Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 5, 1889.

MAJOR M. A. RENO, one of the survivors of the Custer massacre, died in Washington, on Sunday.

PATRICK EGAN, whom President Harrison has appointed U. S. Minister to Chili, has only been a citizen of this country for one year.

THE House at Harrisburg last week passed finally the bill to form a new county out of portions of the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill.

THE State Department has been officially informed that Sir Julian Pauncefonte, the new British Minister to the United States' will sail for New York on the 13 instant.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, as President of the United States, received a draft last Wednesday for $3,888.88, being his salary for the month of March, minus the first three days, as Mr. Cleveland had received that already.

"REFORM within the party" goes on apace says the Boston *Globe* James N. Tyner, who was appointed the other day to a high position in the Post-Office Department, was Assistant Postmaster-General at the time of the famous Star-Route frauds. His resignation was demanded by President Arthur, and he left the public service under a cloud.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, In 1886, removed Francis E. Warren, a Wyoming cattle king, from Governship of that Territory because he was an offender against the law prohibiting the fencing in of public land. President Harrison has just reappointed Warren. He is one of the cattle millionaires who were heavy contributors to Quay's campaign chest.

The session of the Senate which has just terminated continued for the precise number of days as the session called for President Cleveland four years ago. President Harrison made 374 nominations against 171 made by President Cleveland four years ago in the same time, those of the former being more than twice as great as those of the latter.

PRESIDENT HARRISON gave a special reception at the White House, on Monday evening, in honor of Prince and Princess Takehaito, of Japan. The President was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, and the ladies of the Cabinet. The parlors were profusely decorated with palms and evergreens and a great variety of early spring flowers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has been appointed by the President, a delegate to the Washington conference between the United State and the Central and South American States, from Pennsylvania. As Carnegie is a resident of New York city, and as a delegate has also been appointed from the Empire State, in reality, New York will have two delegates in the conference and Pennsylvania none.

THERE is a probability that Major George A. Armes, the retired army officer who assaulted Governor Beaver in Washington recently, will be court-martialed because of this action. A few days ago the matter was investigated by direction of Major-General Schofield and Lieutenant-Colonel Lawton, who had charge of the case, has made a report. Major Armes was given an opportunity to die a written statement, but he failed to do so. The report has not been made public.

AT the municipal elections held in Ohio on Tuesday heavy gains were made by the Democrats. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, (Rep.), speaking of the election, says:

"Taken all around, the Democrats are victors in Tuesday's municipal elections. They made great gains everywhere and are in line to make an interesting fight next fall when a Legislature is to be elected that will choose a successor to Senator Payne. In Cincinnati, Columbus, Akron and Zanesville the change of politics was so sweeping as to appear almost significant."

THE Senate adjourned on Tuesday sine die. All the nominations except a few unimportant ones were confirmed, including the Commissioners to confer with representatives of the Spanish-American countries. As soon as the crowd leaves the city it is expected that the President will take up and dispose of the departmental places for which nominations were not made. Those include Commissioners of the Land Office, Civil Service and Inter-State Commerce, Public Printer, Comptrollers and Auditors of the Treasury, Ministers to China and Germany and a few others.

A DISPATCH was received at Washington on Saturday by the Navy Department stating that in a terific hurricane which swept over the Island of Samoa, three American and four German men of war were lost. The American vessels wrecked were the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic. Of the American crews, four officers and 46 men were drowned and of the German crews, nine officers and eighty-seven men lost their lives. The news of the disaster created a profound sensation at the Navy Department, and great distress to those who had friends and relatives on board the ill fated vessels. The disaster was one of those mysterious and unforseen visitations of Providence which human forethought could not have averted. The officers in command of the vessels were competent men and had doubtless adopted all proper precautions against disaster, but these hurricanes which assumed cyclonic porportions were simply irresistible, as was proved by the extent of the loss of vessels.

A NUMBER of acts have been introduced at the sessions of the present Legislature for the improvement of highways, and the building and repairing of bridges. The principal provisions of the bill which seems to meet with the most favor at Harrisburg are as follows: Beginning with 1890 the electors of each township are to elect 3 road commissioners for 3, 2 and 1 year respectively, and after that for 3 years. These officers are to determine in April of each year the amount necessary to make and repair the roads and bridges of their townships—the amount not to exceed 10 mills, including one day's work, which every male taxable over 21 years of age shall work or cause to be worked on the public roads in addition to the levy made upon his valuation. The road commissioners are to give bonds. They are to lay out the townships into road districts and appoint a road master in each district. These road masters are to notify persons of the amount of their tax, collect the same, and expend it wisely and economically in repairing roads and bridges. If the amount is sufficient, and a majority of tax payers petition therefor, they can levy an additional sum not exceeding 3 mills. The property of delinquents is to be levied upon for their tax. These road masters are to keep the roads in good repair. Each township is to have its treasurer. The latter is not to get more than 1½ per cent. of all monies paid out by him; the road commissioners not more than $1.50 per day, and the road masters not more than $1 per day. Road commissioners are to be fined $20 and masters $10 for neglect of duty. New roads are to be laid out by viewers, whose report is to be first acted upon by the court, and the road commissioners and masters are then to construct the road. Viewers shall also act on the vacation of unnecessary and useless roads upon the application of 20 taxpayers. If any community asks for a public bridge the court shall appoint 3 viewers who shall act on the same. If in their opinion the cost is too great for the township to bear, then the matter shall be laid before the grand jury, and the latter shall decide as to whether or not the county commissioners shall build it. In townships where supervisors of roads are overseers of the poor, the road commissioners shall hereafter be overseers of the poor.

IT is evident, says the New York *World*, that the brief session of the Senate ends with "strained relations" between several Republican members of that body and the President.

The trouble comes from a revival of the old assumption that the "advice and consent" of Senators to appointments should precede rather than follow nominations made by the President. One of the disgruntled Sentors puts the matter thus badly:

He has rejected our nominees, and we have just as good a right to reject his. Under the Constitution the Senate shares the responsibility of the appointing power with the President. We advise and consent that certain people shall be appointed to office. I have been up to the White House and nominated half a dozen men, and the President has rejected them all. I don't see why he should be mad because I simply oppose the confirmation of one of his nominees.

A more grotesquely absurd claim than this could scarcely be made. The Constitution says that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate shall appoint," all officials of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for. The initiative—the nomination—rests wholly with the President. If he chooses to ask the advice of Senators in advance, that is his privilege. But they have no right to make their consent to an appointment antecedent to the nomination rather than subsequent to it.

It is right and necessary that this should be so. The executive officers of the Government are the President's subordinates. He is responsible for their conduct. He alone has the power of removal. If an official "nominated" by a Senator should prove a rascal, neither that representative nor the body to which he belongs would have any power over him. President Harrison starts in like a man who understands his prerogatives and intends to assert them.

ST. LOUIS gave Harrison some 8,000 majority. On Tuesday the Democrats carried it by 2,000. Chicago gave Cleveland 7,000, and on Tuesday the Democrats carried the city by 12,000. A correspondent says of the canvass in that city preceding the late election: "It is safe to say that, with the exception of the last presidential election, the Republicans have spent three times as much money as ever before. Promises of Federal and municipal patronage have been made without stint. In this way numerous Irish Democrats, influential as ward leaders, have been won over. The Democrats have not been well organized, and their campaign has been poorly conducted, while the Republicans, anxious for an indorsement of Harrison's administration, have strained every nerve." And the result is 12,000 majority for the head of the Democratic ticket.

The local elections this week in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa have shown such decided Democratic gains they cannot be accounted for by the accidents of municipal contests. The drift has been one way. Probably the principal reason is the let-up in the use if money, incident to the exhaustive struggle last November. The protected interests were not called on to contribute, and the block of five business was not invoked.

MURAT HALSTEAD,S nomination for Minister to Germany was rejected by the U. S. Senate. The vote stood 19 to 25. Blackburn and Call, Democrats, voted with Republicans for confirmation. Messers. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb, Evarts, Dawes and Callum, Republicans, voted with Democrats for rejection. Halstead's savage criticism of the Republican Senators named, save Quay, in the past, is the cause of their action. Quay is believed to have voted that way to punish the administration which has disregarded his wishes in the appointment of a postmaster at Philadelphia.

Determined Office-Seekers.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writing from Washington says: "There is a little army of office-seekers at the Ebbitt House that have been here since inauguration day and they are going to stick it out if it takes all summer. Among those who are hungry for office are a delegation from Indiana. They haven't been able to get any satisfaction as to what they're to get, if anything. A big man with a white moustache and imperial and a frilled shirt bosom stood in the corridor of the Ebbitt House on Saturday, surrounded by an admiring group. They called him Major Bugle. He talked loud and determined and said he wasn't going home till he took some definite news with him. There was a small delegation from Ohio present, a colored delegation from Georgia and two or three colored statesmen from Tennessee.

The colored statesmen were very important and just as determined as Major Bugle. They sat about the settees hobnobbing with the white statesman. If a white statesman got off a good joke he was slapped on the back by his colored brother. The bar was crowded all day, as it has been ever since the inauguration.

A little man from Kansas, who had been to the post-Office Department all the morning, got a group around him, and after relating his experience, smilingly invited the crowd down to the bar. A tall, lank man with iron-gray curly hair, wearing a slouch hat and a black cape overcoat, leaned against one of the pillars in the corridor telling three or four eager listeners what he saw at the White House a few hours before. The finale of every story was a walk to the bar. Everybody was addressed as Senator, Judge, General, Colonel or Major.

It's a queer study to watch these men. They congregate early in the morning and hang about till midnight. Many of the office seekers who came to the capital with fat pocket-books are strapped, and after paying big hotel bills for two or three weeks they have been obliged to go to modest lodgings. Some of them are dead broke and depend on friends for drinks and dinners. Free lunch bars never were worked so thoroughly. A man who came out of the White House grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock met an old friend at the entrance and without any ceremony tackled him for a loan. The man who had been at the White House was an office-seeker. He told his friend plainly that he hadn't any money and that his appointment was "hanging fire." He wanted enough to see him over Sunday and hoped to hear from home in a few days. He was full sixty years old.

His friend pulled a roll of greenbacks out of his pocket. The roll was backed with $20 bills. The friend took them off and at last pulled off a $1 bill and handed it to his friend and bade him good day and good luck. Many of the office-seekers who came here with money can't get home. They haven't a cent. They borrow wherever they can. There is a man from Denver at Willard's who has been here since December. He is sure of a $2 000 position. All that he is waiting for is the appointment. His friends say that he will be appointed within a month. On the strength of this he treats everybody who comes along that he knows. At the hotel it is estimated that he has spent nearly a years' salary already and talks of staying here until his appointment is announced.

An office-seeker went into a prominent saloon on Pennsylvania avenue last Saturday night and pawned his hunting case gold watch with the cashier for $5. He did it very quietly and appeared to be very much humiliated. He promised to redeem the watch within a few days. The watch is worth about $150. Lots of office-seeks have been forced to go to see their uncles for loans on watches, rings and diamond studs.

There is a general belief among the office seekers that after the Senate adjourns things will wake up, and that a good many appointments will be made. The Senators who have been tied up in the Senate will then have more time to look afer the demands of their districts."

Ballot Reform.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted the "Australian" election law, with some slight modifications. Westward the course of ballot reform takes its way. Somehow or other it has failed to find any ground to stand upon in Pennsylvania. Senator McFarlane has introduced the "Australian" bill in the Senate, and Representative Baker has performed the same office in the House, but since the introduction of the bill neither House has heard anything about it.

Two contested election cases, one in the Senate, the other in the House, have occupied the valuable time of the members of the committees appointed to try them. These cases will cost the people a large sum os money. Under the "Australian" election law they would hardly have occurred. The very fact that Republicans are the contestants in these cases is an indictment by the Republicans of the two Houses of the Legislature against the efficacy of the present election laws.

The Republican leaders cannot excuse their opposition to the enactment of the "Australian" ballot reform bill on the ground that no election frauds are committed in Pennsylvania and that therefore no necessity for such a law exists in this State. The election contests in Philadelphia brought by their party, in which illegal voting and false counting have been shown by both sides, estop them from putting in any such plea. Without doubt similar contests might have been made with similar developments in almost any representative district in Philadelphia and in many districts throughout the State.

The election laws of Pennsylvania are not a protection but a menace to the legally qualied voter. The ballot in this State is not secret, for the tickets may now be printed in such a manner that every man's ballot can be known by its label. Intimidation may be practiced and is frequently resorted to. The corrupt voter gets his price wherever he bids for it. The tickets are "bunched" in the count and candidates are at the mercy of the election boards. These facts are known to every intelligent member of the Legislature, and yet no voice is heard in either House in advocacy of the needed ballot reform. This "model Legislature" seems to have been narcotized so that it cannot arouse itself on this question.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

A REDUCTION of 5 per cent. in the wages of unskilled labor and 10 per cent. in that of skilled labor went into effect at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg on Monday. About 2,500 men will be affected.

Thomas Jefferson.

The heritage of free institutions enjoyed by the people of the United States has come to be such a matter-of course and usual possession that, like the air we breathe, its value is unconsidered. It is well enough to look back once in a while at the beginning of our national growth, in order to more clearly understand the drift of the current on which we move forward. There is no better time for such a retrospect than to-day, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

No man of the Revolutionary era succeeded in impressing his ideas upon the nascent State to like extent with the Father of the Democracy. He was firm in the faith that men could govern themselves; and the right to vote has been imbedded in our fundamental laws so that the opportunity of governing ourselves cannot be wrested from us. As long as our Republic was comparatively weak and poor the necessity of self-defense and of husbanding our slender resources gave a spur to patriotic impulse and the desire for the public welfare. Jeffersonianism made a splendid start. But we are no longer held together as were the men of the Revolution, who were afraid they might hang apart. As the Nation has become rich and powerful, and as the body of the people has been enlarged by accretions from foreign shores, citizenship has been wonderfully cheapened.

It is doubtful what Mr. Jefferson might think of the Democratic experiment if he had been permitted to bear a part in the recent Federal election, or if he could scan with his philosophical eyes the inner workings of our Congresses and Legislatures. The voters of the country seem to have lost their hold upon it. Our legislators are not dominated so much by a desire for the public welfare as by designs for the promotion of private ends. Capital sits enthroned in the Senate house. The ballot-box has been grievously corrupted. Upstart political traders undertake to dictate the policy of Administrations. Corporations arrogantly trifle with the rights and seize upon the property of communities they were created to serve. Taxes are so laid as to pull down one class of industries in order to build up another class of industries. The sovereign power reserved in the hands of the voters is not used to remedy the ills from which they suffer. On the ruins of our Democracy we seem to be trying to establish a plutocracy.

Would it not be a grand thing for the voters of the country to resume business on Jeffersonian principles? This day may be excellently spent in meditating upon the advantages of self-government and the means of putting the Republic back in the old grooves. —*Phila. Record.*

Mr. Halstead's Rejection.

The rejection of Murat Halstead for Minister to Berlin involves some public considerations that are of more moment than the party or personal aspects of the case. Mr. Halstead did not encounter the hostility of the Senate by reason of any want of fitness for this position; on the contrary, his political experience, capacity, and knowledge of the political relations, public men and language of the German nation peculiarly fitted him for the best of Ministers to Berlin.

But Mr. Halstead had the misfortune to offend the Senate, and the spirit of the corporation spoke out in this act of rejection. In the course of his labors as a journalist he had more than once taken occasion to discuss the composition and character of the Senatorial body. He had shown that many members of the Senate owed their seats to the corrupt use of money and the power of corporations over venal State Legislatures It is not strange that the Senate should seize such an opportunity to wreak its vengeance upon the offending journalist. The offended Senators were all the more bent on revenge because of the consciousness that in his attacks upon their corporation he was defending the public interests, of which he is one of the stoutest of champions as long as his judgment is not obscured by the zeal of the partisan.

One important lesson taught anew by this example is the urgent necessity of reorganizing the Senate on a basis in harmony with the spirit of Republican institutions. Holding their seats for periods of six, twelve and often eighteen years, not by the suffrages of the people, but through the choice of State Legislatures, which frequently yield to the most corrupt influences, it is impossible that the membership of the Senate should be in touch with the public interests Yet to a political corporation so constituted is given control not merely over the legislation of the country, but in a large degree over the Executive Department of the Government. Instead of representing the interests of the people the Senate has become the safe harbor of corporate power, monopolistic privilege and political abuse. If the foolish attack of the Senate upon the freedom of the press in the person of Murat Halstead shall arouse the American people to the necessity for its thorough purgation his rejection may serve a far better public purpose than any that he could accomplish as Minister to Berlin.—*Phila. Record.*

From Far-Off Alaska.

J. K. Armsby, of Chicago, who is engaged in the salmon business in Alaska in an interview at Pittsburg, on Monday said, in speaking of the resources and development of the country. that last year 400,000 cases of salmon, worth $2,200,000, was packed in that country and sent East. The supposition that only the Columbia river salmon is worth canning is not true. In Alaska, in the Ukon river, which had been explored for a distance of 2,800 miles, the salmon are the best to be found in the world.

He said that Governor Schweintord had withdrawn his charge against Governor Tingle. The charges against the Government agent and the Alaska Commercial Company were of a scandalous and most revolting description. It was true that Indian squaws had been kidnapped by the latter company's men, but in nearly every case the offenders were found and punished.

Mr. Armsby said that the actual cash royalties received by the United States are more than the territory cost. At the time it was purchased the Government here gave Russia $7,200,000 for the country in recognition of the valuable aid to the North during the last civil war. They did not buy it as an investment, but the duties have paid for the purchase many times.

The Why of it.

RICHMOND, VA., April 1.—The contest between rival factions here for the Richmond postmastership has assumed a singular phase. It is now stated that President Harrison has tendered the office to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. This lady lived here until a few years since, when her daughter was married. She has been living with her father in North Carolina during the past six months. Her father had reached a very advanced age, for which reason she declined the tender of the postoffice at Lexington, Va., where the body of her husband is buried. Her friends here will, however, endeavor to induce her to accept the Richmond postmastership, which is stated that the President thinks that by appointing Mrs. Jackson he will not have to recognize either of the contending Republican factions here and will at the same time give the position to a lady held in high esteem by all.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—A flock of wild geese flying over Gonzales, Texas, on Wednesday, were struck by lightning and 78 of them were killed.

A revivalist at Tama, Ia., recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscriptions.

—A sporting man in Chicago was so certain that his dog would win a proposed fight that he mortgaged his cigar factory and all his jewelry, and even persuaded his sweetheart to put up all her loose cash. The other dog won, and his factory was closed out and his girl committed suicide.

—The lead, coal and gold excitement is running very high at Lowell, Iowa. A. D. Williamson and J. D. Gregg went out to prospect for lead a few days ago and returned with quite a chunk of gold ore, and say they have struck it rich. Joseph Kirk has found a four-foot vein of coal on his land about one mile from Lowell.

—Peter Shick, of Montgomery, Lycoming county, while riding at a gallop past a place where some cows were watering, last Friday, one of the cows collided with the horse. Both animals and man were thrown together in a promiscuous heap, Shick alighting on his head, sustaining injuries from which he died the same evening.

—A soldier named Vertjote has just been condemned to death for an extraordinary performance. He was being tried by court-martial at Oran for an attempt to desert, when he suddenly threw the quid of tobacco comfortably stowed away in the recesses of his cheek in the face of Colonel Thierry, who presided. The man was at once sentenced to death for an assault on a superior while on duty.

—Betty Shea, a servant girl in the family of John Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky., was murdered in her room, in a wing of the Woolfolk mansion, early Monday morning, by Thomas O'Brien, her lover. The room gave evidence of a desperate struggle and her night gown and undergarments were torn in many places. Her skull was crushed in with some blunt instrument and her head and body were badly bruised.

—About 1,200 of the 2,000 carpenters in St. Louis, Mo., went on a strike on Monday morning. The causes leading up to this action are a demand of the men for an eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour as standard wages. The bosses seem to have generally conceded the eight-hour day, but are divided about the wages, many of them being unwilling to give more than 30 cents per day.

—A stage from Murphey's to Milton, Cal., was held up by a lone highwayman on Monday morning near Angeles. The driver was ordered to throw out the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box and mail bag, which he did. They were rifled by the robber, but only a small amount was secured. Another mail bag supposed to have contained valuable registered packages was not touched. The five passengers on the stage were not molested.

—A Chester woman bought a bottle of whisky and put it in her basket, saying she would pay another time. The barkeeper demurred, and she handed him back a bottle of water which she had provided for the purpose, and went off in assumed rage. Then a man came in for a bottle of whisky and bought the bottled water. He was back in a few minutes roaring mad, and names were called before the truth came out. The woman played the same trick at another bar the same afternoon.

—On Saturday of last week as R. C. Smith, a well-known farmer of Grant county, W. Va., his wife, and Annie Hanger, one of the handsomest and most popular young ladies in that section, were crossing the Potomac, Miss Hanger's horse stumbled and fell, throwing the girl into the water. Mr. Smith sprang to her aid, and, seizing her by both arms, started for shore, but the current was so strong he soon became exhausted, and, unable to hold the girl longer, she was swept away and drowned.

—A clear case of an awakened conscience seems to have occurred in Zanesville, Ohio. A second-hand store was robbed of a gold watch valued at $50, and all efforts to catch the thief were without avail. On Saturday night, however, the watch and a note were brought to the store by two small boys, who stated that they were handed to them with the request that they be left there. The note stated that the person taking the watch was thoroughly sorry that he had done so, and took that method of making reparation.

—A house belonging to Rev. S. E Hughes, pastor of the Congregational church at Nanticoke, was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning. There has been considerable trouble in the church, of which he is pastor, lately and scenes have been enacted that approach near to a riot. One faction of the congregation has applied to the court for an injunction restraining Rev. Hughes from participating in the service. The fire this morning was of incendiary origin and it is believed to be the work of one of his enemies. A reward was offered on Wednesday for the arrest of the guilty party.

—Asa W. Kellogg, general agent of the Southern Pacific Railway at Cincinnati, committed suicide in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis Saturday night. He retired at 2 o'clock and left orders to be called at a late hour in the morning. He failed to respond to repeated calls and the door of his room was forced open. Mr. Kellogg lay dead on the bed and an empty laudanum vial and a note told the rest of the story. The note read: "I have fought the battle and lost. Bury me deep and say as little about me as possible. A fool is better soon forgotten." Mr. Kellogg was forty-one years of age and was widely known among railroad men in the West. The motive for his act is not known.

—A most remarkable feat of railroading was performed on Monday on the Erie railroad. A locomotive of American manufacture hauled the Buffalo day express the entire distance from Jersey City to Buffalo, 423 miles. This is the greatest run ever made by one engine. A special Pullman car, containing several representatives of the New York press, invited by the Erie railway and the locomotive company to witness this performance, was attached to the train at Jersey City and brought through to Buffalo. The train left Jersey City at 9:25 A. M. and arrived at Buffalo exactly on time, at 10:30 P. M. A speed of over a mile a minute was attained on several occasions. The party will returned to New York on Tuesday.

—A curious cause of death has recently been recorded in India. A native who was fishing in a stream caught a flat, eel-like fish, about 16 to 18 inches in lengh. Being desirous of killing it, be promptly, but with great lack of judgment and questionable taste, put into his mouth in order to bite off its head. The fish, however, scarcely appreciating this somewhat clumsy attempt at decapitation, vigorously essayed to make other arrangements, in which it was partially successful. Gifted with a sliminess, which made it difficult to hold, it slipped through the man's fingers into his mouth and conveyed itself partly down his gullet. The situation was now bad for the fish, but still worse for the man, for owing to the sharp fins on the back of the fish it was not possible to withdraw it. The man died in great agony within an hour.

—An Englishman has invented a bonnet which can be taken off in the theater, folded up and used a fan.

—A prominent club man of Philadelphia quite frequently imbibes too freely, and on such occasions his friends tie a handkerchief to his St. Bernard's collar, and by the man holding on to it the dog leads him home, and actually successfully resists his owner's efforts to stop in saloons on the way.

—Seventeen freight cars broke through the bridge over Hart's Run, on the B. & O. road, near Cameron, W. Va., on last Monday. Three tramps hailing from Philadelphia were locked in one of the cars, and were carried down with the wreck. As the cars took fire the most awful screams and yells proceeded from the imprisoned men, who seemed to be thoroughly conscious of the hopelessness of their position. The efforts of the trainmen were turned to the poor unfortunates, but they were pinned down by fragments of timber and freight, and while one was rescued the two others were roasted to death. The names of the men could not be learned. The loss to the Railroad company will reach $60,000 to $80,000.

—While excavating for the foundation of a new building on an unused lot in the central part of Ottawa, Ill., on Friday morning, the skeletons of two men, buried in one grave, were unearthed by the laborers. The skull of one had been crushed, apparently by some heavy instrument, and there was a large hole in the temple of the other, such as might have been made by a slug shot. Investigation developed that N. Brunk, a gunsmith, who kept a shop just below where the skeletons were found and who died several years ago, confessed on his deathbed that he had murdered a man or men, but would not say where they were buried. He bore a shadowed name as a firebug, having burned three buildings for insurance.

—Frank C. Evarro eloped with Mrs. Camilla Roefa, with whom he boarded in Philadelphia on last Sunday afternoon. Before the couple left the house Mrs. Roefa fried some fish for the evening meal, and then they went away, taking with them the woman's two children, a boy 3 years and an infant a year old. Salivator Rossetti and Antonio Gallina, two other boarders, ate the fish and were taken sick immediately afterwards. They were taken to the Pennsylvania hospital where the physicians on Monday night pronounced their condition very critical. It is supposed that the fish were prepared for the husband, and that the boarders, coming into the house and finding the table set, fell into the trap that had been prepared for him. Detectives are looking for the elopers.

—A dice-shaking game has been going on for some time past in a small Southern town, and a saloonkeeper has been sweeping the shekels into his pocket, much to the dismay of the participants in the game. It came to a sudden close, however, the other day when a constable came in and examined the table upon which the dice shaking was going on, and found that under the cover there was a steel plate which was connected with an electric battery beneath, and a current from which could be applied whenever the saloonkeeper wished to shake high by pressing his knee against a knob. The dice were loaded and worked very well without the battery, but when the current was applied the sixes came out on top every time. It was quite an ingenious contrivance, and paid the saloonkeeper well for his trouble.

—A farmer named S. W. Wilkins, who lives near Marshall, Tex., had in his employ for about two years, a man named Wesley Sutton. Wilkins had a wife and no children, while Sutton was a widower with two children, aged eight and twelve years. About two weeks ago Wilkins was called away from home, and on his return found that Sutton and his wife had decamped. He started on a search for the fugitives, finally locating them near Texarkana. He called at the house, learned that Mrs. Wilkins had returned to Marshall, but that Sutton was there. The wronged husband dashed into the room brandishing a hugh knife with which he attacked the destroyer of his home and literally cut him to pieces, slashing his throat from ear to ear, disemboweling him and inflicting six other wounds any any one of which was fatal. Sutton died on the spot and Wilkins escaped.

—Charles Hutchinson, a packing house employe, was murdered Tuesday morning by his brother-in-law, Patrick Reynolds. The latter is married to Hutchinson's sister, and Hutchinson and his mother lived in the Reynolds house. During the night Hutchinson, who is twenty-two years of age, rose from his bed and entering the room where his sister and her husband were sleeping, demanded that they close their window. Reynolds ordered the young man out and Hutchinson struck his brother-in-law in the face. Reynolds seized the water pitcher and struck Hutchinson with it with so much force that the handle was detached. Hutchinson again rushed at Reynolds and the latter struck him with the jagged handle of the pitcher, one of the edges of which severed Hutchinson's jugular vein. He fell to the floor, and as he was bleeding to death Reynolds and his wife went back to bed and fell asleep. Neighbors reported the matter to the police and the entire family was locked up. They refused to talk until this evening, when Mrs. Reynolds made a full confession.

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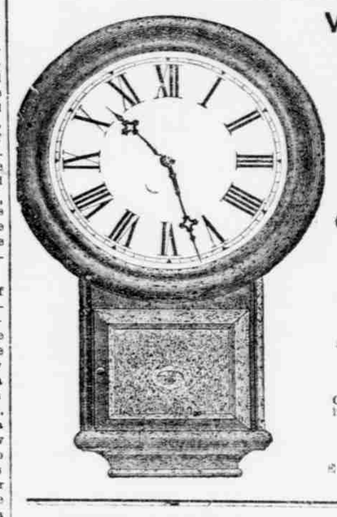

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* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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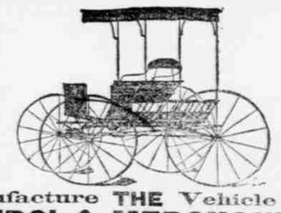

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