

BULLER ADVANCING TO LADYSMITH.

CROSSED THE TUGELA.

The Result of the War May be Staked on the Coming Battle—General Joubert Reported Disabled.

Gen. Buller is undoubtedly making another advance to the relief of Ladysmith. A dispatch, dated Sunday at Durban, says:

"Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela river Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved. It is probable that Buller crossed at a spot above Trichard's Drift and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acron's Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east, through a fairly open country.

Another dispatch says Gen. Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith and should reach his objective point this week. It is believed that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat. From a reliable source it is learned that Gen. Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder and would not have occurred if Gen. Joubert had been in command. Gen. Lucas Meyer played the coward's game and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shunning sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since and they threaten to shoot him.

The belief is general that all will be staked on the issue of the coming battle. It is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave pending the operations. The fighting power, moral and material, of the army, was never higher than it is now.

Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of Gen. Buller and Gen. White—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men here are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under Buller's instructions. A very large convoy of stores for the besieged garrison will accompany the relieving force. The Boers have repaired the road bridge over the Tugela at Colenso sufficiently for the passing of cavalry.

The London war office has issued a casualty list which shows a loss of over 2,000 men, or 40 per cent. of the army attempting to capture Spionkop.

In London rumors are current that the militia ballot act will be put in force February 14 and that Gen. Roberts has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves. It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. The militia ballot act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve five years.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, is estimated at \$150,000,000. The House of Commons has already granted \$50,000,000 and the other \$100,000,000 will be asked for.

Goebel's Last Hours.

William Goebel's life ended at 6:45 Saturday evening as a result of the bullet fired by an unknown assassin on Tuesday morning, at Frankfort, Ky. The only persons present at the death were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunaeker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack. Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been lurking from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late.

CABLE FLASHES.

Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, died in Edinburgh Sunday morning, aged 63 years.

There are fears in France that England will attempt to regain her lost prestige in South Africa by an attack on the French colony of Madagascar.

A dispatch from Durban says a refugee who has arrived there from Johannesburg reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on January 20. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

Brazilian gunboats Juruma, Jutahy, Timbira and Tocantins, besides a force of troops, have been ordered to proceed to Acre to enforce the protocol agreed upon between Bolivia and Brazil to protect all citizens.

Major Bathurst, who was wounded at the battle of Colenso, arrived at Southampton Saturday on board the Servia. He says there are 20,000 Boers at the Tugela river, but that General Buller can get through if he is prepared to sacrifice five or six thousand men.

In answer to the appeal made to him by the queen of Holland to use his influence to stop the South African war, Pope Leo has replied that he is unable to offer his offices for the cessation of hostilities. His holiness says: "This war is inspired neither by ideals of civilization nor by just national interests. I can do nothing but pray for the dead."

George J. Goschen, first lord of the British admiralty, in a speech to the house of commons gave assurance that the navy of England was ready for every eventuality in the way of interference by any of the powers, while it is evident that the cabinet has at last awakened to the seriousness of the war situation.

Sugar Duty Reduced.

The Secretary of the Treasury has declared countervailing duties on sugar imported from Austria-Hungary as follows: On sugar under 93 per cent. and not less than 88 per cent. polarization, one florin and 15 kreuzers per 100 kilograms. On sugar under 92 per cent. and not less than 87 per cent. polarization, one florin and 23 kreuzers per 100 kilograms. On sugar of not less than 90.5 per cent. polarization, one florin and 76 kreuzers per 100 kilograms.

This rate is slightly less than the rate for the past year, owing to an increased production, which under Austrian-Hungarian laws reduces the rate of export bounty.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The Belgian glass workers are on strike.

A receiver has been appointed for the Foresters of Illinois, a beneficial society.

At Yorkville, O., men of the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal mines are striking.

Youngstown, O., merchants suffer a loss of over half a million dollars by fire Friday.

The City of Puebla arrived Monday at San Francisco from Manila with only one passenger.

The Boers blew up the railroad line from the British front at Modder river for a long distance.

The Boers admitted that in the recent attack on Ladysmith they lost 1,100 men killed and 600 wounded.

Diplomats in Europe expect Russia to make an aggressive move in Persia to secure a route to the open sea at almost any time.

The United States transport Senator arrived at San Francisco Tuesday from Manila with 34 sick and 17 insane soldiers on board.

William Harrison, of Lock Haven, Pa., was Wednesday appointed by Gov. Stone associate judge, vice William L. Hamilton, deceased.

Capt. Dixon, of Halifax, who was reported lost on Hays mountain, is reported from Alaska to be en route from Deaz lake to Telegraph.

Gustave Dahle, a former Captain of German cavalry, has been arrested at Charlottenburg for lese majeste, swindling and other offenses.

James M. Welsh, aged 40, one of the oldest freight conductors on the Ft. Wayne road, was killed by a passenger train at Strawberry lane, Allegheny.

Almost \$70,000 has been raised by Wayneburg, Pa., citizens to help in the building of the Uniontown, Wayneburg and West Virginia railroad.

Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, has personally offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who, shot Gov. Goebel.

The exhibitors at the Exposition at Paris were nearly unanimous in an opinion that the big show is ready to open at the appointed time, Feb. 15.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections decided to ignore the protest of John T. McGraw against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, holding his seat.

Charles Tyng, who mysteriously disappeared from Cuba, where, with a Mr. Carpenter, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., he had set up in business, has been heard from in Mexico.

Terrible snow storms prevail throughout Spain. In some places the snow is yards deep. There have been many wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts.

Tyrone borough council may decline Carnegie's \$50,000 library offer, pleading the town's poverty. The offer requires the borough to furnish a site and provide \$3,000 a year for expenses.

General von Der Goltz, a German military expert, said the Boers are superior to the Turks as soldiers and that their victories are due to the patriotic motives with which they are inspired.

Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, had another interview with Count von Buelow, the German foreign minister, but the foreign office denies that he has asked Germany to mediate.

Agoncillo, the Filipino representative now in Paris, declared that the proposed plan of civil government for the Philippines would never be accepted, as it gives the natives little say in the government.

Augusto Morel and Antonio Robert, arrested in an anarchist resort in Montreal, Canada, confessed that they shot two Scranton (Pa.) police officers last July, from the effects of which one almost died.

The Brewers' association of Chicago, has commenced a suit to test the legality of the war revenue tax on the bond of a saloonkeeper for his license, and will carry it up to the United States supreme court.

Pittsburg engineers, workmen and materials are to be used in the erection of the mammoth blast furnaces on the site of the old Cleveland rolling mill to be used by the American Steel and Wire Company.

Brigham H. Roberts, late representative-elect from Utah, on his arrival at Salt Lake City was arrested charged with unlawful relations with Dr. Maggie Shipp, who has been commonly rumored to be one of his plural wives.

Colonel Kobbe's expedition captured the three principal towns of the islands of Samar and Leyte, Philippine archipelago, and took immense quantities of insurgent stores, thirty pieces of artillery, many rifles and much ammunition.

Samuel G. Robbins, of Siverly, Pa., while crossing the Allegheny Valley railroad bridge Tuesday night, was struck by a train and thrown into the river. Though hundreds of people heard his cries for help no aid could reach him before he sank.

In the New York assembly the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office, was passed yesterday.

The Standard Oil Company is said to be preparing plans for the erection of a great oil refinery at Morgantown, on the Allegheny Valley railroad. According to the report, the plant will cost \$6,000,000 and be the most complete of its kind in the world. Col. J. M. Guffey and Frederick Jones, a prominent oil man of Jamestown, N. Y., are said to be largely interested in the new refinery.

Not Much Yellow Fever.

A report of the vital statistics of Havana for the year 1899, compiled by Mayor Davis, chief sanitary officer, shows that in an estimated population of 220,000 there were 8,153 deaths from all causes. Of these 1,163 were from enteritis and 1,307 from tuberculosis. Yellow fever occupies a relatively small position on the list, 103 deaths having resulted from this cause. Eleven deaths were due to leprosy.

Note circulation of the Bank of France at the opening of January—\$32,900,000—was the largest in the history of the institution.

MILITARY RULE SOON TO END.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Civil Administration to be Established in the Philippines—Will Not Wait for Congress to Act in the Matter.

The president is preparing to replace the military government under Gen. Otis in the Philippines by a purely civil administration as soon as proper men for the responsibilities can be induced to go to Manila. He has decided not to wait for Congress to act on the matter, recognizing that much time will be lost. Three commissioners will be sent, it is stated, to establish provisionally the form of government recommended in the report of the Philippine commission sent to Congress Saturday.

According to present intentions, the head of the new commission is eventually to become the governor of the territory of the Philippines, its secretary will become the secretary of the territory, and a third member is to be selected with a view to his qualifications for becoming the presiding justice of the territorial supreme court when it is established. Among the men who have been already canvassed for membership in this commission are Gov. Roosevelt, President Schuman, Robert P. Porter, Col. Denby, Gen. Fred D. Grant and ex-Minister Barrett.

It has been found that Roosevelt and Schuman cannot be induced to accept and various objections have been raised to the others as possible governors of the territory. The leading candidate for the secretaryship of the territory is said to be John R. MacArthur, secretary of the present commission.

APPEAL TO AMERICA.

A Remarkable Document Issued by Secretary Reitz.

The London papers publish extracts from a remarkable document emanating from the office of the secretary of State at Pretoria, dated December 16. The document comprises 10,000 words and is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz. It seems specially written for the American public. It says:

"We, to a great extent, depend on America and Europe for our foodstuffs. It will be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine since the sword has failed. Since, in 1870, the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state. Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record, but with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy.

"If our sister republic has no sympathy with us; if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of the American nation and her profession of Christianity we will consider empty sound."

Secretary Reitz further says the Boers have never abused the white flag and that the British murdered women, children and American and German subjects at Derderpoort.

THE STATE AGRICULTURE.

Prof. Hamilton Gives Some Interesting Figures for Pennsylvania Farmers.

Prof. John Hamilton, secretary of agriculture, has issued advance sheets of his annual report of 1899. He suggests a library in connection with his department and a small museum. The general condition of agriculture in this State compares very favorably with other States. He adds:

"Pennsylvania in area of improved farm land, stood, in 1889, tenth among the 45 States of the United States; in the value of her lands, fences and buildings she was fourth, and in the value of farm implements and machinery she was fifth, but in gallons of milk she was third, and in the pounds of butter she was second. She stood tenth in amount of wheat, eleventh in corn and oats, first in rye, fourth in hay, sixth in tobacco, seventh in potatoes and ninth in apples. Taken altogether, the total value of her farm products placed her fifth among the States."

Four children of George Winans, of Boutonville, N. Y., ranging in age from 2 to 8 years, perished in their home when burned in the absence of their parents.

IRISH JOAN OF ARC LANDS.

During Her Stay in America She Will Make Pro-Boer Speeches.

Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, has arrived in New York. She says: "The object of my visit here is to arouse sentiment in favor of the Boers. Another reason is to cement the unity of Irish sentiment in America and the Irish in Ireland."

"In Ireland to-day there are only 6,000 soldiers, where formerly there were 20,000. One reason that Ireland is not in a good position to strike a blow is because she had strictly followed Parnell's teaching that liberty could be secured by parliamentary means. Now we see that we must go back to the first idea, freedom must come by force. The spirit in Ireland to-day is the same as in 1867."

In speaking of striking a blow at England Miss Gonne admitted that the constabulary must be reckoned on. She said, however, that England is in a position where she must grant demands.

"To nations as to the individual," she continued, "there comes an hour of destiny. Ireland's hour has come and she must not let it slip."

The report that William S. Wright, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature for Knott and Letcher counties, was assassinated at Boone Fork, on the Kentucky river, Thursday night, has been confirmed by advices from Hagan. During the campaign last fall, Wright made an enthusiastic canvass for John Young Brown for Governor. He was a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician and had made many enemies among the mountaineers in defending cases for the coal companies. There were five shots, and two took effect. He was shot with a Winchester of the same caliber as that used by the would-be assassin of Goebel.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Large Amount of Work Turned Out in January.

New Business Falling Off—Money Easier.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" gives out the following: "With the one exception of woollen manufacture, the chief industries have met less new business in January than last year, though deliveries on previous contracts have been larger than a year ago. In work turned out, the past month probably surpasses all others. Wheat rose 1 cent, but soon reacted. Wool is rather weaker in some grades, but stronger in others, so that the average of quotations is steady notwithstanding some sales at concession. The iron and steel industry is so far tied up by contracts reaching through most of the year, that the effect of production exceeding consumption is felt only in some branches. A little lower price have been made for foundry iron in considerable transactions, though Bessemer does not yield, but steel billets are offered by some at \$31 per ton. Differences between producers and some of the largest consumers of steel block the market. In plates and bars concessions are still made to secure business. In sheets the demand is stronger, and in nails, structural forms, tin plates and nails prices are held firmly. Failures for the week have been 212 in the United States and 34 in Canada.

GOOD BALANCE SHEET.

Uncle Sam's Debt Decreased Nearly Nine Millions in One Month.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,125,636,227, a decrease, as compared with last month, of \$8,623,780. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$1,026,863,050; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,208,410; debt bearing no interest, \$390,655,749; total, \$1,418,127,209. This amount, however, does not include \$216,048,603 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$403,496,393; silver, \$502,043,317; paper, \$90,413,615. Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing offices, balances, etc., \$128,475,123. Total, \$1,083,428,561, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$730,937,388, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of \$292,499,973.

The comparative statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures, issued to-day, shows that for January, 1900, the receipts from all sources amounted to \$48,012,164, against \$41,774,930 for January, 1899. The expenditures during the month aggregated \$30,180,996, against \$51,122,770 for January, 1899, leaving a surplus last month of \$8,823,668. Since July 1, 1899, the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$29,870,000.

Nerway May Use Force.

The trouble between Norway and Nicaragua growing out of the Reyes rebellion last spring will reach an acute stage in the next few days, when a Norwegian man-of-war will appear before Bluefields to compel the payment of the damage claimed because of ill treatment of Norwegians by the Nicaraguan government during the rebellion. At that time the rebels seized the Condor, a Norwegian vessel, and used her to transport troops from Bluefields to Cape Gracias. Later, after the suppression of the rebellion, the Condor was boarded by the government troops in spite of the protest of the Norwegian Consul, and an American taken from her and carried to the Bluefields jail. This outrage was brought to the notice of the Norwegian authorities.

The government of Norway informed the minister at Managua that at the first opportunity the matter would be taken up in a suitable way. A claim for damages was filed with the government of Nicaragua, and a Norwegian man-of-war will call at Bluefields in a few days. It is understood that the Norwegian government intends to collect the amount of the damages demanded in the same manner that the English collected \$75,000 during the year 1895 at the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast—that is, to seize a port and collect the customs until the amount of the claim is paid. Bluefields is the port that will probably be seized, and as Bluefields is mainly owned by Americans, it may lead to some diplomatic negotiations with this country.

Secret of Standard's Success.

A statement by S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, concerning dividends of that company from 1882 to the present year, has been made public by the industrial commission. It shows that the company's dividends have varied from 5 1/4 per cent. per annum in 1882 to 33 per cent. in 1897. Speaking of the methods that have made the Standard Oil Company a success, Mr. Dodd says:

"They have obtained and utilized the best scientific skill in investigating and experimenting upon the obtaining of new and useful products from petroleum and have cheapened illuminating oil and otherwise benefited mankind by the utilization of these bi-products.

"They have used their united capital in opening up the markets of the world for American petroleum, and have held these markets against the fiercest foreign competition. This was rendered possible only by the employment of millions of capital in the cheapening of transportation at home, across the ocean, and in foreign lands, and by the best and cheapest methods of manufacture."

Property estimated in value at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 was destroyed by fire at St. Louis, Sunday.

Konkucky Methods at San Juan.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, the federals were celebrating their election victory at Fajardo when they met a Republican parade. The collision resulted in a riot, in which one man was killed and six seriously wounded. Fourteen of the town's best citizens are in jail charged with murder.

When the victorious party saw the Republicans come they charged their opponents. Revolvers and knives were drawn, blades flashed in the sunlight, and shots rang out. A squad of insular police charged the mob, and soon quelled the riot.

SAYS CONGRESS ACTED WISELY.

TRIBUTE TO WOMANHOOD.

Cardinal Gibbons Denounces Mormonism and Severely Criticizes Society Women. Robert's Case Referred to Him.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., preached Sunday at High Mass at the cathedral, taking as his text, "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." Incidentally he expressed in decided terms his opinion regarding the Roberts case, saying: "Respect for womanhood makes us approve the refusal of the house of representatives to allow Congressman Roberts, of Utah, a seat among the nation's lawmakers. As a Mormon he can have no proper respect for women, and he was rightly and justly rebuked. The case resolves itself simply into a question regarding the attitude of the country toward the women of the United States. In casting him out Congress paid a tribute to American womanhood. To have allowed him to take his seat would have been to countenance the degradation of the holiest estate of man. It was a victory for the right and Congress deserves credit for recognizing the law which is higher than any other."

His eminence spoke of the position of women in the home and strongly condemned the actions of so-called society women.

"They are never at rest," he said, "unless they are in pursuit of amusement. They are never at ease unless enjoying morbid excitement and artificial gaiety. All of the solemn duties which are theirs by virtue of their positions in home rest lightly on their shoulders. They have no taste for domestic usefulness, and no desire to be companion and helpmate of man. In the wrecking of many a life such women have had a large part. Theirs is the responsibility for many a ruined home."

TO WAR WITH A LIE.

Sensational Accusation of W. T. Stead Concerning the South African Conflict—Chamberlain's Conspiracy.

William T. Stead has addressed an open letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, William Court Gully, asking him to bring it to the notice of the House. The writer says:

"The consequence of going to war with a lie in our right hand is now manifest even to the dullist understanding. The responsibility for the lie which is now working out its natural consequences in South Africa originally lay upon the Colonial Secretary alone, but, by a conspiracy of falsehoods, the select committee of 1897 was hounded into returning a false verdict, which being afterward accepted by the House of Commons, involved Parliament itself in the responsibility for a fatal fraud."

Mr. Stead then asserts that "the war was undertaken to conceal the truth and to whitewash the Colonial Secretary," and he appeals to the House to insist upon the production of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Mr. Hawley, solicitor to the Chartered Company, "in order to ascertain the truth respecting the Jameson raid and to purge the House of its dishonor."

ENVIED BY GERMANY.

Uncle Sam's Consular Service is a Thing to be Emulated.

The United States Consular service has excited the envy of the German mercantile world, and, according to a report to the State Department by United States Consul Guenther, at Frankfort, they are making a strong effort to have the German consular service re-cast on the lines of our own service.

He enclosed a memorial addressed by the Merchants' Association of Berlin to the German Government, in which the United States consular service is referred to as especially useful to commerce and as bearing rich fruit.

Eleven thousand bricklayers in the five boroughs of New York City have decided to demand an increase in wages from 55 to 60 cents an hour.

Excessive Tax on Imports.

United States Consul Gildesmidt, at La Guaira, reports to the State Department that the Venezuela government has imposed a series of additional import taxes, under the name of war taxes, which are excessive. Flour is taxed \$7.72, instead of \$4.83, and most of the goods imported from the United States suffer in like proportion.

The tariff has changed three times since last August. Some of the articles upon which the duty is heavily increased are tobacco, brandy, wine, steers, leather, manufactured oils, except kerosene; butter, cheese, hams, sausage, cassimere, biscuits and rice. All other articles are taxed 20 per cent. additional to the old rate. Export taxes have also been laid, and the tax has been increased upon hides, coffee and cacao.

QUEER IDEA OF REWARD.

A Former Member of Parliament Says Great Britain Gets Booted Foot.

Cunningham-Graham, former member of Parliament, inquired in an open letter, what Great Britain has gained "by all our squirmings and grovelling before the United States," and he thus answers: "An open door. Yes, and a booted foot to kick us through it. It was ever the sneak's reward to be thus treated."

He assumes that the sympathy of the United States is with the Boers, that Great Britain has failed in receiving not only the sympathy but almost the neutrality of the United States, and that this is Great Britain's reward for having thrown over Spain, her ancient ally, and coming magnanimously to the assistance of the United States.

Killed by a Volley.

A dispatch from Manila says: Monday's affair near Sulig resembled the recent pack train ambush. Lieutenant Schenck, with a scouting party of 40 men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergeant Singleton and three privates were killed, and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting, and the insurgents departed.

MRS. WITTEMEYER DEAD.

Famous as an Army Nurse and for Her Work for Temperance and for the Soldiers.

Mrs. Annie Wittmeyer, who was one of the best known nurses in the Union Army in the Civil War, died very unexpectedly Friday morning at her home at Saratoga, Pa., of cardiac asthma, after an illness of a few hours.

Mrs. Wittmeyer was descended from patriotic stock. Her great-grandfather was an officer in the French-Indian war and was an officer in Warren's brigade during the revolutionary war. Her great-grandfather was also an officer in that war and was killed at Saratoga, N. Y. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812 and three of her brothers were soldiers during the Civil War.

Mrs. Wittmeyer entered the hospital service of the Union Army in April, 1861, and served until November 25, 1865, ministering to the dying and wounded on many battlefields. She introduced the special diet kitchen system in the army and was commended by the sanitary and Christian commissions and by the surgeon-general for this work. She was active in raising \$200,000 for supplies for the soldiers, contributing \$1,000 from her own means.

It was Mrs. Wittmeyer who originated the movement for the soldiers' home at Davenport, Ia., and she was prominent in establishing the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Memorial home, of the board of management of which she was many years president. She served as national president of the Women's Relief Corps of Ohio, the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic and chiefly through her efforts the national home founded by this organization was secured.

For five years she was president of the National W. C. T. U. and was one of the most active members of that body. The army nurse pension law was passed mainly through her efforts and 250 nurses were thereby enabled to obtain a pension of \$12 a month.

ANOTHER COAL DEAL.

Eastern Capitalists Secure 1,000 Acres of Fine Land at Tarentum, Pa.

Another coal deal of much importance to Tarentum and the adjacent towns along the Allegheny river has been concluded. Newton Stewart, of the firm of J. C. Stewart & Son, of Tarentum, Pa., received a telegram that on Tuesday from G. T. White, of Philadelphia, who represents a number of Eastern capitalists. The deal in question means that 1,000 acres of what is conceded to be the finest coal land in the Allegheny Valley will be developed in the near future.

The purchasers are Philadelphia capitalists, with unlimited capital, and not being controlled by the Coal Trust, will be able to ship coal by water to all points between Pittsburg and New Orleans at prices far below the present market rate. The quality of the coal is said to be excellent, tests having been made by an expert chemist of Philadelphia.

The development of the property will employ several hundred men, and fully \$500,000 will be spent in the erection of buildings, machinery and other necessary equipment for the successful operation of the mines.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Two Men Engulfed in Molten Metal—Huge Ladle Tilted Over.

Two steel workers were burned to a crisp beneath several tons of molten metal at Shoenberger's steel mills, Pittsburg, early Saturday morning. The victims were George Keech and Frank Lucas both Austrians. The frightful accident happened while the two unfortunate men were eating their mid-night meal. As was their custom they seated themselves just inside the Bessemer department, almost directly below the immense traveling crane on which the liquid metal is carried in large ladles from the blast furnace to the Bessemer steel converting department. In some unaccountable manner one of the ladles of molten metal tilted directly above where the men sat, and nearly half the fiery contents of the ladle was poured over them.

They were instantly a mass of flames. Their clothes were consumed in a flash, and, although prompt steps were taken to rescue the men, nothing but the charred remains were left when a minute later the bodies were taken from the spot.

President Moffatt, of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., has issued an edict that all students guilty of hazing shall be expelled.

GREATER FRENCH NAVY.

Bill Provides for Building One Hundred and Seventy-Eight War Vessels.

A Cabinet council, of France, at which President Loubet presided, considered decisions respecting various bills to carry out the naval scheme, and these were introduced at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies. They were referred, at his request, to the Budget Committee.

The Government navy bill asks for 476,000,000 francs for the fleet, and provides six first-class battleships, five armored cruisers, 20 torpedo boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats and 26 submarine boats. It also asks for 140,000,000 francs to defend the coasts, including 38,000,000 francs for the defense of Bizarte, the French naval stronghold on the coast of Tunis.

Another bill