

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

WORKINGMEN PROTECTED.

The Measure Throws Safeguards Around Their Interests.

Labor Commissioner Wright has sent to Representative Erdman, of Pennsylvania, the draft of a bill for the National arbitration of interstate commerce strikes. The measure was prepared by the late strike commission.

The bill is modeled after the interstate commerce act. It provides for the appointment by the president of a commission of five persons, to be known as "The United States Board of Conciliation and Arbitration." Not more than three of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. One of them shall have had experience in the management of railroads, and another to be selected from some incorporated association of railway employes.

The commission has the power to make all necessary rules and regulations, and may administer oaths. The salary of each commissioner shall be \$7,000 per annum; the secretary to be appointed shall have a salary of \$3,500. The principal offices of the commission shall be in Washington, where its general sessions shall be held, but special sessions may be held anywhere in the United States.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission that a strike or controversy between three or more persons is threatened or has occurred, it shall endeavor to effect a settlement. Likewise upon the request of employes or corporations, as well as its own volition, it may make an investigation. All reports of the commission shall be prima facie evidence as to each and every fact, and be given due weight in all judicial proceedings, and the Attorney-general of the United States, to whom the same shall be transmitted, shall take such action as he may deem proper during the pendency of an arbitration, it is not lawful for an employer to discharge an employe, nor for such employe and associations to aid or abet strikes, nor to quit employment without 30 days' notice. The violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor.

In section 13, the incorporation of employes is encouraged, and chapter 567, United States statutes, 1883-6, is enlarged so as to provide that the constitution and bylaws of such association shall contain a provision that no member shall be expelled, or that schemes of violence, strikes, etc., and that the members shall not be personally liable for any acts, debts or obligations of the organization. Whenever receivers appointed by the federal courts are in control of a railroad, the employes shall have the right to be heard in the court upon all questions affecting the terms of their employment, and no reduction of wages shall be made by the receiver without authority of the court after due notice.

It is further made a misdemeanor for any officer or employe to require employes to enter into an agreement not to become a member of a labor organization, or to threaten an employe with loss of employment or discrimination because of such membership, or to require such employes to become a member of a beneficial association.

The purpose is to have the bill considered by the federal commission of the House at an early day. There is no doubt of a favorable report on it, and it is hoped to secure consideration of it in the House soon after the holidays.

SEVEN DEMANDS OF NEGROES.

Presented to Governor Oates by a Committee.

A number of prominent negroes of Alabama have sent a petition to Governor Oates, asking Executive consideration and relief along the following lines:

First—That a law be speedily passed for the prevention of lynching.

Second—That railroads be compelled to provide first-class accommodations for negro passengers.

Third—That the school fund of the State be so apportioned as to give the colored schools a better part.

Fourth—That a colored man be appointed as assistant chaplain to administer to the spiritual needs of the colored convicts.

Fifth—That a house of reformation be established for prisoners of immature years.

Sixth—That a negro be appointed on the Board of Prison Inspection.

Seventh—That the authorities of the various counties be urged to appoint a fair proportion of negro jurors to the grand jury.

The signers of the petition are the most prominent negroes in the State, and are a committee appointed by the State Convention of Negroes held last spring to devise plans for the betterment of the condition of the race in the State. The Governor will consider their petition.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in a Michigan Factory.

By the explosion of a boiler in the box factory of Russell Brothers, in West Bay City, Mich., five men were instantly killed and two others mortally injured.

The shock of the explosion shook the entire city. More than 5000 people came to the scene of the explosion and search being actively made for the dead. The cause of the explosion was low water. The debris caught fire, but was extinguished by the department. The loss will be about \$12,000. All the men leave families in straitened circumstances.

The men were sitting in the engine room eating lunch, and not at work. All were terribly mutilated, one man having both legs blown off and his neck broken. One ghastly find was that of a headless trunk. The debris of the mill was thrown over 500 feet and all the windows in the neighborhood were shattered by the shock.

The last body recovered was that of George Calcult, the engineer. It was buried under six feet of bricks and was so badly mangled as to be unrecognizable. The two injured men will live.

TOLD A TALE OF WOE.

A German Baron Who Married an American Widow.

Some weeks ago the Baron Grunebeaum, of Austria, and Mrs. Franklin, widow of the well-known turfman, were married by a justice of the peace of Nashville, Tenn., and repaired at once to Kennesaw, the Franklin stock farm in Sumner county, to pass the honeymoon. Everything went smoothly until some ten days ago, when it was hinted in Gallatin that trouble had arisen and divorce proceedings would follow.

In the meantime Grunebeaum left Kennesaw and took up quarters at a hotel in Gallatin, telling a tale of trouble and woe to all listeners. Friday evening last he raised his voice through a megaphone and called for a divorce. He tried to file a bill for divorce, but was advised he had no legal grounds.

Grand Demanded.

There is a man employed as a workman in the city hall at Montreal demanding grand jury. The mayor and aldermen present promised that they would try to do some thing for them and the crowd dispersed shouting: "If we don't get bread we'll take it."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

An Outline of the Work in the Senate and House.

TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE—More than three hours of today's session of the senate were occupied in the discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill and three senators made speeches. Mr. Peffer of Kansas favored the measure under certain conditions, but was opposed to issuing bonds payable in gold to raise the money required. Mr. Spurre of Washington declared unequivocally in favor of the construction of the canal, while Mr. Turpin, Democrat, Indiana, though approving a canal, expressed his decided opposition to the pending bill.

HOUSE—The bill to protect forest reservations was finally passed to-day by the house under suspension of the rules. The army appropriation bill also passed. Fifteen of the 16 amendments favorably reported from the Friday night session were passed in four minutes.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, presented the majority report on the Carlisle banking bill, and it was ordered printed, together with the minority report.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE—In the Senate to-day Mr. Dolph, in reporting adversely a general land grant forfeit bill, expressed the belief that congress had not the power to forfeit these lands. Mr. Gallinger, Rep. N. H., presented a resolution inviting the association of Canada. He made a speech favoring it, and asked the reference of the resolutions to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Hill, Dem. N. Y., then took the floor and made a speech on the rules of the senate.

HOUSE—Notwithstanding the fact that the debate on the currency bill was scheduled to begin in the House to-day, less than 100 members present when Speaker Crisp dropped the gavel, and the attendance in the public galleries was very light. The committee on the land grant bill, which the House should operate, but had decided in view of Democratic opposition to the measure not to offer it at present, but to allow Mr. Springer to call up the bill by virtue of his privilege. Immediately after the committee on the land grant bill, which the House should operate, but had decided in view of Democratic opposition to the measure, gave notice that at the proper time he would offer a substitute.

Mr. Springer, before entering upon his argument, attempted to effect an arrangement with the committee on setting the limits of debate. He asked that general debate should be considered closed on Saturday, when the holiday recess would be taken.

Mr. Walker protested against any arrangement at this time. He said he felt convinced that no member would discuss this measure in other than a serious vein.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE—Practically all the time of the senate was occupied to-day by speeches on the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turpin (Dem. Ind.) who has been speaking daily since Monday, completed his speech against the bill, making a critical analysis of the various provisions of the measure. His conclusion is offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a board of three engineers to make a survey and estimate of the cost of the canal. This was as far as congress ought to go at this session, he thought.

Senator Perkins of California also favored the building of the canal and pointed out the benefits which he thought would accrue from its construction. The senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE—The debate on the currency bill continued uninterruptedly in the house to-day. Messrs. Johnson, Rep. of Indiana, and Ellis, Dem. of Kentucky, opposed it and Mr. Warner, Dem. of New York, supported it. The speech of Mr. Ellis was of rather a sensational character, and the applause it received from the free silver Democrats indicated plainly the unalterable opposition of the silver men of the house to the Carlisle plan. Mr. Bland the silver leader, gave notice he would offer his free silver bill as a substitute for the bill.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Both the Senate and House devoted most of the day to the reception of the statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark, given by New Hampshire and placed in the stately hall of the Capitol. In the Senate speeches were made by Messrs. Chandler, Howell, Merrill, Gallinger, and Proctor. Dubois, Hawley, Morgan, Davis, Platt, Cullom and Mitchell. In the House the addresses were delivered by Messrs. Curtis, Powers, Blair and Baker. Resolutions were adopted accepting the statues.

SENATE—The senate introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site for a home for Presidents of the United States. The property described in the bill is situated on Columbia Heights, on the corner of Florida avenue and Thirteenth street, and is owned by a half brother of the White House. The bill makes no provision for the erection of a building, leaving that for future legislation to accomplish. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, introduced a similar bill in the House.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The senate will take up the pooling bill after the recess.

A favorable report will be made on the house bill for a military park at Gettysburg.

A caucus of house Democrats on the currency question will be held after the holidays.

The house leaders have fixed the holiday recess to begin Saturday and continue till January 3.

The house pension committee has agreed on a \$100 monthly pension to General N. P. Banks' widow.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill for reorganization of the consular service by bringing it into the classified service.

Senator Palmer reported favorably the bill providing that in pension cases oaths of privates should weigh as much as those of officers.

ENGLAND'S DEEP INTEREST.

Mr. Gladstone's Expressions on the Armenian Outrages.

A public indignation meeting to protest against the Armenian atrocities was held in St. Martin's hall Monday night. A very large crowd was present. Mr. Francis Seymour Stevenson, member of Parliament, and chairman of the Anglo-Armenian association, presided. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, saying: "The terrible statements concerning the Armenians have riveted the attention of the world. Should the allegations be sustained, it will prompt the civilized world anew to long for these things are to be endured. I feel morally certain the administration will not rest without a most thorough examination into the matter, in which we have a separate, deep and painful interest. It is to my present duty to urge the Ottoman government, for its own honor, will cordially concur in this searching examination." The reading of the letter was greeted with prolonged applause. Numerous addresses were made.

AS WALK OVER.

Edward Dudley Duncan, Representative-elect from Washington county, Tenn., left Johnson City on the 14th to tramp to Nashville, a distance of 300 miles. He expects to arrive there in time for the first roll-call of the new Legislature, January 7. He received a letter from his wife, but declared he will not put himself under any obligations to any corporation. Mr. Duncan is a Republican, twenty-eight years of age, and came from Boston to Tennessee five years ago.

WORK AND WAGES.

Pittsburg Railroad Operators Resolve to Pay Fifty-Five Cents a Ton.

At a meeting held in Pittsburg the railroad coal operators adopted the following:

"Resolved, That in order to meet competing mines now working under scale rates, the price of mining shall be 55 cents for 2,000 pounds of this vein coal going west, and the same rate as is paid by the Pennsylvania & Westmoreland coal company for coal going east, and that we pledge ourselves to advance rates whenever our advance can be brought about at competing mines.

That we demand railway rates, that will give us the benefits of our natural advantages, and protect us from coals which are at greater distances from the market; that, to accomplish this, we must have rates of freight on a mileage basis, measured by the coal-producing district.

"Second—In the giving of the same rates as ours to the thick vein coal, which enables them to go west and take our trade, while we are not permitted to go east on equal terms, either on rates, or freight, or mining, is unfair and works to our disadvantage in both directions.

"Third, that so long as the thick vein coal of Pennsylvania has an advantage of from 13 to 17 cents per ton in the mining price, and has the further advantage of a larger percentage of the coal that ours, with an equal or better freight rate than ours to the competing point, it is impossible for our business to be put on a profitable basis.

It is predicted that District Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor (Ohio) will shortly convene in Columbus, Ohio, and follow President McBridge into the American federation. This is the miners' assembly and has a membership of between 6,000 and 8,000. The men are very indignant over the treatment of their delegates at the recent New Orleans convention.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

After the first of the new year, the Peppercorn Manufacturing Company, the Laconia Mill Company, the Otis Company, the Columbia Manufacturing Company, the Theophrastus Company, the Andros Company, the Warner Cotton Mills, the Palmer Mills, the Boston Dock Company and the Cordis Mills are all expected to start up on full time. Nearly all the mills are now working on about half time.

Some of the locked-out tin plate workers of Dennison, Pa., are making attempts to build a tin plate mill. They propose to sell shares at \$250 each, and no one to take less than 10 shares. The shareholders are to hold positions in the mill. A site has not yet been selected.

It is stated that the glass factory of McCully & Co., which has been idle for some time will resume soon.

BURY MILLS AND BIG PAY ROLLS.

Most of the rolling mills in Youngstown, O., having been in operation to their fullest extent for the past two weeks, which is a decided change from the idleness of the past year, and the leading industrial establishments of the city are here commencing a marked revival in business circles, its effect being seen in the stores doing a phenomenally large trade.

The Crystal Glass Company, at Bridgeport, O., which has been running one furnace steadily since the first of last July, and which has been almost continuously behind with its orders, will, after the first of the year, put on another furnace, increasing its capacity to just double what it now is.

A party of 18 colored men, who had been handling coal and ore at Astabula, left for Roanoke, where they will spend the winter. When navigation closed they were thrown out of work, and concluded they could live cheaper for the cold months in the South. They are carrying with them blue birds and robins in the spring.

The plant of the Robinson Company of Bedford, Pa., manufacturers of electric machinery, was sold by the receiver to a company of Altoona capitalists. There will be a resumption of operations under the new management with work for 125 men.

The officers of the Pocahontas Cotton Mill company, at Petersburg, Va., have been arrested for working women and children more than 10 hours a day, in violation of a State law.

\$12,000,000 COAL VENDOR.

A Chicago syndicate, having a capital of \$12,000,000, has bought the properties of the Vandike, Sweetwater and Rock Springs, Wyo., coal companies, comprising all the mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming, not controlled by the Union Pacific Company.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE TEST.

Mrs. Helen Gougar Sues the Election Board for \$10,000 Damages.

At the November election Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, president of the Indiana Women's Suffrage association, went to the voting place in the precinct in which she lives and demanded the right to vote. She was refused because of the fact that she was a woman. She then offered to make affidavit to her citizenship, but was refused for the same reason. Monday, in the superior court, she brought suit against M. H. Timberlake and others, members of the election board, for \$10,000 damages. The case will be given a hearing at an early date, and will then take to the supreme court. The object of the suit is to test the validity of the Indiana statutes relating to suffrage. Mrs. Gougar contends that women are admitted to practice law in this state, and for that and other reasons are entitled to the rights of suffrage.

From Wealth to Death in Poverty.

Count Joseph de Sussini is dying in poverty at his home at 148 West Tenth street, New York. He is 76 years old and was once worth \$10,000,000. He is dying of erysipelas induced by a wound he received in Havana 66 years ago. He was the founder of La Houardre cigar factory in Havana, where he gave employment to 5,000 persons and he introduced into the city the first street electric light, lithographic machinery and other modern inventions. He is a member of 35 European royal orders and was appointed a Count of the Apostolic Palace by Pope Pius IX. In recognition of his benevolence, the downfall of his fortunes began when the Franco-German war opened in 1870 and Paris bankers withdrew their funds from his cigar factory. The Cuban revolution of 20 years ago completed his ruin.

Shiloh Battlefield Park.

The bill creating a national military park out of the battlefield of Shiloh has passed both Houses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. The bill is passed by the house by a vote of 275, and provided for a park of 3,930 acres. It authorizes the secretary of war to acquire possession of the land included in the proposed limits either by condemnation or otherwise. The general purpose of the bill is declared to be the preservation on the ground where they fought of the history of one of the memorable battles of the armies of the Southwest, as has been done for the armies of the East at Gettysburg and for those of the Central West at Chickamauga.

Bank Cashier Short.

John E. Biely, cashier of the Central national bank of Rome, N. Y., is a defaulter in the sum of \$27,000. Mr. Biely admitted that he had taken about \$27,000, and says he speculated in stocks. The bank is secured by Mr. Biely's bond for \$20,000, and is authorized to sue in New York for the amount of \$7,000. Samuel Gillette, teller of the bank, and mayor of Rome, has disappeared, though Biely says he had nothing to do with the defalcation.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Eight indictments have been returned against the officials at Chicago.

Russia will raise its duty on American cotton, in favor of the planters of Turkestan.

The price of Lima oil continues to advance and the proprietors are jubilant over the fact.

A movement is on foot among Alabama editors to boycott the name of Kolb in their papers.

It is claimed that the largest mammoth ever unearthed has been found by a farmer near Sioux Falls, S. D.

Dr. Marks, of St. Louis, claims to have discovered a diphtheria cure which will lay antitoxin in the shade.

A recent issue of Salt Lake City preprint reduces the Republican majority in the state Constitutional Convention to one.

There is such an epidemic of diphtheria at Summitville, Ind., that the schools have been closed.

Recent great gold strikes at Leadville are causing wild excitement in mining circles.

The long-pending dispute in tin-plate trade in New South Wales has been settled, the masters and the men agreeing upon a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

At Brownsville, Tenn., a mob took James Allen, a negro, to the outskirts of the town and riddled him with bullets. He was charged with burning a barn.

Charles Peterson, 28 years of age, of 100 Trinity place, New York City, shot and killed his wife, Ruth, aged 33, and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional the act which declares a person legally dead who has been unheard of for seven years.

There are nine ships, with about 300 people on board, over due at San Francisco from ports on the Pacific coast and apprehensions are felt for their safety.

The New York city board of estimates made an appropriation of \$30,000 for introducing anti-toxine as a remedy for diphtheria.

The town of Oravicsa, Hungary, was shaken up by an earthquake Wednesday night. Buildings were tumbled down and a number of persons injured.

George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, of Pittsburg, refused to deliver up his books to Receiver John D. Bailey, and Attorney George H. Hamilton went before Judge Ewing and filed a petition for an attachment for contempt. This the court granted, and an order was issued for Irwin's arrest forthwith. Irwin subsequently surrendered himself and was committed to jail.

M'BRIDE DEFEATS GOMPERS.

Mine Workers' President Elected President of the F. of L.

The delegates to the convention of the Federation of Labor were nearly all in their seats when the roll was called Monday. The first business was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation. On Saturday the cities of Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn and Louisville had been placed in nomination. Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants Monday. The vote resulted: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 826. A resolution to make Indianapolis the location for three years was amended to make it five years and refer to the committee on laws.

The election of the officers was then taken up. Mr. Gompers and John McBridge, president of the United Mine Workers, were the only candidates for president. The vote resulted: McBridge, 1,162; Gompers, 937.

REVOLT AGAINST SOVEREIGN.

The Powderly Faction Leads off in the Movement and Claims Support.

In convention at Scranton, Pa., District Assembly 16, of the Knights of Labor, which covers all Northwestern Pennsylvania, pledged its members to withhold all moral and financial support from the management of the order, under the administration of Sovereign, as general master workman. The assembly also appeals to all other knights to join the revolt against Sovereign. This assembly is controlled by the followers of Powderly, who charged that there was gross mismanagement in the general assembly recently held at New Orleans. They say they have the promise that 85 per cent of all the knights will join them in their action.

THE ARABS DEFEATED.

A Battle With Italian Native Troops Near Hala.

Six companies of Italian troops, under command of Maj. Toselli, attacked and defeated the Arabs Wednesday, near Hala. A large number of the natives, including Chief Batagos, were killed. The Italian force lost 10 killed and 22 wounded. It was composed entirely of native soldiers drilled and officered by Italians.

It is believed that this victory will prevent any further intrigues upon the part of the other Abyssinian chiefs. The Italian commander-in-chief reports that everything is quiet in the direction of the Sudan.

DIME NOVEL GRADUATES.

John and "General" Kennedy were executed at Jasper, Tenn., Monday for the murder of James Lowery, night operator of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway at Shelbyport, October 23, 1893. Lowery was asleep in his office when assassinated. A gun loaded with slugs was fired through the window. "Gen." Kennedy was arrested later on suspicion, and later confessed, implicating his brother. The two had been reading yellow-backed novels of the Jesse James stripe, and they resolved themselves into the "Coonsey Boys." Their first outlawry proposed was to hold up a railroad train, after first robbing a depot to secure money enough to purchase the necessary arsenal of weapons. To facilitate this, Lowery was assailed, and the desperadoes were captured before they could attempt their first robbery.

The Columbian Relics.

The commander of the United States cruiser Detroit has concluded the necessary arrangements with the United States Minister McVeh and Italian authorities for the landing of the Columbian exhibits and has returned to Naples, where the warship is lying to superintend the debarkation of the relics. The Detroit's commander will accompany the returned exhibits to Rome after which he will be received by the pope.

Embezzler Seely Pleads Guilty.

Samuel C. Seely, the former bookkeeper of the shoe and leather national bank, of New York, charged with aiding the late Frederick Baker in robbing the bank of \$354,000, was arraigned in the United States circuit court Monday, pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday for sentence.

KEYSTONE CULLINGS.

Charter for a Railway in Clarion, Armstrong and Butler.

A charter was issued by the state department at Harrisburg, to the Pittsburg, Clarion, Bend & Lake Erie railroad company to build a line 20 miles long through portions of Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties. Capital stock, \$670,000. President, Joseph Peck, New York city; directors, Isaac Hough, David B. Ervin, Albert E. Patterson, Richard H. Hoy, Philadelphia; Fred William Scheffmeyer, Harwood H. Pool, New York city.

A VILLAINOUS ACT.

Students at Thiel College in Greenville, becoming incensed at the monarchical tendencies of President Roth, attacked Wednesday night to roast him to death in his bed. On Monday night the president was engaged in a fight, in such a position as to attract the attention of every person who passed the college. Tuesday night a shower of bricks was thrown through the window in the president's study, but luckily he escaped without injury. Wednesday night about midnight a fire was discovered under the dormitory where the president was sleeping. The fire was extinguished with difficulty, but not before the building was badly burned. The students had heated a load of shavings saturated them with oil and set them on fire.

FOR CHANCE IN NAME.

The name of the postoffice at the historic town of Cherrytree, located at the point where the counties of Clearfield, Clarion and Indiana come together, is Grant, but the residents of the neighborhood want it changed to Cherrytree. They have signed a petition to the postmaster-general, setting forth their desire, and Editor H. L. Work, of the Cherrytree "Record," went to Washington bearing the document. One difficulty in the way is the existence of another postoffice in Venango county called Cherrytree, but it is likely the latter town will accept another name for its postoffice.

ONE CRAZY ON RELIGION.

John Hopkins, a colored man of Parker, became insane recently over religious matters and has since been running wild through the woods. Of an emotional nature, he has been deeply affected by incessant study of the Bible. Formerly a Baptist, he now imagines the Methodists are friendly to him, but that the Presbyterians are pursuing him with dogs. When last seen he was tramping through the woods of Clarion county, looking more like a wild beast than a human being.

THE OIL COMPANY MUST PAY.

The suits of H. B. Marker, John McFarland, Thomas Peoples and Francis Liggett, who have taken the Crescent Oil Company for damages to their farms caused by the leaking of the pipe line, have been decided against the company. These cases were test ones, and have been in courts for nearly two years. Other suits will probably be brought by other farmers against the different oil companies.

In the court at Washington, F. H. Mitchell and wife were given \$450 damages in their suit to recover \$10,000 from William Aubrey and John Oford, of Brownsville, for injuries received by Mrs. Mitchell, who was thrown from her carriage in a collision which resulted from the reckless driving of the defendants, who were in another carriage.

Daniel Moffet, William Johns and John Herford, convicted of larceny; Charles Campbell, convicted of robbery, and M. A. Jones, convicted of shooting with intent to kill, were sentenced by Judge Furst, at Huntington, to the Western penitentiary for terms ranging from one year to two years and 11 months.

There are 604 teachers employed in the public schools of Westmoreland county. If to those are added the persons engaged in the schools, academies and parochial schools it will be found that the total number of active teachers in the county at the present time is about 700.

The Lehigh county commissioners have decided to purchase a ton of pig iron for placing in the jail yard and compelling vagabond tramps to carry the bars back and forward from one end of the prison to the other daily during their incarceration.

The Co-operative glass works and the Paisley stove laundry at Beaver Falls have shut down. The six persons engaged in the works will close on Saturday, but the days, but when they are scarce and it is not possible to say when they will start up again.

The Central production company, Pittsburg, was also chartered. Capital \$25,000. The directors are: Augustus L. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y.; Samuel P. Baldwin, Boston, Mass.; A. A. Hopkins, Neilton.

Representative Sibley's bill for the establishment of a port of immediate entry at Erie, has been reported upon adversely by the secretary of the Treasury, who says such a port is not needed.

The Bethlehem iron company has received the whole contract for the armor for Russia's two new war vessels. The contracts call for over 12,000 tons, costing \$4,000,000.

R. P. Johnson, a Bradock architect, tried to light a furnace fire with kerosene. He was seriously injured and the house was damaged several hundred dollars.

At Beaver Falls Johnson, colored, was sentenced to six years and six months in the penitentiary for robbing the clothing store of Parkinson & Miller.

Thomas J. Fennell was killed and John Sherman lost was fatally injured in the Bagdad mine near Greensburg, by being struck by flying coal from a blast.

Charles Shaffer was acquitted at Brookville of the charge of throwing vitriol in the face of carrier Thompson.

Henry Sottmeyer was cutting mine props at Sumnerhill, Pa., when a falling timber crashed his skull and he will die.

After a full investigation of the alleged beating at Dickinson college, the faculty suspended six students for one month.

Thomas Bricker committed suicide at Brownsville Monday night by taking laudanum.

The residences of L. L. Minor and Chas. J. McCormick of Uniontown were entered by burglars.

William Sankey was given three years and three months in the penitentiary by the judge at New Castle, for burglary.

Rioting in Peru.

Over 4,000 hungry women and children called on President Caceres, who ordered them dispersed. Rioting followed, lasting over three hours. Many persons were killed and wounded.

Advices from Peru report important victories by the revolutionists both in Northern and Southern Peru. The business places in Lima and Callao are reported to be about closed in view of threatening riot.

A Lucky Man Inherits \$14,000.

Addison C. Phillips, of Parker, Pa., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$14,000, bequeathed to him by Addison Phillips, a New York contractor, after whom he was named. The elder Phillips died recently in Russia after sinking a large part of his once great fortune in equipping expeditions to seek for red coral in the Caspian sea.