreak. Several of the convicts were severely clubbed.

# 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 tippie and blacksmith shop.

The Walston miners in the Punxsutawney region 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 Junction, 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 party.

The Bellair, O., Steel and Iron Company signed the new scale and 1,500 people will go to work as soon as the supply of coals can be secured.

The Shenango Valley Steel Company of New Castle, Pa., made an agreement with the men 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 coals works in Westmoreland county, Pa., returned to work at the old rates. Others are expected to follow.

Since the withdrawal of troops in the Chesapeake Nation, the striking coal miners have been rioting. Several small bodies of working miners at Krebs were driven from the pits and assaulted. A company of cavalry has been ordered to Krebs.

DIRTYMENTS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

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

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

Michael Driecoll 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 Carville, Ill., and Corning, Ia., were burned by sparks from locomotives as a result of dry weather.

Concannon, the principal town in the mining district of O'Keegan, Washington, was struck by a cloudburst, which carried away nearly every building in the town.

An unknown man, well dressed, about 35 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 Freer, Mich., Frank Smith, son of the captain, lost his life. Engineer Connell was fatally burned, and Will Leroy was so nearly suffocated that he may not recover.

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

CRIMES AND FATALITIES.

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

FOREIGN.

The German Bundersrath has rejected the bill repealing the laws against Jesuits.

Provincial elections in British Columbia resulted in a safe majority for the government.

Ten thousand Japanese troops are to be sent to Korea, and war is regarded as inevitable.

The Summer Palace Theater in Brussels was burned Tuesday night after the performance had been finished.

The constitutional convention of Hawaii resolved to close its labors July 3, to proclaim the constitution July 4, and that President 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 reunion. One of the members was killed and several were injured.

Populists in camp near Washington fear that they have been deserted by their leaders.

Jealousy caused John Drake to kill his wife and commit suicide at Anderson, Ind.

Four hundred Coxeyites, under the command of Gen. Jeffrey, left Duluth on Saturday for Buffalo on a snow towed by a tug.

# GEN. MILES' ORDER.

Defines the Duties of Soldiers in Enforcing Cleveland's Proclamation.

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 interstate commerce; the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States court; the assaults upon the federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the different states, and other acts of rebellion and lawlessness, 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 laws of the United States in 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 court and the laws 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 military force be employed 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 force in his command in executing his orders, and in case serious action be required and there time, he will communicate with his next superior for his instructions.

"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 citizens to do whatever 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. 49,000 natives have already died from the disease.

Forty thousand delegates are in attendance at 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 Shelton, a young man subject to fits, was attacked while drawing water from a well near Huntington, W. Va., fell head foremost into the opening and was taken out dead.

An unknown negro, 16 years of age, was lynched at Biloxi, Miss., for attempting to assault a white woman. Shortly before daylight he was taken from the jail 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 Herrera Obes, are active in planning a revolution.

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

A destructive forest fire raged in the 3,000 acre timber tract of Clark, Kissel and Kipp, a few miles north of Punxsutawney, Pa. Large quantities of newly-peeled 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 severely burned, at Collinsburg, Pa., by the explosion of an oil can.

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

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

The cruiser Minneapolis returned to Boston from her trial trip, on which she made an average of 23.05 knots per hour, entailing the cramps, her boilers, to \$472,500 in premiums. The Minneapolis beat the Columbia's record a quarter of a knot.

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

Robert Logan shot and killed Daniel Lovelock and Frederick Sullivan on a stage coach in Nevada, because he suspected them of infidelity 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 enormous.

## POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Three Persons Poisoned—One Dead and Three Dying.

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

Brained by an Enraged Negro.

At Clarkburg, 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 Harveized Plate.

A 17-inch Harveized armor plate, manufactured by the Carnegie company, met with disaster at the test at Indian Head. The plate itself cost \$21,000, weighed 33 tons, and was one of a group of plates weighing 337 tons, which are worth to the Carnegie company \$246,000. The plate had been made with as great care as possible by the Carnegie company, and it was hoped that a successful group had been secured, for it was desired to remove, as far as possible, the doubts cast on Harveized steel plates by the failure of the 18-inch plate made by the Bethlehem company, and tested some time ago.

This plate was as good as any that had ever been turned out. At least that is what the Carnegie company thought. The second test was the one that did the damage. The velocity of the shell was 1,410 feet, and it had an energy of 11,729 foot tons. The shell pierced the plate entirely, smashing through the three and a half feet of oak backing three feet of oak support, through 50 feet of earth beyond, and into the works for 100 yards.

This was the first shell of the kind which was manufactured by purely American processes, which had been developed in this country.

The shell did as much damage as any shot ever did. The result was entirely unexpected to the Carnegie and the ordinance officers.

Capt. Sampson said the shell was a phenomenon 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 prismatic powder. The velocity of the shell was 1,410 feet, and it had an energy of 11,729 foot tons. The shell pierced the plate 13 1/2 inches, and without being smashed the shell rebounded some 60 feet. The plate was uncracked and the structure as rigid as ever. The shot exhibited the shell was phenomenal, and had come in contact with an insufficiently hardened Harvey plate, although the company thought it had done everything necessary to make the plate perfect.

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

SECOND TEST.

The second test of fragments of the Carnegie 17-inch Harveized 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 set as the one which failed to pierce the Bethlehem plate in the tests of May last. It was a Carpenter 800-pound shell, fired with the same velocity, 1,376 feet per second, 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 inches beyond the back, but the shell remained firm in the plate. The plate was cracked, but this was to be expected in any plate which had had three shots fired at it. 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 Barrette plates for the Oregon have been rejected.

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## PRENDERGAST HANGED.

He Was Gunned in the Last—An Extraordinary Criminal.

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

As is the custom the assassin was closely guarded by balliffs during the night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock he took a hearty breakfast, and about 9 o'clock he said to Jailer Morris that he was again hungry. The jailer had the prisoner served with another breakfast. The assassin then took a few spiritual advisers, and several minutes later, apparently feeling that they would desert him, remarked: "You must stay with me to the end."

On the scaffold he stood without apparent fear. While the final arrangements were being made the assassin gaily held his feet erect and calm. Jailer Morris placed the rope around his neck and an instant later the body shot downward, the head twisted to one side, the neck having been apparently broken. Nine minutes after the trigger was sprung he was pronounced dead.

The crime and criminal alike were extraordinary. Prendergast was 23 years old and a newspaper carrier. His egoism amounted to a passion, and his consuming desire was to see his name in print. While under guard, 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 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 joke.

He next called upon Mayor Harrison, and with all the gravity he could muster 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 enter into the papers and again Prendergast called upon the mayor and hinted that if he request did not secure prompt attention it would be worse for Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison treated the threats lightly but ordered Prendergast out of the office. A third time he visited the mayor's office, but on this occasion was received brusquely and was ordered to keep away and trouble the mayor no more. Desperate in his determination to secure notoriety and enraged at his failure, Prendergast at last worked himself into a frenzied state of fury.

On the night of October 25, 1893, Prendergast 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 collar street and surrendered. About the same time Mayor Harrison expired.

## Fierce Forest Fires.

Forest fires are causing serious losses to lumbermen near Bradford, Pa. Many destructive fires are raging between Bradford and Kinross, in the best logging 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