

GENERAL NEWS.

Disastrous Effects of the Storms in Oklahoma and Kansas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Despatches from Guthrie, O. T., say that the unprecedented storms of January 21 and February 11 and 12 have wrought dire havoc among the cattle upon the great ranges in the Indian reservations in the territory. The extreme cold and the unusual accompaniment of large quantities of snow could not well be withstood by cattle already weakened by the shortage of winter pastures and the loss of their pastures by settling of lands and the constant meddling of congress with their leases with the Indians have caused them all to lose heavily for several years and they will quit entirely or go to some other part of the territory. If the treaties made with the Indian tribes are ratified by the present congress the range land in this territory will be so greatly reduced in area that Oklahoma will no longer be a factor in the production of range cattle. Kansas advises state that the recent blizzard and snowstorm which covered the entire state is the worst on range cattle that has visited the state for years. If this snow remains long on the ground hundreds of head of cattle will die of starvation. Already they are dying for want of feed in several localities, the per centage of range cattle being at least ten per cent. at this time. Ten days more will be very disastrous to the stock in this state.

He Liked to Be Called Willie.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—One of the most interesting depositions in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case is that of Mrs. Jane C. Blackburn of Kentucky, taken at the Portland flats in Washington two weeks ago. Mrs. Blackburn said she had known Miss Pollard since she was a child, and that she had been very friendly to her. She said that she had seen Miss Pollard at the residence of the late Gov. Luke Blackburn of Kentucky, taken at the Portland flats in Washington two weeks ago. Mrs. Blackburn said she had known Miss Pollard since she was a child, and that she had been very friendly to her. She said that she had seen Miss Pollard at the residence of the late Gov. Luke Blackburn of Kentucky, taken at the Portland flats in Washington two weeks ago.

Courtship in Prison.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Globe publishes a romantic story reciting the facts of a courtship that began in the state prison nearly two years ago and that will culminate in the early marriage of the principals, one of whom will be released from that institution next Monday. Rice M. Blakely was sentenced to state prison from Taunton nearly seven years ago to eight years imprisonment for assault on a fellow-workman and with assault with intent to murder upon another fellow-workman in a stable in Taunton. His conduct while in confinement has been exemplary and his term has been largely reduced by his good behavior. The other party to the love affair is Miss Mollie Nathan, an English girl of striking beauty, who came here from London four years ago, and is employed in a South End restaurant. Through an acquaintance who had served a sentence in prison, she first heard of Blakely, and at once felt interested in his case, and expressed a desire to assist him if possible. At her acquaintance's suggestion she accompanied him to the prison on Blakely's visitors day something like two years ago. It was a case of love at first sight, and three months later the couple became engaged.

Booming the Populist Railroad.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—Mr. Stoddard, president of the Gulf and Interstate railroad company (the North and South road), a corporation which sprung up out of a meeting of leading populists in this city and Topeka, is in Lincoln and says the road will soon be built. As an evidence of the progress he holds the contract entered into by which the company secures terminal facilities and property at Point Bolivar, across the bay, three miles northeast of Galveston, valued at \$2,000,000. President Stoddard is arranging transportation for some five carloads of grading equipments, teams, etc., and will celebrate the first ground-breaking at Point Bolivar before the present month closes.

Long Pays His Respects to Lochren.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 19.—Judge C. D. Long, of the Michigan supreme court, addressed the G. A. R. post at Flint on patriotism and pensions. He arraigned Commissioner Lochren very severely for his methods of cutting off the support of old soldiers without giving them a chance to show that their pensions were deserved. "There was a time," said the judge, "when congress controlled the regulation of pensions, but we are coming to a time when one has been raised up who is mightier than all those before him."

Blunder of a Bank Cashier.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 21.—The paymaster of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago rail at paid out \$6,000 in new crisp bills to employees of the road from the pay car in this city Saturday. The bills were not signed by the cashier of the Youngstown, O., National bank which issued them, but were signed by President McCurdy. This glaring defect made the bills worthless, and when the money was handed back to those who offered it in payment of debts there was great disappointment. Many people were deprived of good Sunday dinners, others could not pay rent and building association dues, and there was general trouble as a result. The Youngstown bank made arrangements with the four national banks here to take up the defective money at par. The cashier's mistake was an accident.

Pennsylvania Veterans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—Gen. Greenland has furnished Gov. Pattison with the names of the distinguished ex-soldiers who participated with the Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Gettysburg. The governor will select from the list 15 or 20 to serve as a commission to act in conjunction with Col. J. P. Stearns and Gen. H. Heth, the Antietam board at Washington, in locating the positions held by the troops from the state at the battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trouble at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—About 2,000 people gathered on the common yesterday afternoon to listen to addresses by Morrison L. Swift, Herbert N. Casson and other "socialist-anarchists," as they call themselves. After hearing speeches, the crowd marched to the state house, where Swift and Casson were made a delegation to visit Governor Greenhalge. They demanded, as they themselves put it, that employment should be given to the crowd which they led. The governor intimated to Swift and Casson that he would do all in his power to help the unemployed, and that he had no doubt that the legislature would do something for the men. He consented to come out and address the crowd. He said to the people that, personally, he would do all he could and that he would recommend action by the legislature. Still, he said, the legislature had no power to give work to the unemployed except it had money to pay them, and except the works on which they should be employed were necessary for the general good. He insisted that the first duty of every citizen was obedience to the laws. If the laws were not right it was the fault of the people of Massachusetts, not that of the governor or the legislature. He said they were simply there to express the will of the people who sent them, as they understood it.

After this Swift and Casson, followed by a crowd of unemployed, went up to lay their petition, which was couched in the terms of demand, before the senate and house of representatives.

On their return from the chamber, Swift ascended to one of the little side galleries and delivered a speech that sounded strangely out of place in the historic old hall. "We will clean out the state house," he cried, "if we don't get what we want."

The rabble, for such it was, accepted the declaration with enthusiasm. Private Secretary Thomas was standing near and at the enunciation mentioned repaired hastily to the governor and reported the state affairs. Gov. Greenhalge grabbed his hat and headed for the scene of action. Meanwhile, however, Swift had finished and had ascended the stairs and stood outside the chamber door awaiting Representative Mellen, whom he desired to introduce the petition. The governor met him.

"Did you state that you would clean out the state house?" asked the governor. Swift covered, "I did," he half muttered. "But I stated that we would do it with the ballot."

This was absolutely untrue. "You wish to qualify it in that way?" continued his exclamation.

"Yes," replied the agitator.

"Well," said the governor, clenching his hands, "I do not like that language, sir, and it won't be tolerated. I warn you that I hold you personally responsible."

Swift's bravado was all gone. He quietly slipped out of sight and mingled with the crowd that surged about. Previous to this episode Gov. Greenhalge had summoned Representative Mellen to his presence. "Mr. Mellen," he said, "I want you to be on the side of law and order."

Meantime, Chief Wade of the district police had telephoned to police headquarters and fifty blue-coats marched up Beacon street, and taking the side entrance to the state house made a clean swath through the mob straight to the hall where they halted, to await the orders of Chief Wade. These orders were not slow in coming. They were to clear the state house and grounds of intruders, who at that time had become a hissing, howling mob. This was but the work of a moment, for the mere sight of the blue uniforms and brass buttons was apparently enough to quell all anarchistic tendencies. Before the bluecoats the mob melted away, out of the hall, down the broad steps and on to Beacon street.

There were some shouts of "Kill the police," but the shouters took good care to keep in the background. The crowd gradually made its way back to the common and the state house once more resumed its accustomed quiet.

Catholics and Public Schools.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Archbishop Kain has created a stir among Catholics by a letter to the clergy, wherein he expresses the desire that the Catholic children who attend the public schools shall be prepared for their first communion by their parish priests. It has long been charged that in some parishes the clergy have used coercive measures to force Catholic children out of the public schools into the parish schools by refusing to instruct the public school children for the first communion.

Bill Nye Overworked.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Bill Nye reached the city at 6 o'clock last evening. Speaking of his illness at Niagara Falls, Mr. Nye said: "It was not heart disease, but only an attack that came from overwork. I am trying to do too much. My writing is only a small part of my work. It is the traveling about and strain of lecturing, combined with late nights, that is pulling me down. My eyes are closed the middle of the night and I have to get up and lecture then for good. My health is of too much importance to take a risk."

American Press Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch to the Daily News from Christiansa says that an American press expedition to the polar regions will start next May. Three expeditions will go with the party, and the Norwegian ship Rogenstad Earl has been chartered to convey the expedition.

Mrs. Lease Does Not Belong.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 21.—In reply to a question as to whether Mary Ellen Lease was a member of High de Payne commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, Engineer D. W. Williams said: "No, sir, she is not, and I cannot understand how the report was started. No woman ever belonged to any Masonic commandery unless she wore a male costume and assumed a male name. Probably not a single member of our commandery ever saw Mrs. Lease, and much less considered her name as a candidate for membership."

Order for Field's Release.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Supreme Court Justice W. L. Smith, of Elmira, sitting in Brooklyn, has signed an order for the liberation of Edward M. Field, who has been locked up in the Ludlow street jail since he was declared sane and let out down from the Buffalo asylum in December last. The application for the order of liberation was not opposed. The order was granted on the ground that a judgment against the body of a debtor is invalid three months from its date.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Six Years for McKane.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John V. McKane, the former Gravesend political chief, who was sentenced to six years in state prison yesterday, will not go to Sing Sing to-day as was expected. Lawyer Roderick, after considerable hustling, succeeded in getting from Justice Edgar M. Cullen a stay of proceedings until Friday next. The hearing will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning in the supreme court, Brooklyn. After Mr. McKane was taken to the Raymond Street jail, Lawyer Roderick and Colonel James at once began work on the papers in the case. They worked all day long and it was dark before they had finished the task. Shortly before 9 o'clock the papers on which an appeal for a stay were to be made were finished. Mr. Roderick hurriedly left the Clarkson hotel and jumping into a cab, hurried to the home of Judge Cullen on Willow street. The judge was getting ready to retire for the night. Mr. Roderick presented his case and after a long argument Justice Cullen finally granted a stay as stated above.

When Mr. Roderick received the judge's signature to the papers he left the house and hastened to the Raymond street jail, where he served the papers on Sheriff Butting. When the lawyer arrived at the jail Mr. McKane was arrested. He was granted he merely said that he thought it would. It is said that the lawyer for Mr. McKane appealed to Judge Pratt for a stay, but he refused to listen to them.

News from the jail this morning let to the effect that McKane spent a decidedly restless night and that he is completely dazed at the position he finds himself in. He is trying to face the music as bravely as possible, but there is no disguising the fact that his conviction, the sentence of six years, and the seeming hopelessness of the efforts to prevent or delay his entering state prison, has almost stunned him.

Harris Held Up the Court.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Leroy Harris, alias William H. Clark, under a court injunction in United States Commissioner Fairchild's office in the federal building, held up the commissioner, United States District Attorney Mackay, Special Postoffice Inspector Latimer and Deputy United States Marshal Watts at the point of his revolver and then bolted and made good his escape. Harris was arrested in the police office at noon by Special Agent Latimer on the charge of forging the name of William H. Clark to a money order for \$100 in Valparaiso, Ind., some weeks ago. The inspectors had been after him ever since and only knew succeeded in spotting him. He was taken to the United States court and held in the third floor of the building and was put under examination. Everything was going on quietly when Harris jumped to his feet and, pulling a big gun, yelled: "Hold up your hands or I'll blow your brains out."

He had the drop on all present and they quietly submitted. Harris then backed towards the door and with his revolver still covering the court officials, he slipped the bolt with his left hand and opening the door dashed into the corridor, locking the door after him. Quick as a flash Inspector Latimer threw open a window and fired his revolver in the air to attract attention and then yelled: "Stop him, stop him!"

A crowd quickly gathered but Harris had got safely out of the building and was gone before the police arrived. Harris was for many years an employee of the New York & St. Louis.

Murder at Sayre.

ELMHRA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A special to the Telegram from Sayre, Pa., says: At midnight Harry Huns, a Lehigh Valley fireman running on the Seneca division, and one of the strikers during the late trouble, was shot and instantly killed while having some words with a new railroad employe. The murderer is under arrest, and intense excitement prevails. The name of the murderer has not yet been learned. He is one of the "scabs" imported to take the place of the Lehigh strikers during the recent labor troubles. Two "scabs" were assaulted at Waverly by a dozen ex-striker and frightfully punished.

Honored Graves.

KIEL, Feb. 21.—The funeral of the victims of the explosion on the cruiser Brandenburg, which occurred on Friday last, was attended by an immense concourse of people. On the houses and the ships in the bay craped flags were displayed at half mast. Emperor William sent a wreath. His majesty telegraphed to Chancellor von Caprivi from Wilhelmshaven a special decree praising the heroism of the crew of the Brandenburg. The remains were interred with all the honors accorded those who lose their lives in battle for the fatherland.

No Change at Plymouth.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 21.—There is little or no change in the situation at the Gaylor mine. A cave-in occurred at the Old Baltimore No. 2 mine in the Baltimore vein last evening. The cave-in took place directly under a huge culm pile that has been on fire for some time past. The only fear now entertained by the company is that the burning culm may set fire to the coal on the inside workings.

Stole Horses By the Wholesale.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 21.—Officers from Providence, Worcester and Albany have succeeded in arresting Charles Denslow, charged with stealing from five to fifteen horses in various places at different times. They have been hunting Denslow for a year. He has had from three to six horses in a stable here all along, and had done a lot of trading. A search of the papers revealed a large number of sleighs and carriages and other things stowed away in all manner of places.

The Jubilee.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. Paine of Boston does not expect to put the Jubilee in commission this year owing to the depression in business. In the event of the Jubilee going in commission she will be sailed by Captain Hank Hafl.

America Will Miss the Valkyrie.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Field does not believe that the Valkyrie will race in American waters next season.

No Crew for Columbia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Columbia college will not be represented by a varsity crew this year.

FOREIGN.

Anarchy in France.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—This city is to-day in a fever of excitement and alarm over the dynamite outrages of yesterday and the crime detective force is at work endeavoring to find the culprits. A number of persons are suspected and it is probable many arrests will be under arrest within the next few hours. The bomb found in the hotel No. 47 Rue du Foubourg St. Martin, after the explosion in the hotel at 69 Rue St. Jacques, was discovered through a letter received by Police Commissary Dresch. The letter was signed "Etienne Rabardy" and announced that the writer was about to commit suicide at the hotel referred to. The police commissary went to the place expecting that he would find the body of a dead man. When he opened the door of the room to which he was directed he found instead a bomb. The whole thing, it is thought, was a plot to kill M. Dresch, but the trap failed to work. The bomb exploded. M. Dresch is the officer who arrested Ravachol.

M. Beloino, the police commissary in the Sorbonne district, also received a letter signed "Etienne Rabardy," similar to the one received by M. Dresch, but he did not go to the hotel until after the explosion occurred.

M. Girard, the chief of the municipal laboratory, made a proposal that the bomb found by M. Dresch be exploded by electricity in the place where it was found in order that he might study the effects of the explosion. M. Raynal referred the proposal to the cabinet and a council was held at the Elisee palace, the result being that M. Girard was authorized to carry out the experiment by placing a dynamite cartridge on each side of the bomb and exploding them by means of an electric battery. All the residents of the house were driven out, and when everything was ready for the explosion, every window of the surrounding houses were packed with spectators. The police having driven the people out of the street in the immediate vicinity, Police Prefect Leyjane gave the order to open the current, and there was a sudden detonation like the explosion of a cannon. The room was found completely wrecked and filled with the odor of picric acid. Fragments, bolts and bits of zinc were scattered all over. M. Girard says that the bomb was evidently splendidly made. The explosion, earlier in the day, at the hotel at 69 Rue St. Jacques, was terrific. The building is in ruins and Madame Caillet, the proprietress, is mortally wounded, receiving a terrible wound in the stomach. The two lodgers, also injured, will recover. There are several theories to account for the explosion. One is that the bomb had a time fuse attached to it, though so far as can be learned, no smoke was seen arising at the moment of the explosion of the bomb. Another is that the bomb contained some acid solution that soaked through cotton or other material until it reached the explosive in the bottom of the internal machine. The third theory is that the opening of a door destroyed the equilibrium of the bomb, which, toppling over, fell to the floor, exploding by concussion.

The excitement caused by this outrage was added to when it was learned that an attempt had been made to blow up, or at least injure, the handsome buildings of the ministry of foreign affairs on the Quai d'Orsay. A metal tube was found lying at the entrance of the office, which, it was suspected, was loaded with dynamite. The tube was turned over to the police and an examination of it proved it to be a deadly engine of destruction. The hotels are already sufferers from the scare caused by the anarchists, and it is probable that the latest demonstrations of the willingness of the anarchists to spread the "propaganda by the act" will cause a further falling off in their receipts.

William Visits Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Emperor William's journey to Friedrichsruhe to return the visit of Prince Bismarck was marked by one continuous ovation, and it is possible that the emperor was never before so warmly received. Bismarck looked cheerful and fairly strong. He was wrapped in a gray cloak, made at the emperor's orders after the style of the new army uniforms and recently sent to Friedrichsruhe with his majesty's compliments. He expressed his disapproval of the police efforts to push back the crowd, and remarked to two or three of the zealous officers: "If these persons wish to see, let them see as much as possible."

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The president has sent the following postmaster nominations to the senate: Maine—Ernest F. Kelley, Bath. Massachusetts—James F. Burke, Quincy. Vermont—Daniel Reed, Ludlow; W. W. Needham, Bristol.

Election Result at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—At the charter election held in this city yesterday Jacob Amos was re-elected mayor for a second term of two years. His opponents were Duncan W. Peck, democrat, and Jay B. Kline, regular republican. Mayor Amos was supported by the republican independents, who named him after they had revolted against the action of the republican city committee, which was charged with planning unfair caucuses. The total vote cast was as follows: Amos, 7,802; Peck, 7,527; Kline, 4,888.

Prendergast's Case.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, Judge Brentano will announce his decision on the motion for a new trial in the Prendergast case. It is against the prisoner Prendergast will receive the sentence of the court and the date of his execution will be fixed. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL Money and Stocks. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Money on call 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4.85 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher. Stocks yielded under moderate pressure to sell. Distillers fell to 20, Sugar to 27 1/2, Western Union to 82 1/2, and New York Central to 93 1/2. Sales of the last mentioned were at from 96 1/2 to 98.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Wheat closed extremely active and steady, only a local trade. March, 60 3/8; May, 62 3/4; June, 67 1/8; July, 63 3/8; August, 64 1/8. Corn—Firm. Feb. 42 1/8; 1/4; Mar., 42 1/2; May, 43 1/8. Oats—Dull and firm. State 23 1/2; 1/4; Mar., 23 1/2; 1/4; May, 24 1/4. Butter—Moderate demand. State dairy, 20 1/2; western dairy, 18 1/2; Elgin, 27 1/2; 1/2; state creamery, 17 1/2; western 16 1/2; 1/2; imitation creamery, 14 1/2. Cheese—Firm. Fairly steady. State 14 1/2; 1/4; 1/4; do. fancy, 11 1/4; 1/4; 3/4; do. small, 10 1/4; 1/4; 3/4; part skims, 4 1/2; full skims, 1 1/4; 1/2. Eggs—Quiet, weaker. Western, 17 1/2; southern, 16 1/2; 1/2.

POLITICAL.

Grow's Majority Over 100,000—Big Republican Gain.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The election in this state yesterday was for congress-man-at-large, to serve the unexpired term in the present congress of Gen. William Lilly (rep.), who died Dec. 1, 1893. The weather was fair and a large vote was brought out.

The candidates were: Republican, Galscha A. Grow; democrat, James Denton Hancock; "Pennsylvania democracy," Arthur D. Markley; people's, Victor A. Lapiere; prohibition, Henry F. Morrow. Mr. Grow was a member of the national house of representatives from the 32nd to the 37th congress inclusive, and was chosen speaker of the 37th congress. After the adjournment of the regular democratic state convention which nominated Hancock, the anti-Harry and anti-Pattison democrats claimed that the convention was "irregular, and they placed Markley's name before the people for congress-man-at-large under the party title of the "Pennsylvania Democracy." Recently efforts have been made through the mediation of Mr. William M. Singler to harmonize the two democratic factions. On Friday last as the result of a conference between Mr. Singler and the leaders of the Pennsylvania democracy, the latter announced the withdrawal of their candidate Mr. Markley. The ballots with Mr. Markley's name included had been distributed, however, before the agreement of compromise was consummated and all the candidates named above appeared on them. Returns from 47 counties, including Philadelphia and Allegheny, give Grow (rep.), a plurality of 149,876. 21 counties to hear from will carry the plurality beyond 100,000, a big republican gain, compared with the vote for congress-man-at-large in 1892.

Dr. Parkhurst on Bossism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A meeting was held under the auspices of the city vigilance league at 222 Bowery. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the principal speaker. "We don't want," the doctor said, "to be run by any religious clique, any political clan, any man, nor any body of men. We want leaders, but we don't want bosses. I don't care a rap what the political affiliations of bosses are. I would rather have a Tammany hall boss than a republican boss for the mere pretensions to decency a boss makes the more dangerous he is. I speak of this with a good deal of feeling at this time for the possibilities of evil that are wrapped up in the political boss have recently been brought home to me." "There are men," he continued, "outside of Tammany hall, who, notwithstanding the purely moral character of this fight for municipal reform, are doing everything in their power to hinder it. I have tried to control my emotions, but I must speak plainly in this matter, for my blood has been boiling all day at the way our attempts for a thorough investigation have been fought. Men who appear to be in favor of moral reform, under the rule of Platism, are doing their best to defeat this work."

Dr. Parkhurst spoke very sarcastically of the fact that after all the efforts that had been made the senate, professing to be in favor of the investigation, had finally allowed them but two months for it. He desired it to be especially understood that he was not impeaching the investigating committee. "But I wish we could get rid of politics," he said. "I don't see why the republican machine or Platism or the democratic machine should have anything to do with our investigation of the corruption which every body knows exists. We have looked to Albany for help, but instead they have given us delay after delay."

Senator White Supreme Court Judge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Cleveland solved the supreme court difficulty by nominating Senator White of Louisiana, who was promptly confirmed by the senate.

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The following are exceptional values, which we are offering until Saturday next only, in order to reduce our tremendous stock, previous to our annual inventory. Avail yourself of this opportunity, if you are looking for a chance to make a dollar go a good way, as never have such bargains been offered to you. The prices quoted are for two weeks only.

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The best skirting calicoes, 4 cents per yard.
Lancaster and Amoskeg apron gingham, 5 cents per yard.
Extra fine muslin, 5 cents per yard.
Fine striped and checked seersucker, 6 cents per yard; regular price, 10 cents.
Fine French dress ginhams, 12 1/2-cent quality, now 8 cents per yard.
Eighteen cent double fold cashmere, now 12 cents.
Forty-cent fine henrietta and chevron, now 25 cents.
Seventy-five cent all wool fine henrietta, go during this sale at 49 cents per yard.
All broad cloths, flannels and woolen goods, at less than cost of manufacture.
Princess 8-inch curling iron, 5 cents each.
Ladies' extra heavy wool skirts, 68 cents.
Four by four chenille covers, best quality, 75 cents.
Six by four chenille covers, that formerly sold for \$2.50, now offer at \$1.50.
Eight by four \$4.50-covers, are now \$3.00.
Clothing and overcoats, underwear, gloves, caps, boots and shoes, rubbers, notions, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices, at Jos. Neuberger's, in the P. O. S. of A. building, Freeland, Pa.

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