

EIGHTEEN MINERS KILLED

Explosion Occurs at Noon when Most Workmen Were Out.

ALL THE BODIES WERE FOUND

Condition of the Bodies Showed That Death Came from Suffocation.

A terrific explosion occurred about noon in the Detroit and Kanawha coal company's mine at Detroit, on Paint Creek, about 25 miles above Charleston, W. Va., entombing 18 men.

That more men were not in the mine at the time of the accident was due to the fact that almost all of the day men, consisting of miners, loaders and drivers, were eating their dinners on the outside, and thus escaped the fate of their comrades, the explosion having occurred at 12:30 o'clock. Had it been either before or after the noon hour hundreds of men would have been killed.

The force of the explosion was so great that the hills trembled. Tons of wreckage and debris were hurled from the mouth of the mine, blocking the entrance and making the work of rescue difficult. News of the disaster quickly spread to nearby mines and hundreds of men were soon at the scene, eager to join in the effort to rescue the entombed miners if alive, or recover their bodies if dead.

The ventilating fan was blown out of position by the explosion, and it was not until 4 o'clock that it had been repaired and put back in its place. As soon as it was set in motion, a fairly good current of air was sent circulating through the entries.

All of the 18 bodies have been recovered. The men, except one, were found at their places of work, showing that the explosion came without warning. The condition of the bodies shows that death came to most of them from suffocation.

This mine was purchased a few days ago from the Detroit and Kanawha company by the Mucklow syndicate of Scranton (Pa.) capitalists and the transfer of the property was made Monday, January 15. A few days before the transfer was made the mine was examined by the mine inspector who reported that it was in good condition.

FRANCE WANTS SATISFACTION

Resents Action of Venezuela in the Case of M. Taigny.

Further complications have resulted in the relations between France and Venezuela, which put rather a serious aspect upon the situation. M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires at Caracas, having gone on board a French steamer without first receiving permission from the Venezuelan authorities was later prohibited from leaving the vessel and returning to the land. There was a disposition in Paris not to view the matter too gravely because diplomatic relations had been severed between France and Venezuela, and M. Taigny could therefore be regarded as only a French private citizen, and not as a representative of his government. The French government has, however, resented the action of that of Venezuela in the case of M. Taigny by ordering the Venezuelan charge d'affaires at Paris to leave France.

It is also reported that the French government will now make a strong naval demonstration against Venezuela in order to obtain satisfaction for its various grievances.

SAYS GARFIELD BROKE FAITH

Commissioner Criticized for Course He is Alleged to Have Pursued.

Attorneys for the indicted Chicago meat packers arraigned the Government sharply for the policy they declared it had, through Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, pursued in the investigation of charges made against the packers.

Attorney John R. Miller, who made the opening statement for the packers, declared that Commissioner Garfield had declared in the presence of witnesses that if he was allowed to obtain evidence from the books of the packers he would consider the evidence so gained to be the same as if it had been developed before him in a formal hearing. He declared that he would prove this by Commissioner Garfield himself, if the Commissioner would take the stand.

The Erie directors authorized the double-tracking of the road between Carrollton and Cuba, N. Y., a distance of 25 miles. When this is completed the Erie will have a double track line 414 miles long from Salamanca to Jersey City.

Leads in Railway Mileage.

The United States leads the world both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railways. This is shown in a report on "the transportation routes and systems of the world," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It points out that of the total railway mileage of the world, aggregating in 1904 542,000 miles, there was 211,074 miles in the United States.

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Open Winter Aids Building Operations—Steady Demand for Iron and Structural Steel.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Trade reports are more irregular, chiefly because of the vagaries of the weather. At some points results are all that could be desired, the new year starting with much heavier transactions than in 1905, but high temperature and excessive rains in other localities retard retail distribution of winter goods, and it is becoming necessary to reduce stocks by clearance sales. Nothing disturbs the vigorous preparations for spring business, which promises to make a most gratifying exhibit.

Open weather is facilitating outdoor work, building operations progressing at an unprecedented pace for the season. Permits were issued in 1905 to the value of \$28,186,412, which is 40 per cent. in excess of the preceding year. Official returns of foreign commerce also tell of a new record established last year, the total for December exports alone rising about \$25,000,000 beyond any other month in the Nation's history. To some extent this is attributed to the approaching tariff regulations in Germany. For the last week at New York exports showed an increase of \$4,102,683 and imports gained \$1,209,057, as compared with the same week last year.

More advances in wages are announced and an agreement as to coal mining is more probable, but some friction is noted in the building trades. Manufacturing plants make favorable reports, especially those of the leading industry, and another new high record has been established in the security market. Railway earnings were 7.7 larger than a year ago. Closing of large contracts for pig iron by the leading interest provided an element of strength in the iron and steel industry that improves the tone and makes the outlook for the first quarter most satisfactory.

Activity of Eastern wholesalers in handling samples indicates that original orders for fall shoes will be placed much earlier than in previous seasons.

BUT ONE OF THIRTEEN ALIVE

Lone Survivor Adrift on Gang Plank for Fifty-six Hours.

Adrift on a gang plank from 9 o'clock Saturday morning until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon without food or water, Carl Sumner, the only known surviving member of a party of 13 people aboard the four-masted schooner Robert E. Stevenson, was picked up by the German steamer Europa, bound from Philadelphia for Savannah, in latitude 34.58 north, longitude 75.52 west, and brought to Savannah, Ga.

Besides the ship's crew there were four women aboard, the wife of the captain, two relatives and a colored servant, all going to Havana on a pleasure trip.

The Stevenson sailed from Philadelphia January 6 for Havana. Capt. Higbee was in charge, with First Mate Lewis. Sumner says the schooner grounded on Diamond Shoals. All save four seamen, himself included, took to the boats, one boat being smashed and the first mate and two men being drowned. This fate he witnessed. He thinks the others capsized.

Two of the men who remained with the schooner left on a raft, he left on the gang plank, and the fourth remained. Several ships passed Sumner at a distance before he was picked up.

CAPITAL NEWS NOTES

Lieutenant General Chaffee resigned as chief of staff, United States Army. General Chaffee does not go on the retired list until February 1, but he desired to have a 15-day leave of absence before retiring. General Bates now assistant chief, will succeed him as chief of staff.

James Brown Scott of California, professor of law at Columbia University, New York, has been appointed solicitor of the State Department to succeed Judge Penfield, resigned.

Secretary Bonaparte approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by court-martial at Annapolis in the case of Midshipman Tremor Coffin on conviction of hazing and ordered his dismissal from the academy.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary agreed to report favorably the nomination of George W. Atkinson of West Virginia to be Judge of the United States Court of Claims.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a new Federal building at Bluefield, W. Va.

The retirement from active service of Rear Admiral H. N. Manney has been announced by the Navy Department to take effect next Monday, when he will be succeeded as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment by Captain W. S. Cowles, a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt.

Senator Knox favored the imprisonment of Poutney Bigelow for defying the power of the United States senate in refusing to answer questions.

Henry C. Frick, in an interview, says Pittsburg real estate is booming, and that general prosperity is everywhere, with no indication of a change in the situation.

Pittsburg's Old City Hall Burned.

Fire which broke out about 12:20 o'clock in the morning in a pile of baskets lying beside Wilson's restaurant, at 430 Market street, completely destroyed the old market house building on Market street, Pittsburg, containing historic Old City hall, in which many notable gatherings have been held in recent years.

At Piedmont, W. Va., James Diddicks, 40 years old, a miner was killed by a fall of rock.

DEATH OF MARSHALL FIELD

Chicago's Greatest Merchant a Victim of Pneumonia.

WORLD'S RICHEST MERCHANT

Foundation of His Wealth Laid During Civil War—Passes Through the Great Fire of 1871.

Marshall Field of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the drygoods trade of the world, died at the Holland house, New York after an illness extending over more than a week beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia which affected both lungs.

Marshall Field, merchant and financier, was born in Conway, Mass., August, 1835. He was of Puritan descent, his earliest American ancestors having settled in New England about 1650. His father was a farmer, and he received the thorough industrial training of a New England country boy, and with it a common school and academic education.

At the age of 17 he went to Pittsfield, in his native State, as a clerk in a drygoods store, and in 1856, soon after attaining his majority, removed to Chicago. Entering the employ of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., one of the pioneer mercantile houses of the young Western city, he rendered such valuable service to his employers that in 1860 he was admitted to a partnership.

This partnership being subsequently dissolved, the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter was formed in 1865. Two years later Mr. Palmer retired and the business, which had by that time assumed vast proportions, was conducted until 1881 under the name of Field, Leiter & Co. At that date Mr. Field purchased Mr. Leiter's interest, and has since continued the business as Marshall Field & Co.

Prior to the Chicago fire in 1871 the sales of the establishment of which Mr. Field was the head amounted to \$12,000,000 a year. Since that time the sales have steadily increased until they reached in 1895 \$35,000,000 a year. The Chicago fire destroyed for Mr. Field and his associates property valued at \$3,500,000.

Marshall Field was one of the world's richest men, his wealth being estimated at anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

Mr. Field was twice married, his first wife having died several years ago. Mrs. Field left two children, Ethel, now married, and living at Leamington, England, and Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself, November 22, 1905, and died five days later. September 5, 1905, Mr. Field was married in London to Mrs. Arthur J. Caton of Chicago. Mrs. Field has had two husbands within 12 months. Just one year ago yesterday her former husband, Arthur Caton, died at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Marshall Field was the richest merchant in the world. He was also a great philanthropist, but that fact is not advertised; rather, it is kept in the background as much as possible. He gave most liberally to deserving charitable institutions of Chicago, but no definite knowledge of his munificence could be obtained.

GOVERNOR WHIPS CONVICT

Affair to Be Investigated by Mississippi Legislature.

Governor Vardaman, in a recent message to the Mississippi Legislature, charged that body to make a thorough investigation of the State convict system. Governor Vardaman recently thrashed a convict at the executive mansion for making an impudent remark while blacking his shoes, according to an interview he gave.

The governor said he kicked the convict, then, taking a broom, gave him a sound thrashing. This act is to be investigated by the legislative committee which was appointed on the governor's recommendation.

TWO KILLED.

Result of a Freight Train Collision at Newton Falls, O.

Two men were killed and a third fatally injured in a rear-end collision on the Mahoning Valley western branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Newton Falls, O. The dead are Peter Laughlin and Thomas Blainey, both of Cleveland. Michael Berry of Kent will die.

The first section of an eastbound freight train was standing on the main track when the second, falling to see the flagman, crashed into the caboose. The two men killed were boiler-makers in the caboose. Berry was the fireman of the second section.

Two Railroaders Killed in Wreck.

Engineer W. S. Taylor and Brake-man Edward E. Rockman are dead, and T. J. Eden, fireman, is missing as the result of a head on collision between a northbound through freight and a switch engine on the Seaboard Air Line railroad near Mina, Ga. W. F. Head, a switchman, was fatally scalded. The accident is said to have been caused by alleged carelessness of the crew of the switch engine.

Odell Company Loses Petition.

The injunction secured some weeks ago restraining the Western Union Telegraph company from removing the stock exchange tickers from the offices of W. J. Odell company, of Cincinnati, was dissolved by the Circuit court, to which the case had been carried on appeal from the Common Pleas court. An arrest of judgment was asked that the case may be carried to the Ohio Supreme court.

NEGRO SAILORS MUTINY

Try to Abandon Vessel, but Are Prevented by Captain.

The St. Paul, which arrived at New York from Cherbourg, brought Captain Sheppard and crew of nine men of the American bark Edward L. Mayberry which was abandoned at sea December 15 when 250 miles east of Cape Hatteras. The men of the Mayberry's crew were rescued by the American bark Statia and were landed at Havre.

According to Captain Sheppard his crew was for four days in practical mutiny. When the Mayberry became unmanageable on December 10 the crew, negroes shipped in the South, collected a butt of water, some pork, flour and beans and carried them to the top of the deckhouse. Later four of the negroes declared that they were going to desert the ship. Captain Sheppard pulled his revolver and announced that he would shoot the first man who attempted to take the boat.

"On the night of December 12," says Captain Sheppard, "I know they had decided to murder me. They continually followed my movements, keeping as near as possible. I didn't get a wink of sleep but sat and watched them as best I could revolver in hand." On December 15 they were sighted by the Statia.

COPPER MINE ABANDONED

Westinghouse Spends Over a Million in Developing It.

After expending more than \$1,600,000 during the past six years in purchasing and working the copper fields mines, for many years the third largest in the United States, George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh has abandoned his search for copper in the Vershire in Vermont mountains, and as a result the village is now practically deserted. Westinghouse's representatives declare that the copper vein is worthless.

Scores of miners and their families have left town, and now there are not a dozen families where the population at one time was more than 1,000. Throughout the village all the dwellings formerly occupied by the employes are being sold and moved away or torn down. The machinery, boilers and furnaces are being blown up by dynamite.

REBELS SURRENDER

Give Up Monte Cristi and Gunboat—Revolution Ended.

The port of Monte Cristi, on the north coast of San Domingo, which recently had been in the hands of the revolutionists, capitulated to the Government forces, the latter guaranteeing to protect the lives and property of the rebels.

The Dominican gunboat Independencia, which supported General Morales, the former President of Santo Domingo, also surrendered after her commander had sought refuge on one of the American warships. The revolution is ended and all is quiet.

WIRELESS RECORD BROKEN

Devey Drydock Tow Sends Message More Than 3,000 Miles.

Officials at the Government wireless telegraph station at Cape Elizabeth announced that they were in communication with one of the tugs accompanying the drydock Devey. The drydock was then 2,226 miles off Cape Hatteras and moving four and a half knots an hour. It was more than 3,000 miles from the local station. Officials say this breaks all records for long-distance wireless telegraphy in this country, the best previous showing having been the receipt of a message at Colon, Panama, from a distance of 2,699 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Roland, the 8-year-old son of William Powell, of East Liverpool, O., was run over and killed by a street car.

John Zicarelli was killed by a shifting engine at Salem, O. He was an Italian crossing watchman, 45 years old, and leaves a family in Italy.

George Washington was probably fatally stabbed in a fight at Johnston, Pa. His alleged assailant, David Marshall, was arrested.

The Jefferson county (O.) Grand Jury reported after an eight-days' session and presented 22 felony cases and 24 misdemeanors.

Michael Powsanski, a Russian miner, was held up at Irwin, Pa., and robbed of \$28. The Russian had been making a display of his money.

The Hotel Darlington, at Darlington, Pa., was ransacked by thieves who secured wearing apparel, two shotguns, a rifle and other goods.

Following the charge that the Massachusetts savings bank commissioners neglected to inspect such institutions as the Provident, Securities and Banking company of Boston, which failed recently, W. E. Locke and James O. Otis, the commissioners have presented their resignations to Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., who has accepted them.

The Southern railway has awarded a contract for the Johnson City railway, an extension of the Southern to run from Embreeville, Tenn., to Marion, N. C., a distance of about 90 miles.

Fixes Day of Prayer.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States has appointed January 25 as the day of prayer for schools and colleges throughout the country. Special prayer will also be offered for an increase in the number of candidates for the ministry.

Aurelio Herrera, of Bakersfield, Cal., knocked out Young Corbet, of Denver, in the fifth round of a fight at the Pacific Athletic club pavilion at Los Angeles.

WHOLE FAMILY WIPED OUT

Mother and Six Children Burned Father Shot Himself.

BODIES FOUND IN THE RUINS

Opinion of Officers is That Wife and Children Were Killed and House Fired.

Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayer, perished in a fire which destroyed Ayer's farm house, near Pembroke, N. H. The bodies of a child and of Ayer's mother-in-law have been found in the ruins. Mrs. Ayer and four children are missing.

Late in the day Ayer was found in a dying condition on the Northford turnpike, in the town of Chichester. There was a bullet in his head. He died soon afterward.

The victims of the tragedy were: Charles F. Ayer, aged 43, killed himself by shooting; Mrs. Addie Ayer, his wife; Mrs. Isaac Lakeman, Ayer's mother-in-law; Flossie Ayer, aged 12; Alfred Ayer, aged 10; Bernice Ayer, aged 6; Andrew Ayer, aged 4; a girl baby.

The theory of the county authorities is that Ayer was the murderer, but they have been unable to find any evidence to indicate the methods employed to wipe out the family. Whether the victims were shot or killed by other means has not been ascertained. Only charred fragments of two of the victims have been recovered, although persons who visited the scene of the fire observed other charred bodies in the smoking ruins.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning, and Ayer drove up to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, in the town of Chichester, six miles from his home, just after 10 o'clock. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon, and when informed that his buildings had been burned manifested some agitation. A moment later he drew a revolver and pointing it at his temple fired and fell unconscious. He died that night.

FRANCE ELECTS PRESIDENT

President of the Senate Elected Loubet's Successor.

M. Clement Armand Fallieres, president of the senate, was elected president of the republic of France, January 17, being chosen on the first ballot at the joint ballot at the session of the senate and chamber of deputies at Versailles. He received 449 votes to 371 for M. Doumer.

M. Fallieres was born November 6, 1841, at Mezin, department of Lot-et-Garonne. In 1876 he was elected to the chamber of deputies as a Republican and affiliated himself with the Republican left group in the chamber. He distinguished himself as an orator and was re-elected in 1877 and in 1878. In 1880 M. Fallieres was named as under secretary to the minister of the interior and he was again re-elected to the assembly in 1881. He retired from the ministry at the time of the fall of the Jules Ferry Cabinet, but returned to power the following year and was made president of the council and an interim minister of foreign affairs. Subsequently M. Fallieres was successively minister of public instruction, minister of the interior and minister of justice. He was elected senator in 1890, a position which he has held since that time, and was elected to the presidency of the senate in 1899. He was re-elected in 1900 and was again re-elected January 11 of the present year.

Another Battle Fought.

A dispatch from Cape Haitien, Haiti, Jan. 14, says: "A sanguinary and what probably will prove to be the final battle has taken place near Gonyahin between the troops of Gen. Caceres, the temporary president of Santo Domingo, and the insurgents. The former was victorious. Several generals on both sides were killed or wounded."

Miners May Strike.

Unless the bituminous coal operators grant the miners in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois districts an advance in the wage a gigantic strike will be declared April 1. President Mitchell will lead the struggle of the soft coal miners for a wage increase. This was one of a series of developments at the first session of the United Mine Workers' convention in Indianapolis.

President Appoints Vernon.

President Roosevelt has announced the appointment of W. T. Vernon, principal of the Quindaro Institute at Quindaro, Kan., to be register of the Treasury in succession to Judson W. Lyons. Charges were pending against Vernon, but they were not sustained by the investigation made by direction of the President.

Three Officers Killed.

At Riga, Livonia, a band of revolutionaries attacked three lieutenants of police and killed them with revolvers. The assassins escaped. The lieutenants were returning from a conference at the palace of the governor general.

Want Discrimination Prohibited.

The report of the committee on interstate commerce law of the National Board of Trade, in session at Washington, made its report. It calls upon Congress to enact such legislation as will prevent abuses in transportation methods, and that the system of rebating by railroads be prohibited. The report was adopted by the convention.

At Uniontown, Pa., Alexander Koski was arrested on a charge of horse stealing at Fairmont, W. Va.

EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Pennsylvania Lawmakers Meet to Consider Reform Measures at Governor's Call.

The Pennsylvania Legislature convened in extra session January 15 for the enactment of reform legislation proposed by Gov. S. W. Pennypacker in a proclamation issued Saturday following the last general election and a supplementary call issued January 9. The reforms specified by the Governor in his calls are:

To increase the interest on State deposits, limit the deposits in each bank and make it a misdemeanor to give or receive State deposits for political influence.

To re-apportion the State senatorial and Legislative districts.

To provide for the personal registration of voters in cities.

To repeal the Philadelphia "flapper," passed by the last Legislature, limiting the authority over the departments of public safety and public works.

To limit the amount of State money annually paid for county bridges.

To consolidate the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny into a Greater Pittsburgh.

To cover the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner into the State Treasury and pay those officials salaries.

To provide for a uniform primary elections law.

To establish civil service regulations in the State offices.

To regulate the campaign expenses by and for candidates.

In his message Governor Pennypacker devotes about one fourth of the matter to general remarks, highly complimentary to the Legislature for the work done at the last regular session, and further says:

"The unfortunate failure of the Greater Pittsburgh legislation through the finding of the Supreme Court that the act was unconstitutional, and the failure of a bank, incorporated and supervised by the national government, holding at the time a large amount of state funds, have given the legal occasion for the calling of the legislature together in extraordinary session under Article IV, Section 12, of the constitution."

The enactment of a law that will permit the consolidation of cities is urged.

"The interest now paid to the state by the banks and trust companies for the use of the state deposits is 2 per cent a year. There is a widespread opinion among persons who ought to be informed that this is as much as can properly be charged. The first consideration is safety and not large returns. The banks ought to have a reasonable profit from the use of the moneys, taking into consideration risks as well as earnings, and all the rest of the interest paid by those who borrow these moneys from the banks ought to be paid to the state. There ought to be no margin which could possibly be paid for any other purpose or to any other person in connection with them. Where this line should be drawn you will have to determine, but probably an increase of one-half per cent in the interest charged would be as much as could safely be imposed. The amount deposited with each institution should be limited with reference to its capital and surplus, and in my view ought not to be more at any one time than three-fourths of the total of these two sums. It ought also to be made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to pay, offer or receive any consideration for the use of such moneys other than the interest payable to the state, or to make or accept any promise based upon alleged ability to secure the deposit of them."

"I recommend that the fees collected by the secretary of the commonwealth and the insurance commissioner be hereafter paid into the treasury of the commonwealth, and that a pro-rata salary be paid to each of these officials as sole compensation. The continuance of the system may survive, is a vicious anarchism."

"There ought to be a legal designation of the purposes for which moneys may be expended in political campaigns, and in securing nominations."

"A system of civil service for the commonwealth should be established under the terms of which the routine appointments may be made only after the ascertainment of qualifications and fitness, and providing for the retention of their offices by the incumbents during good behavior."

"The time has come when a reapportionment of the State into Senatorial and Legislative districts, in compliance with the Constitution must be made. By dividing the lines of a few of the counties, a fairly equitable apportionment may be made, and one in accord with all of the other requirements."

Philippine Tariff Bill Passed.

The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House substantially as it came from the Ways and Means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 25 per cent, of the Dingley rates, and one or two changes were made as to language.

Meriwether Charged With Hazing.

Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Louisiana, who attained much notoriety by engaging in a fist fight with Midshipman James R. Branch in which the latter received fatal injuries, has been placed under arrest on the charge of hazing. The charge is supported by six specifications, alleging the hazing of several fourth class men by requiring them to do different physical exercises.

KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS

FORCED TO TAKE MONEY

Man is Confronted With a Revolver and a Dollar is Thrust in His Hand.

Heid up on a dark street and compelled to accept a dollar, was the experience of D. D. Rogers, a merchant tailor of Franklin. The highwayman had a revolver and the seriousness with which he did the job at once dispelled Mr. Rogers' thought that his Masonic friends were playing a joke on him. After thrusting the dollar into his victim's hand, the man fled. Mr. Rogers thinks it is "conscience" money.

Gas from the Johnson well of the Gillespie Oil company, 10 miles northwest of Washington, ignited from the boiler fires. A 500-barrel oil tank caught fire, and its contents, being released, ran into the creek. The burning oil ignited the Vance well, of the Kelley and Cooper Oil company, a mile east, and soon the rig here, and a 1,000-barrel tank were burning. The oil continued down the creek valley, burning fences and small buildings, but was finally subdued by farmers. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

June 8 has been fixed as the date for the unveiling of the Center county soldiers' monument and Curtin memorial, which are nearly completed. Col. Thomas J. Stewart, National Commander A. W. Tanner of the G. A. R., and Col. A. K. McClure will be invited to make the principal addresses. The governor and his staff and Major General Charles Miller and his staff, with the three brigadier-generals of the National Guard, will be invited to attend the ceremonies.

The Altoona glass works, started 10 years ago by popular subscriptions to stock, was burned. The flames spread rapidly and the only part saved was the stock room, which contains \$10,000 worth of glass ready for market. The plant was valued at \$30,000, with \$10,000 insurance. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Trackmen who were cleaning up the debris near Corry, from the wreck at Horns, found the head of Fireman Neal, who was killed. It was mutilated and embedded in snow under a piece of iron. The head was brought to Spring Creek, where it was placed in a box and shipped to an undertaker at Sheffield, where Neal resided.

The Pennsylvania railroad in 1905 enjoyed one of the greatest years in shipment of bituminous coal and coke. The increase over the previous year was more than 4,000,000 tons. The heavy demand for soft coal and coke indicates the great increase in business done by the steel companies and other industrial establishments along its lines.

The proposition to advance Uniontown to a city of the third class received a discouraging setback at the Borough Council meeting, when Borough Solicitor C. F. Kefover reported that under existing laws there is no provision for a special census and the last United States census gave Uniontown less than 8,000 population.

Adj. Gen. T. J. Stewart has been advised by the War department that a detail of United States army officers has been made for the purpose of attending the spring inspections of the National Guards of Pennsylvania. The officers signed to inspect the Second brigade are: Capt. A. W. Brewster, Ninth Infantry; Capt. H. L. Laubach, Twenty-third Infantry.

Viewers appointed by the Westmoreland county court met in the matter of the condemnation of the wooden bridge over the Youghiogheny river at West Newton. The board unanimously agreed upon recommending the erection of a new bridge, the cost of which is to be borne by the county.

When the list of applications for wholesale and retail liquor licenses closed in Cambria county, it was found that 367 applications have been filed, two less than last year. Of this number, one attorney has 53, one 44 and another 43.