

OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

BUSHNELL CHOSEN.

The Springfield man Chosen on the Sixth Ballot

The Republican state convention was called to order at Zanesville, O., Tuesday, promptly at 4 o'clock, p. m., by Col. Joseph C. Bonner, chairman of the state committee.

A half hour previous the hall was packed to its full capacity of 5,000, and a large number was unable to gain admittance.

Senator Sherman was given a stirring ovation when he was escorted into the hall by Congressman Van Voorhis and Judge Greaser.

Ex-Secretary Foster, members of congress, several candidates, and others were cheered as they entered, so that Chairman Bonner had to rap hard for order previous to the prayer of Rev. Samuel G. Addison, of Toledo.

On the platform were Judges West, Lawrence, Baldwin, and a large number of leading Republicans.

When Judge West, who was the Republican candidate for governor in 1877, was being escorted to the platform, Senator Sherman came down to greet him, and the scene occasioned a marked demonstration.

Col. Bonner cut short his remarks and introduced to the demonstrative assemblage Senator John Sherman as the temporary chairman. Senator Sherman met the demonstrators at first with the remark that he hoped to see the Republicans of Ohio kept in such a pitch of enthusiasm till the next November election.

The senator soon commanded the closest attention and delivered his opening address. Senator Sherman was made permanent chairman and the temporary organization was made permanent throughout.

Ex-Governor Foster, chairman of the committee on resolutions, asked for a little time, and the nomination of candidates was now the order of the hour.

The roll of the counties was called for the purpose of presenting candidates for Governor.

Hon. J. W. Jones, of Adams was first to respond. He presented the name of General John W. Barger, of Pike county. Hon. George C. Hawkins, of Clark county, made a speech for General Joseph Warren Kefler, of Judge L. W. Kitz, of Youngstown, told of the fitness of James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, D. K. Watson, of Columbus, recounted the achievements of Judge George K. Nash; Hon. O. B. Brown, of Dayton, entered his nomination, Robert M. Kefler, of Hamilton, congressman Henry L. Morey, of Hamilton, Harrison county, spoke for Colonel Andrew L. Harris, present Lieutenant Governor, and the list was completed with the name of E. W. Poe, present State Auditor.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL. The detailed vote was as follows: First—Barger, 86; Kefler, 61; Hoyt, 176 1/2; Nash, 168; Nevin, 60; Harris, 56; Poe, 146 1/2; Bushnell, 58.

Second—Barger, 83; Kefler, 63; Hoyt, 169 1/2; Nash, 169 1/2; Nevin, 61; Harris, 64; Poe, 153 1/2; Bushnell, 58.

Third—Barger, 73; Kefler, 60 1/2; Hoyt, 155; Nash, 159 1/2; Nevin, 78; Harris, 57; Poe, 84; Bushnell, 159.

Fourth—Barger, 32; Kefler, 16; Hoyt, 148; Nash, 257; Nevin, 11; Harris, 26; Bushnell, 347.

Fifth—Kefler, 12; Hoyt, 121; Nash, 279; Bushnell, 5; Bushnell, 410.

Sixth—Kefler, 5; Hoyt, 111; Nash, 201; Nevin, 1; Bushnell, 500. Necessary to a choice, 414.

Gen. Bushnell was born in Oneida county, New York in 1734. In 1854 he removed to Springfield, O., where he was a dry goods clerk, afterwards bookkeeper. In 1866 he became interested in the firm of Warner, Bushnell & Giesner, manufacturers of harnesses, and in 1870 he was made partner, worth several millions. He was captain in the civil war. He was quarter-master general on Gov. Foraker's staff, and chairman of the Republican state committee when Foraker was first elected governor, in 1885, and when Sherman was elected his fifth term as a senator. He became noted in the state by ferreting out the forgeries of the tally sheets at the election of 1885. He has always been the political and personal friend of Foraker, and has done more than any other man to promote as well as start Foraker in public life. He was delegate-at-large to the last Republican national convention at Minneapolis.

On reassembling Wednesday morning the convention proceeded to the ballot. Only one name for lieutenant governor—that of A. W. Jones, of Youngstown—was submitted, and his selection was made by acclamation.

Five candidates were named for auditor of the state. The contest was especially between Charles W. Dick, of Akron, ex-chairman of the state central committee and W. J. Gilbert, of Caldwell. On the second ballot, Gilbert was declared the nominee. The vote was: Gilbert, 550; Dick, 175.

After the nomination of Bushnell the following resolutions were adopted: "The people of Ohio, in state convention assembled, congratulate the people of the country upon the signal victory in the state and congressional elections last fall, assuring glorious national victory in 1896, and declare as follows:

First—We affirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892, chief among which are:

A protective tariff which, restoring American wages and American products, shall prove the highest and most beneficial to labor and American developments while providing adequate revenue for the use of government.

WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

Kindergarten System Established on Indian Reservations.

The system of kindergartens recently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest.

The Indian children there are usually shy. Under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose their shyness and reticence, and to become friendly with each other and their teachers.

A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has also been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergarten rather than in boarding schools. After a time those, whose cases it seems advisable, can be transferred, with light opposition from their parents, who probably would have objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset.

The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, mending, and other household duties, tending cattle and using tools, rather than even reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics.

Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who have been graduated from high schools, for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and help into their former ways of life.

Superintendent W. H. Hallmann, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to see positions for these girls in nearly any class of work. He says they make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from anyone willing to employ them.

THE COLIMA DISASTER. Bodies of the Drowned Robbed—A Fatal Spot.

Later news from the wreck of the Colima gives the number of deaths at 157 and the number of people saved at twenty-six. Seventeen of the rescued passengers have been sent northward on the steamer San Juan by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the remainder who desire to return will be sent on the steamer Barracouta. Three passengers and two members of the crew were picked up at Colahuayana by the steamer Romero.

Forty-five bodies of the drowned have been recovered on the rocky coast south of Manzanillo. The steamer sank in water 2,000 feet deep, not more than six miles from shore. Many of the bodies, before they were recovered by the militia, had been robbed. The civil magistrate has called out all the district rurales, a kind of militia, to patrol the coast and prevent further vandalism.

United States Consul De Cima at Mazatlan and Consul Barthe at Acapulco have been ordered to the scene of the wreck, to see if anything can be done to save people and property interests. The Colima carried \$500,000 worth of American goods and \$100,000 in Mexican coins shipped at Mazatlan.

The Colima encountered heavy weather all along the Mexican coast. Much difficulty was encountered in keeping off the rocks at Isabela Island and Piedra de Mar. The passengers were in a constant state of terror, which was augmented when the ship having put out from San Blas, a woman passenger from San Francisco became crazed with fear, and spent the entire night on deck, entreating the officers to put back and praying heaven for deliverance.

Several hundred cattle were drowned in the Hackberry bottom near Hillsboro, and in South Hillsboro several families were driven from their homes. One house was demolished. No trains have arrived at Hillsboro from the north, and all mails from that direction are from 2 to 12 hours late. An unknown man was drowned.

Fifteen Seaman Killed. The New York "Herald" correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, sends word that the boiler of the Ecuadorian gunboat Sucre exploded, killing the commander and 14 men and injuring 17 more. At the time of the accident she was carrying troops to Machala to attack the rebels.

A disastrous cloud-burst occurred along the Johnson and Devi rivers, Texas. Five bodies have been recovered from "Draws," which were flooded by the cloud-burst, and it is feared a number of settlers in the valleys of the two rivers have perished.

Fair's Loss in Wheat. The balance of the wheat belonging to the estate of James G. Fair, amounting to 170,000 tons, stored since August, 1893, at the Forta Costa warehouse, San Francisco, has been sold to a syndicate of dealers. The sale was confirmed by the probate court, the price paid being 85 cents per cental. The deal \$3,049,800 will pass into the hands of the syndicate. It is estimated that the loss on Fair's attempt to make a corner on wheat will not be less than \$2,000,000.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES.

GRESHAM'S BURIAL.

Body Placed in the Vault of Oakwoods Cemetery.

Without ostentation, as befitting his life among this people, but with the military and civic accompaniments which ran even foot with his achievements as soldier, jurist and statesman, the remains of Walter Quintin Gresham, general in the union armies, judge of the federal courts and secretary of state of the United States, were temporarily laid to rest in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, May 30, amid the flower strewn graves of his comrades in arms; graves decorated by the hands of men who had fought them on many a bloody field, and in the shadow of the monument just dedicated in honor of the valor of those who had given their lives for the confederate forces.

It was a most remarkable juxtaposition. In the earlier hours of the day federals and confederates had joined in the unveiling of the monument to the 6,000 confederates who had died in the military prison of Camp Douglas. Almost within the echoes of the volley fired over the confederate burying ground by the First regiment of state militia, and while the smoke from their rifles was still floating over the field of peace, the confederate and the federal secretary of state filed through the gates into the cemetery. It was a fitting climax to the remarkable ceremonies which had just closed, that the remains of the man who claimed the allegiance of the great army were delivered by Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney at Chicago, and commissioner of pension during President Cleveland's administration.

The monument is 11 feet 9 inches high and weighs 23,000 pounds. On one side is a polished granite tablet, which bears the inscription, "Gen. George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. Department of Illinois; Erected 1894. Membership, 1,272." On the top of the stone are the words, "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Special features of Decoration Day observance at Springfield, Ill., were the pilgrimage of Hanson post, G. A. R., of St. Louis, to the tomb of Lincoln; the dedication of the Grand Army monument at Oakwood cemetery; and the ceremony of transferring the custody of the Lincoln monument from the Monument association of the state. Senator Collum delivered a brief address of welcome, which was responded to by Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis.

At Lincoln's Tomb. The monument erected to the memory of the late Jeremiah M. Bush of Hartford, in honor of Post 19 of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York, Gen. J. Meredith Reed deposited a splendid wreath upon the tomb of Gen. Lafayette, in the cemetery of the city, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. The wreath was inscribed "To America's Illustrious Friend."

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There were beautiful services in the national cemetery at Arlington. "A Hymn to Arlington." The oration was delivered by Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore.

At New Rochelle, N. Y., a statue of Thomas Paine, the framers of the Declaration of Independence, was unveiled, addresses suitable to the occasion being delivered by Col. R. G. Ingersoll and Thaddeus B. Wakenan.

Twenty thousand people were present at Gen. Grant's tomb Thursday afternoon, when Gov. McKinley of Ohio rose to deliver the address at the Memorial Day exercises, held under the auspices of U. S. Grant post No. 327, G. A. R.

Agitators Demand a \$4.50 Pudding Rate. The session of the Amalgamated association Friday was decidedly stormy. Although the recommendation of the scale committee that the pudding scale be fixed at \$4 was adopted early in the convention, a number of the men who had been active in the agitation for a higher rate and who were placed on the committee to confer with the manufacturers, broke over the traces and demanded a rate of \$5.

This was flatly refused by the manufacturers, who asserted that the business improvement as yet indicated was not such as to warrant the advance demanded. They intimated that if the association would decide on a \$4 rate they would agree to sign a yearly scale, thus doing away with the time clause, by which it has been possible to terminate the existing scale at any time by notice, and which has always been very distasteful to the men.

A Texas Town Almost Completely Out of From the World. A waterspout struck near Hillsboro, Tex., Thursday night. It caused an 80-acre lake to break through a dam. About 600 feet of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad tracks were washed away. A similar loss occurred on the Cotton Belt Railroad, and rails were twisted in all sorts of shapes. All wires were down until late Friday morning between Waco and Hillsboro, and communication with Ft. Worth and Dallas was cut off. The Santa Fe is also washed between here and Temple, 40 miles south.

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A COMING EVENT.

The Second International Conference of the Epworth League.

The second international conference of the Epworth League is to be held in Chattanooga, June 27-30.

The League was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12, 1890. The next (general) conference of that church approved and adopted the organization and gave it official standing in the church, with Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald as its president.

The local organizations in the individual churches are called chapters. Of these already organized and enrolled the number is nearly 15,000, and the aggregate membership is about 1,000,000.

The League in its spirit and form has been found as consonant with the genius of Methodism and so well adapted to the end for which it was designated that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England have adopted it. It is there fore now not only interdenominational but international as well. It is still spreading and growing rapidly, having organizations in Mexico, South America, England, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Italy; also in Japan, China and India.

The session will begin June 27, 1895, and continue four days. It will embrace the League of all the Methodisms of the world. The program is in the hands of the General Secretaries of the M. E. church, the M. E. church South and the Canadian Methodist church, namely, Rev. E. A. Scheel, D. D., Chicago; Rev. J. D. Nashvillie and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., Canada. It is emphatically a present day program, full of the life and spirit of these stirring times.

Bishops Joyce, Vincent and Thoburn of the M. E. church; Hallway, Hendrix, Fitzgerald and Harney of the M. E. church South; and Sir McKenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, are on the program. The music will be one of the great features of the conference. It will be in charge of Mr. Rowland D. Williams, St. Paul, Minn., and 1,000 children will participate; the Park Sisters, cornets, will be present, together with an orchestra of 36 pieces.

The local arrangements for this immense gathering have been entirely in the hands of the young people of Chattanooga League. The best and most extensive arrangements with the railroads have been made, securing half rates from almost every portion of the country. Excursions to the battlefields and points of interest have been provided for, as at side trips to Mammoth Cave and other points en route.

U. P. ASSEMBLY. Closing Sessions—The Place of Holding the Next Meeting.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was taken up for consideration. Dr. Reed read the report, which dealt with the question of seminary control. There were reports from a majority one and a minority one on the question.

The majority report is as follows: "Resolved, That this assembly does hereby enact the following as part of the constitutional law of the United Presbyterian church: That the General Assembly shall have power in the election of professors in our theological seminaries." "The General Assembly shall have the power to remove a professor for unsoundness in the faith."

"Resolved, That this action is not to be understood as interfering with the rights vested in the synods having control of the existing seminaries of the church further than may be indicated in the language of the overtures themselves.

"Resolved, In answer to the memorial of the Glasgow City presbytery, this assembly shall require the directors of the seminary to report annually on all matters coming within the oversight of the assembly.

"Resolved, That we recommend that a committee of five be appointed by the assembly to negotiate with the synods having control of the theological seminaries, with a view to the adjustment of any apparent or alleged discrepancies between this action and their chartered rights."

The minority report contains an amendment to the resolution of the majority report, as follows: "Resolved, That, in loyal obedience to and in fulfillment of this decision and authoritative judgment of the same, the following amendment to the Book of Government and Discipline, part I, chapter 5, article 1, section 4, be made by inserting immediately after the words 'terms and course study,' the following, 'to confirm on veto the election of professors to any of our theological seminaries, and to remove or suspend in the faith in the way provided in the Book of Government,' to be and is hereby overruled by the presbyteries, with instructions to vote 'yea' and 'nay' upon it."

The apparently inoperative resolution that the "Book of Government and Discipline" be revised to conform to the action of the assembly, on the other hand, raised a long, and at times, ominous discussion. A division resulted in 27 votes for to 69 against the resolution.

In accordance with a resolution offered, Rev. McMichael, then formerly dissolved the thirty-seventh general assembly, to meet at Xenia, O., on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1896. A prayer by Rev. J. G. Brown, of Norton, Kan., the oldest member of the assembly, and the singing of the 143d Psalm, concluded the session.

Believers in Polygamy. Officials Considering Whether to Admit Mormons From Scotland. An interesting question has arisen in the treasury department, which involves the legal meaning of the word "polygamist."

Commissioner General Stump of the Immigration bureau has received applications for the admission into this country of Robert Stevenson, his wife Kate, Barbara Hunter, Lizzie Taylor and seven children. These immigrants recently arrived at Queenstown, Glasgow, Scotland, and their affidavits state they are Mormons in religion and full believers in polygamy, and that they each intend to practice polygamy if so inclined on reaching their native soil.

The question involved may be whether belief in polygamy of itself, and in the absence of proof of any polygamous act, brings the party within the inhibition of the law declaring that polygamists shall not be admitted into this country. Attorney General Wicks has the subject under consideration. Mr. Stump is of the opinion that the parties should be debarred admission.

The Next Platform. Carter Says Republicans Will Declare for Protection of the League Clubs. Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, in a public statement says:

"In 1896 the Republican party will stand for protection and the restoration of bimetalism, on a substantial and enduring basis. There may be differences of opinion in the party on the tariff schedules, but none upon the principle of protection. There will be differences of opinion as to the best course to pursue to secure the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at a fixed rate, but there will be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of bringing about that result."

"Upon one question there will be neither difference of opinion as to the general principle to be followed, or as to the means to be employed. That is with reference to the restoration of a vigorous, thoroughly American foreign policy. I am persuaded that the Republican national convention will pledge the party anew, and with great earnestness, to the maintenance of this line of foreign policy. The people demand it. They are conscious of their strength, and they realize that this republic has become and is a nation."

Standing of the League Clubs. Pittsburgh, W. L. P. C. Boston, W. L. P. C. Philadelphia 12, 600 New York 15, 148 Baltimore 16, 111 Brooklyn 13, 17 48 Cincinnati 20, 14 388 Washington 13, 19 208 Cleveland 19, 14 578 St. Louis 11, 22 330 Chicago 20, 25 572 Louisville 3, 25 127

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Building an Orphan Home—Four Years to the Pen. for Murder.

Miss Amanda Causell, a 17-year-old girl of near Jenertown, Somerset county, was burned to death. She was in the house alone when her clothing in some manner caught fire and she rushed out for aid. All efforts on the part of her mother, who hastened to her rescue, were unavailing. She died in a few minutes. The young lady had lost her speech when but two years old, consequently it is not known how her clothing caught fire.

THREE ISCHES OF BRAIN EXPOSED. John Hilderbrand, of Smithton, was brought to the College hospital at Uniontown. He was struck by a train and his skull crushed in a terrible manner. At the hospital an operation was performed by which several pieces of the skull which had been driven in to the brain were removed. Three inches of the brain is exposed. One of the clavicle bones was also broken. The physicians think he will recover.

According to the watchman of Newton Hamilton, two assays of ore from that vicinity show one and one-half ounces of gold and two ounces of silver per ton of rock, or \$22 per ton for the first assay, and the next assay showed \$16 90. A fire test resulted: Gold, \$12; silver, \$1 35.

FOUR YEARS FOR MURDER. Elias Williams, who killed Henry Grimes, at Oil City, a couple of months ago, was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Western penitentiary by Judge George S. Criswell. A motion for a new trial made by the defendant's counsel was overruled by the court.

AN ORPHAN HOME. Work has been begun at Ebensburg on the erection of a memorial home for orphan children, a gift of Mrs. E. W. Phillips, a philanthropic Pittsburg lady. The building is to be erected on a five-acre plot and completed by August 1.

George J. Humbert, the Norristown, tin plate manufacturer, has combined with some Pittsburg capitalists to build an industrial extension to the south of Conowingo. They have secured options on 400 acres of land, 60 acres will be used for a manufacturing site, 43 acres for a park, and the remainder will be laid out in lots. The new company will be known as the Conowingo Extension company. J. R. Ross of Pittsburg, is its representative. The company will include Humbert's tin-plate mill, employing about 400 men, a knitting factory for the manufacture of seamless hose and underwear, employing 75 men; a boiler works employing 250 men; a plant for the manufacture of enamel and tin tubes and sanitary plumbing, employing 200 men, and a boot and shoe factory, employing 100 men. There will be no company stores. If the local electric railway company do not extend their line a new company will be organized.

At Greensburg Samuel Clifford was acquitted of the charge of attempting to poison his father and mother by his wife. The verdict gives general satisfaction. Notwithstanding the fact that Clifford's wife was foremost in his prosecution, he expresses love for her, and would readily take her back were it not for her father and mother.

Mrs. Michael Maley, of New Castle, was abused by her husband and son Martin during a drunken carousal of the two men. Richard Acon, a boarder, then attacked father and son with a piece of scuffling, and injured the latter so badly he died. Agan surrendered himself.

Patterson, Vandegrift and the South Penn Oil Company are starting test wells on the Todrow and Biggle farms, located southwest of Aleppo, Greene county. Further east the locations a number of test wells are drilling or ready to start.

George Mulok is in jail at Uniontown, charged with complicity in the murder of Ed Rice at Fayette station a year ago. Rice was beaten to death, and his body thrown into Dunbar creek by a gang of Hung and Slavs, who mistook him for a "blackleg."

The Meadville water company has offered to sell out to the city for \$105,000. The company desires an answer by May 30, and will permit council to accept the proposition, subject to ratification by popular vote.

Alfred Oxley, paymaster and bookkeeper at the foundry of John Wood, Jr., at Conshohocken, was blinded on Saturday by a stranger, who threw pepper in his eyes and robbed the office of a bag containing \$800.

The Elwood City Council has called a special election on the question of issuing \$20,000 of borough bonds for the erection of a city hall, and a new school building and street improvements.

Samuel Gallinger, of Pittsburg, was fined \$70 and costs at Greensburg for tearing down a diptheria card and removing a sign who was suffering with the disease, in violation of the health ordinance.

The Layton ferry company, of Fayette county, capital \$500, and the Euclid coal and coke company, of South Fork, Cambria county, capital \$10,000, were chartered Tuesday.

Fire in V. E. Sweeney's grocery store at Beaver Falls destroyed about \$800 worth of goods. A family sleeping above the store was almost suffocated.

Eekies & Bitchie are drilling in the sand on the Economic property and have a show of oil. The owners have gotten foxxy, and are playing it for a mystery.

Meadville council has agreed to buy the water company's plant for \$105,000, subject to a popular vote, if the plant be delivered October 1.

A Paris firm complains that the Carnegie Company has infringed its patents in making armor plates by the nickel-steel process.

William Wise, a farmer near Woodward, Centre county, committed suicide by hanging in his barn.

Rev. Samuel A. Martin, D. D., was inaugurated president of Wilson College for Women, at Chambersburg.

The Woodland Oil Company is drilling at 1,600 feet on the Turbow farm, near Clayville, Washington county.

Postmasters in the Beaver Valley have agreed to close their offices at 7 p. m. hereafter.

TRADE REVIEW.

Summary of the Past Week by Bradstreet and Memorial Day Services

The observance of Memorial Day services served to check the volume of general trade this week, but there has been a further shrinkage in the amount of business transacted, due to not altogether well-founded fears of serious damage to the grain crop.

Reports from manufacturing industries at seventy-five cities east of the Rocky mountains show that more than 277 important manufacturing concerns started up between April 1 and a week ago, by reason of which 53,000 employes have secured work. But the additional and significant fact is found in the report that wages of no fewer than 178,000 industrial employes have been advanced within the period an average of 10 per cent, of whom six-tenths received the advance without striking.

Exports of wheat (four included as wheat from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,426,000 bushels, against 2,754,800 bushels last week, 2,491,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,333,000 bushels in the year ago, 2,891,600 bushels in 1893 and 2,697,000 bushels in the week of 1891. There some gains at the South, with improved agricultural prospects in Tennessee, affecting business at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. Only a moderately active demand in a few lines is announced for Atlanta, Savannah and at Jacksonville, where the vegetable crop is the largest for years. There is an improved demand at New Orleans, and buyers are showing more of a tendency to anticipate wants.

The iron manufacturers is gaining rapidly, and the average of prices, which had fallen in February 1 to 54 1/2 per cent. of the prices in October, 1890, has now risen to 69 1/2 per cent, most of the advance having been made in May. Bessemer pig has been lifted to \$11.65, and gray iron to \$10.40, caused by the growing demand; tank steel plates are \$5 per ton higher at Philadelphia, and nail producers have combined, raising wire nails \$1.15, and cut nails to \$1 by car loads at Pittsburg. The steel wire is now \$1.84 very large, and while the buying in other forms of iron and steel products is conservative, great confidence prevails that prices will hereafter advance materially. It is believed that the wages question will be settled at Pittsburg this year without any strike. The failures during the past week have been 215 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 27 last year.

MARKETS. PITTSBURGH. (THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.)

Grain, Flour and Feed. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 82 1/2; No. 2 yellow ear, 80 1/2; Mixed easy, 78 1/2; No. 2 yellow shell, 75 1/2; OATS—No. 1 white, 36 1/2; No. 2 white, 36; Extra No. 3 white, 36 1/2; Light mixed, 34 1/2; RYE—No. 1, 74 1/2; No. 2, 72 1/2; CORN—No. 2, 37 1/2; No. 3, 36 1/2; FLOUR—Winter patents brand, 3 7/8; Spring patents, 4 1/8; No. 1, 4 1/8; Straight XXX bakers, 3 3/8; Clear winter, 3 3/8; Rye flour, 3 3/8; HAY—No. 1, 15 1/2; No. 2, 14 1/2; No. 3, 13 1/2; Mixed clover, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10; No. 3, 9 1/2; Lucerne timothy, 10 1/2; FEED—No. 1 White Mid., 17 1/2; No. 2 White Middlings, 17 1/2; Brown Middlings, 16 1/2; Bran, bulk, 15 1/2; STEAM-Wheat, 5 00; Oat, 5 25; 5 50

Dairy Products. BUTTER—Eggs Creamery, 23 1/2; Fancy, 23 1/2; Country, 22 1/2; Low grade and cooking, 5 7; CHEESE—Pa. and Ohio, 17 1/2; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 1/2; Linburgh, new make, 12 1/2

Fruit and Vegetables. BEANS—Hand-picked, per bu, 2 10; 2 15; Lima, 1 10; POTATOES—Fine, in bu, 40 45; From store, bu, 50 55; BRETS—Home grown, per bu, 1 10; 1 35; URGENT—per bu, 1 10; 1 20; ONIONS—Yellow, bu, 1 30; 1 40; PARSNIPS, per bu, 50 75

Poultry, Etc. Live Chickens, 65 1/2; Live Ducks, 60 1/2; Dressed Chickens, 11 1/2; Live Turkeys, 11 1/2; Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, 20 1/2; FEATHERS—Extra Live Geese, 50 60; No. 1 Ex. Live Geese, 40 45; Country, large packed, 15 40

Miscellaneous. SEEDS—Clover 62 lbs, 6