

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOUR FATALLY INJURED.

Thirteen Men Hurt on a Runaway Work Train at Shamokin.

Four workmen were fatally injured and nine others were badly hurt at Midway colliery, near Shamokin, by the wrecking of a runaway train. A dozen others saved themselves by jumping from the train. Those fatally injured were: James Hollister, engineer, of Maysville; John Liddig, fireman, of Mt. Carmel; Edward Allosch, mine, aged 30 years, of Mt. Carmel; and George Smith, a laborer.

At Huntingdon Ellsworth and Joseph McCracken, brothers, were acquitted of the murder of George Hawn, in Goshen township. The trial lasted nine days. The verdict is generally approved. Wesley McCracken, another brother, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at the September session for aiding and abetting the shooting of young Hawn, a fellow named Gans, who was acting with a gang of whitecaps in tearing down a fence on the McCracken farm. The result of the present trial places the young man in the position of aiding and abetting a crime that has no principal. Motion for a new trial for him is now pending.

John Geddes, who was placed in the lock-up at Shamokin for assault and battery, on a charge preferred by his wife, made a peculiar attempt to liberate himself from jail. He set fire to the lock-up surrounding his cell and the smoke and heat nearly suffocated Geddes, as well as two other prisoners. When the fire was extinguished a fellow named Thompson, who was confined in a cell for drunkenness, was in an unconscious condition.

The dedication of the new Trinity Lutheran Church of Johnstown, lately erected at a cost of \$20,000, took place Sunday. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Gruber, of Lock Haven, in which he was assisted by Rev. W. A. Shipman, president of the Allegheny Synod, of that city, and others. A collection resulted in the contribution of \$4,000 to pay the indebtedness. A number of persons from Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Greensburg were present.

Some time ago, James Black, alias George Parker, passed a forged check on the Erie Hardware Company, representing himself to be an employe of the Postal Telegraph Company. He afterward played the same game at Harrisburg and Lancaster and turned up at Irwin, where he was located by Manager Saul, of the Postal Company in Altoona, and arrested by request of the authorities.

Thieves entered the postoffice at Tarantum and blew open the safe, almost wrecking the building. They secured a small quantity of stamps and change. The damage to the building is estimated at \$200. The crime is supposed to be the work of the same parties who blew the safe in Hess Lindsay's store two weeks ago.

Max Goodrich, of Philadelphia, aged 35 years, in a fit of jealous rage shot his young wife, Bertha, in the abdomen at their home and then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain. The wife is in a hospital in a dying condition, Goodrich died instantly. He is said to have been insanely jealous of his wife.

A rumor is in circulation that the Westinghouse company will soon let the contract for the erection of a large plant in connection with its electrical works at Turtle Creek. The air brake works will be put on double turn January 2.

W. A. McCool purchased from the Harmony society, through Trustee John Duss, the large building of the society at Beaver Falls. Mr. McCool's object is to start a large factory for the manufacture of bicycle tubing.

Miss Pearl Barton, of Wilkesbarre, the young girl who has been asleep since November 28, died December 12 without awakening. The doctors are unable to say what the exact cause of her death was, but attribute it to weakness, which induced heart failure.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in Ligonier township, near Greensburg. One family in particular is sadly afflicted. It is that of W. H. Ferry, Mrs. Ferry and six children are down with the disease.

Chief of Police White, of Erie, has placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor Scott, because of opposition against him in the Citizens reform society.

Curtis Taggart, or Smithfield, owns a land warrant issued by the supreme executive council of this State in 1789, signed by Benjamin Franklin.

A company of local and outside capitalists has been formed at Freedom, and a \$30,000 hotel is to be erected. A site has already been secured.

The dry goods store of Lucinda and J. S. Brisell, at Union City, was closed by the sheriff, on Saturday, on executions amounting to \$4,000.

Ten thousand dollars additional stock having been secured, the tin plate mill at Freedom will be completed and put in operation.

The new Morano bicycle works at Beaver Falls is almost completed and work will begin about the first of the year.

Jacob Anspach, aged 56 years, a Philadelphia Reading railway switchman at Lebanon was struck and killed.

GREAT ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

One Hundred Thousand Men Marching on the Italians.

The Capitale, a paper published at Rome, states that an army of 100,000 Abyssinians is advancing rapidly in two columns on Adowa and Asmara. The Italians, who occupy these points will remain on the defensive, says the paper, and will endeavor to temporize with their antagonists until reinforcements arrive for their relief. All the inhabitants of Adowa are arming themselves for a situation.

Adowa is the capital of Tigre. In Abyssinia, and is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out, has many factories, and is the chief entrepot for trade between the interior and the coast.

In the chamber of deputies Signor Imbriani (Socialist) and Signor Cavalotti (Radical) made speeches attacking the government for its African policy in relation to the Abyssinians, and demand the resignation of the government.

STOLE \$90,000.

The Audit of His Books Reveals His Shortages.

An audit of the Altoona, Pa., Hen docket was finished by Controller Harpham, shows a shortage of \$12,800 in the accounts of William A. Ambrose, the absconding city solicitor. His real estate, which is valued at \$50,000, is mortgaged for all it is worth. The building and loan association for which he was solicitor are said to have lost about \$12,000 by his proceedings. Persons who incited him to do so and those who placed money in his hands to satisfy judgments or for investment contribute \$10,000 more to the total of \$90,000 of which Ambrose is reported to have defrauded the city and his clients.

Twenty-two Lives Lost.

The mail steamer from the northern coast arrived at St. Johns, N. F., and reported frightful ravages by recent gales. The schooner Victory and her crew of 22 have been lost. Four other vessels are missing. Much damage has also been done on the west coast.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Important Measures Before Both Houses.

TENTH DAY.

The proceedings of the House were called to-day by Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma, who offered the following resolution: "Whereas, by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1892, an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma and United States commissioners were duly ratified and provision made for the allotment of lands therein to the said Indians, and providing for the opening of surplus lands for allotment to homestead settlers; and,

"Whereas, the secretary of the interior has wholly failed to appoint agents to allot said lands, as provided in said act, therefore be it

Resolved, that the secretary of the interior is hereby directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to the house: "First the reasons and causes operating, if any, to delay the appointment of allotting agents and the allotment of lands; and second—Whether any of his connections or relatives by blood or marriage are acting as attorneys for said Indians or any party or parties interested in delaying the opening of the reservation to settlement."

The speaker was in session about two hours to-day, half of that time being given to Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in a vigorous assault on the gold "combine." Senator Carter, of Montana, introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Cattle Company to build a sub-marine cable from some point on the Pacific coast to the Hawaiian islands and Japan.

Senate.—The president's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the main attention of the senate during its brief session. Secretary Cox read the document and impressive scenes, the senators following every word with intense interest. The concluding sentence of the message was no sooner read than a demonstration occurred, almost unparalleled in the history of the upper branch of congress, senators on both sides of the aisle rising in their expressions of approval by long-continued handclapping.

House.—While the time of the house was mainly absorbed to-day in a debate on the plan to create three committees of nine members each to deal with the election cases, its interests were centered upon the president's message. The debate on the election committee plan was fruitful of partisan discussion of election methods in the house and the Republican policy of dealing with contested elections at congress. The plan was adopted by a party vote.

The president's message laid on the speaker's table until late in the afternoon, when it was read and received with much enthusiasm by members of both parties.

BOMBS BY MAIL.

Desperate Attempts to Blow Up Armour and Pullman.

A bold conspiracy to assassinate George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour has just come to light, and every effort is being made to apprehend the perpetrators of the plot. Monday morning two packages were received at postal station L, of which William H. Harmon is superintendent, directed to P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman, respectively, and the packages were finally turned over to Postoffice Inspector Stuart for inspection. They proved to be infernal machines, which had they reached their destination and been opened without suspicion by the men for whom they were intended, would have probably blown them into eternity.

The packages were taken up by collector Philip Kirkwood of station L. One of them he found on the mail box at Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, and the other at Wabash avenue and twenty-first street. The second machine was laid on the box just as Kirkwood approached it to make his collection. He saw a man of rough appearance lay a package on the box and walk away. When he reaches the mail box he found the package to be similar to the one he had picked up at Fourteenth street, and addressed in the same hand writing. Each package weighed about twenty-four ounces, and the poorly scrawled addresses were enough to attract the attention of the carrier.

The postal authorities were already on the lookout for suspicious packages for Mr. Armour, as a stranger had notified attaches of his office that an infernal machine was on its way to Mr. Armour through the mail. He claimed to have overheard an exposure of the conspiracy from two men talking in an alley. The employes of Mr. Armour did not place much confidence in the story, but informed the postal officials of what they had been told.

CRUSHED BY A BOULDER.

Five Men Instantly Killed By a Fall of Rock.

An awful accident occurred at Big Stone Gap, Va., Saturday, at noon. In which five white laborers lost their lives. The men were working on a cut and had stopped for dinner, sitting themselves under a ledge of rock projecting from an embankment. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a large boulder broke loose and came down upon them, causing instant death to all.

MANY WILL BE DROPPED.

Chicago Brewers Will Shut Down 1,700 Saloons.

Chicago brewers are tired of being saloon keepers, and have decided that after January 1 next there will be 1,700 less saloons in that city than at present. Those that remain must pay a third or a half more for beer than they are paying now. There is general alarm among saloon keepers whose licenses are owned and whose rents are paid by the brewers, and 2,000 or more of them are wondering who will have to go out of business. For many years the policy of the brewers has been to establish saloons wherever there was a possibility of selling enough beer to make a paying investment. Competition has been so close that their profit has been out of doors.

The dropping of 1,700 saloons means a new era in the history of the city, as each saloon has an average of 20 to 30 men, as each

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHOLD.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Serves Plain Notice Upon Great Britain.

The President on the 17th sent to Congress a strong message dealing with the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute and the application of the Monroe doctrine to the case in point. The Monroe doctrine is emphatically expounded, and the position taken that England should not be permitted to acquire any territory in the Caribbean Sea which she is not rightfully entitled. The President says: "If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise."

"Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils, every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law, and is specifically understood and when the United States is a suitor before high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid."

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition on those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its claims of redress for wrongs done to it entirely confident that, under the sanction of this doctrine, we have clear right and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply.

"The course to be pursued by this government in relation to this present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been wrongfully apprised of her refusal to do so, we are now bound to resort to other means to recognize the plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may desire for the present or hereafter may enter into her own free will, cannot, of course be objected to by the United States."

HORRORS OF KHARPUT.

Worst Reports Were Not as Shocking as the Naked Truth.

Further details, which have just been received at Constantinople, from Kharput, shed a clearer light upon the massacre of Christians and the destruction of the American mission buildings there on November 10. A false report was circulated at Kharput some days previous to the outbreak to the effect that the American missionaries were in possession of the arms which they were distributing to the Christians, preparing the latter for an attack upon the Mussulmans.

Dr. Herman M. Barum, when informed of the reports in circulation, and to allay the excitement among the Moslems, went personally to the Governor of Kharput, and went up to that official five revolvers owned by American missionaries. Dr. Barum and his associates also induced the other Christians of Kharput to surrender their arms to the Turkish authorities, hoping thereby to avert the threatened massacre. At least a portion of the population. But the surrender of the arms had no effect on the excited population, showing that the reports circulated were only part of a deliberate plan.

The attack upon the Christians, the burning of the mission buildings, the slaying of the Turkish governor that the fullest protection would be accorded to the property of the Americans, as well as to the Americans themselves. Great numbers of 1,000 people are believed to have been killed, and American property variously estimated in value from \$25,000 to \$50,000 was destroyed. The Americans, however, all escaped with their lives, and were accorded a refuge at the residence of the consul.

The advice just received concluded with the statement that it is a noteworthy fact that not a single Moslem was killed during the disturbances. In most places the Christians did not offer any resistance, knowing it to be useless, but flew for their lives, abandoning their houses and stores to the pillage of the rioters.

The terrible extent to which the outbreaks were allowed to spread can be judged from the following facts: At Arghis, the out of 2,500 Armenian houses, 3,800 were destroyed and 2,817 Armenians, including 17 Catholics, perished.

In the village of Ambara 60 houses were burned, and at the village of Shenk 100 dwellings were destroyed. In both cases all the inhabitants were killed.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest to Laboring Men—New Industries.

The new plate mill under erection for some time by the Bellaire Nail Works, Bellaire, O., will probably not be ready for operation until next spring. This concern has under consideration the question of changing its title from Bellaire Nail Works to Bellaire Steel Company.

Another Sweat Shop Strike.

The members of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual and Protective Association, New York, have repudiated the contracts entered into by them with the members of the United Garment Workers of America in July, and another strike, involving 10,000 tailors in New York City, Brooklyn, Brownsville and Newark is precipitated. The contractors are under bonds in \$300 each to live up to the terms of the agreement for a year, made during the last conflict between themselves and the organized tailors, to whom the contractors had to yield and grant their demands at Detroit. The struggle which terminated three months ago.

Pingree's Potato Patch.

The Union Charity Association of Akron, Ohio, has practically decided that with the coming of spring, the plan of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, of aiding the poor, will be tried. There is an abundance of land that can be readily secured and plenty of people who say they will be glad of the opportunity of aiding themselves. Meanwhile this organization means to furnish aid only to those willing to work. An account will be opened with each person or family receiving supplies, and to balance the same the poor will be given various odd jobs, such as carrying coal, shoveling snow, etc. For this they will be paid from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. A salaried superintendent will have charge of the affairs of the association.

The Pittsburg Car Wheel Company has arranged to erect an addition to its present plant, and will manufacture car wheels. At present the works are only for the finishing of wheels. The plant will be located at Home and Hatfield streets, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. It will have a daily capacity of 50 tons. It will be started next week.

Messrs. Byrne, Parsons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa., are to build a mill building 120 by 40 feet, three stories and basement, with boiler house 20 by 45 feet. An 80-horsepower boiler and a 50 to 60-horsepower engine, sprinker system, 100-light electric generator, freight elevator, tank, etc., are all required and not yet purchased.

The newly organized Brewer Tube Company, of Toledo, O., is negotiating for a location. Architects Miller & Wachter are preparing plans for a factory for them, which is to be 105 by 200 feet, and will be equipped throughout with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of seamless tubing.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the Federation of Labor by 18 vote over John McBride. M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was elected vice-president. The federation expressed decided disapproval of socialism.

The Indiana Manufacturing Company, Peru, Ind., which owns and operates the largest plant there, has recently made extensive improvements and additions, adding a two-story brick building 60 by 100 feet, and put in an electric light plant.

The Southwalk Foundry and Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., is turning its boiler shop into an erecting shop and will put in a number of cranes, etc., which will be of the most improved kind.

It is reported that the Monongahela Manufacturing Company, of Monongahela City, Pa., will increase the size of its plant to double the present capacity.

The Walker Foundry Company, of Erie, Pa., is to make an addition to its plant, 75 by 100 feet, and the pattern-room is to be enlarged and a new office built.

The Powers Triple Cylinder Engine Company, St. Paul, Minn., is contemplating the erection of a plant for the manufacture of the new Powers steam engine.

The Union Foundry Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is to enlarge its plant and has bought 100 square feet of land on which to erect a new building.

The Walker foundry Company, of Erie, Pa., is to make an addition to its plant 75x100 feet and pattern room is to be enlarged and a new office built.

The Dettweiler Company, of Toledo, O., has about completed all details for erecting a new manufacturing plant for the construction of steel tubing.

Further improvements are being made at the Arctusa Iron Works, New Castle, Pa. This plant was practically rebuilt last summer.

A new wheel foundry to make all the wheels needed on the Pennsylvania system, will be built at Altoona in 1896.

Philadelphia traction line employes will likely strike for 10 consecutive hours' work and extra for overtime.

Jackson & Carey are building an extensive foundry and machine shop at Shelby, N. C.

The strike of shipbuilders at Glasgow and Belfast is still on.

Federation of Labor Adjourns. The Federation of Labor adjourned sine die Tuesday afternoon, after adjusting a proposition to form a national organization of unaffiliated labor. Resolutions endorsing the Cuban struggle for independence, and declaring that party politics shall have no place in the Federation of Labor were also adopted. John McBride, the retiring president, and Adolph Strausser, of the cigar makers' union, were elected fraternal delegates to the British trade union congress to be held in London, September 3, 1894. W. Sullivan, of the typographical union, was elected alternate.

Street Car Strike. Riot and destruction marked the opening day of the great strike of the street car employes in Philadelphia. Aided by the mischievous and completely uncontrolled by the company in the line of the Union Traction company, and with the exception of the one line not controlled by the company in the strike, the strikers, not more than 500, turned in Philadelphia Tuesday. To the credit of the strikers, it may be said that the disorders were created by too ardent sympathizers and mischievous boys. About 500 cars were badly wrecked.

Opera House Destroyed. The Parkersburg, W. Va., opera house burned at an early hour Monday morning, causing a loss of \$15,000, with insurance for about one-half of the amount. The flames had gotten good headway before discovered, and the building was destroyed, though the side walls are intact. The Mountain State gas company, Bonard's plumbing shop and an apple storage company, occupying the ground floor, are losers, although most of the goods were saved.

Engineer Killed. A disastrous freight wreck on the Mississippi division of the Illinois Central road happened just south of Jackson, Tenn. Five cars got loose in the yard and started south. They ran into an incoming freight train, a train consisting of the engine, Brakenman, John White, of Jackson, was instantly killed, and Engineer Jack Kennedy, of Water Valley, Miss., dangerously wounded. He will recover. No other were hurt.

VENEZUELEA'S WAR.

News from the United States Hailed With Delight.

A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The news of the Cleveland message uncompromisingly upholding Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine created the wildest joy and enthusiasm in this capital. It has produced new confidence in the future of the country and acts like magic on business activity and enterprise. The Venezuelan foreign office declares that it will sustain the dignity and sovereignty of the republic by force, if necessary. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers can be put into the field.

The government declines to speak officially in regard to the Yurubatan incident, but the correspondent is assured that it will concede the indemnity of \$60,000 recently demanded by Great Britain.

It is reported that English warships are on their way hither. The arrival of the American naval squadron is anxiously expected. It is probable that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress will be called. The Venezuelan press calls upon the people to show their patriotism on this great occasion and their gratitude toward the noble republic of the north which has proved in the supreme crisis its staunch adherence to the principles laid down by its most advanced statesmen in the early years of its history. The press also urged upon the people the duty of preparing at once for war with all their energy.

A GREAT ARMAMENT.

Bill to Procure Large and Small Guns for the Army.

Following is the bill introduced in the senate Wednesday by Mr. Chandler, which, with others will require early consideration in case of the complications reaching a more acute stage: "That the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns of field artillery, and not exceeding 5,000 heavy guns for fortifications; to be procured by manufacture in the arsenals, or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in this country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the president who shall conform, when practicable, without any delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

Mr. Grant, of Vermont, Wednesday introduced a bill in the house for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the defense of the seaboard and Canadian frontier. The bill proposes to raise the funds by 20-year 2 per cent gold bonds. In several denominations, to be sold at the sub-treasuries and post-offices.

IT SUITS PERU.

People of Lima Talking Monroe Doctrine From Morning Until Night.

President Cleveland's message on the British Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute has been the subject of conversation in Lima among all those interested in political affairs, and it is regarded as a most important diplomatic document. The Monroe doctrine is a subject of vital interest and importance to every South American republic, and the clear definition of it and the announcement of the lines of the adherence to it by the United States Government are welcomed by all classes of intelligent people.

The public, as far as can be gathered from the expressions collected, do not expect that any war will result, but think England will yield to the firm stand of the United States. Words of admiration are heard on all sides for the course of the United States in coming to the relief of a weak sister republic.

Virginia Legislature in Line.

The Virginia House of delegates after a spirited discussion, passed a resolution, by a vote of 62 to 21, endorsing President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela question.

CREW LOST OFF CAPE MAY.

German Ship Athena Blown Up By an Explosion.

The German ship Athena, from New York for Bremen, was lost at sea on Sunday, December 15, together with the captain and 13 men, who were part of a crew of 20. The first and second mates and four seamen were picked up by the British steamer Tafna, bound for Philadelphia. Their names are: The accident was due to an explosion of the ship's cargo of naphtha and nitro-glycerine, which occurred while the Athena was lying in a helpless condition off Cape May, N. J.

Following is a list of those lost: Captain M. Hawk, George Kenke, cook; Fritz Nehring, Hans Boening, John Spencer, John Anderson, Sohan Voght, H. Wahlen, Salimskoe Holtz, all seamen; Hans Assmusen, Wilhelm Heinz, Bernhard Pechelert, apprentices, and two cabin boys whose names are unknown. Those saved were: Alexander Franzelien, first mate; John Freese, second mate; Wm. Moulder, carpenter; John Rudst, Martin Pills, George Schroeder, seamen.

The vessel had a cargo of naphtha in barrels and several hundred cases of nitro-glycerine. She experienced severe weather until Friday. On that day she had all her masts carried away and sprung a leak. Her bow sank down into the water and the deck was submerged up to where the foremast had been. On Saturday morning the Tafna was sighted. Distress signals were hoisted, but on account of the heavy seas the British steamer could not get near her. The Tafna signaled that she would stand by until Sunday.

Sunday morning about 8 o'clock the Tafna approached the Athena, and within a cable's length flames shot out of the center of the deck and the port holes at the stern. A terrific explosion followed, and instantly every man on board the doomed ship was either thrown or jumped into the icy water. The Tafna put out boats to rescue the men, but they were able to pick up only six. It is supposed that the remaining 14 men were so injured by the explosion or numbed by the cold water that they were unable to battle with the heavy sea.

FROM THE HIGHER COURT.

A Chief Justice Calls a Lawyer a Liar and Shoots Him.

Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass, of the supreme court of Tennessee, shot and painfully injured Lawyer John R. Beasley in the law office of Congressman Brown, in Chattanooga, a few minutes before noon Monday. Judge Snodgrass entered the law office to see Mr. Sparlock, who is a partner of Congressman Brown. Mr. Beasley was sitting at a desk, and the judge walked up to him denouncing an article in the morning Times which appeared over his (Beasley's) signature was a lie. Mr. Beasley protested that it was the truth. They came to blows and Judge Snodgrass drew a pistol and shot at Beasley twice. One ball entered the left arm near the wrist and came out near the elbow. The other ball lodged in the ceiling.

The charges made by Mr. Beasley in his card to the Times were to the effect that the railroad debt case of the state from a political standpoint and not from justice. The shooting has created great excitement.

Judge Snodgrass went before Justice Tom Coward and waived trial, and upon giving \$1,000 bond was released.

A person with a thin skin ought to have a clear conscience.

THEY FOUGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

NO SHAM THIS TIME.

Spaniards and Cubans Fight a Genuine Battle.

The fight near Minas proves to have been a real battle. In the thickest of it the Cubans breast with the enemy and wielded their machetes with deadly effect, while the Spaniards defended themselves with their bayonets.

The disparity between the forces in numbers was great. Some reports say there were 1,500 insurgents in the attacking party. Advices are that there were at least 800. The correspondent in Puerto Principe sends the following details of the engagement, which took place at the Congress square estate, a few miles from Minas, the half-way station on the railway from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas.

"In the morning of December 9 a party of 71 Spanish soldiers left Minas with 90 of the battalion of Gerona, with carts to secure fodder. There were 14 of the engineer battalion and some infantry of the battalion of Puerto Rico, together with some drivers and two guides. Captain Borrogo, of the Gerona battalion, was in command, assisted by three lieutenants.

"These 71 Spaniards passed a small fort garrisoned by a dozen soldiers under a lieutenant, and reached a field of heavy grass. Thereupon the commander threw out pickets toward the thicket which extended on two sides of the field, and proceeded to cut grass.

"The pickets were suddenly driven in by a charge of 800 insurgent cavalry and infantry, who furiously assailed the little party of foremost men.

A squad of Agronomes cavalry led by Lopez Proco attacked on the right, while the left was assailed by a squadron of Canaguary cavalry under Major Caballero.

Soon the fighting was hand-to-hand, the insurgents using their machetes, while the Spaniards defended with bayonets. The carts as rallying points.

The conflict was short, sharp and decisive. The Spaniards made desperate resistance, but they were armed with old-fashioned Remington rifles, and consequently had not the advantage of their Mauser quick rifles. They fell like leaves before the wind, overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers.

Captain Borrogo and three private soldiers escaped to General Gomez's camp. The rest of the guides reached Fort Sennel. One lieutenant and 23 soldiers were killed on the field, and 8 Spaniards were wounded. Two lieutenants and 21 soldiers were taken prisoners.

The insurgent loss was heavy. Colonel Oscar Primelies, Lieutenants Reolo and Espinosa were killed. Major Castellanos was wounded. Colonel Primelies belongs to a distinguished Cuban family in Camaguey, and was a physician before the war. He was shot and was twice provided a bayonet, and he was killed by a soldier of the Puerto Rico battalion.

The prisoners were sent by the insurgents to Minas with a letter from Jose Maria Rodriguez, who was arrested by insurgent forces, stating that the Spanish defenders were heroes, and he took pleasure in returning the survivors. The prisoners say they were treated respectfully.

General Rodriguez formerly was chief of a staff under General Gomez. He is a small man and lame in consequence of a wound received in the former revolution. He organized the insurgents in Santa Clara province. He assumed command in Puerto Principe province when General Gomez went to Santa Clara.