

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

POINTED ITEMS CHRONICLING THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

**The Record of Crimes, Accidents and Other Matters of General Interest to the Public at Large, Given in Few Words for the Benefit of Those Who Are in a Hurry.**

The Donaldson line steamer *Amaranthian*, a four-masted boat bound for Glasgow, loaded principally with live stock, ran on a rock below Isle Ronde, near Montreal, and but for the prompt action of the pilot in anchoring her would have sunk.

Alphonse Allais, travelling correspondent of *Le Journal*, Paris, now on a visit to American states, that the election of Gastimir Perle will by no means settle the existing difficulties in France as Perle, like Carnot, represents the mounted classes.

Mrs. Blockridge, wife of the man who eloped from Toronto with her young sister, has committed suicide by taking prussic acid. She died in great agony before medical aid could reach her. No trace of the missing couple has been found.

D. F. Driscoll, of the firm of Kueland & Co., New York City, was married at Lyons, N. Y., to Miss Mary Miles, the belle of the village.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad company ordered 2,000 coal cars, 1,000 from the Buffalo Manufacturing company and 1,000 from the Lehigh Manufacturing company.

The Massachusetts house refused to pass the Bell telephone bill over the governor's veto by a vote of 33 to 11.

A serious outbreak occurred among the prisoners in the Charlestown (Mass.) state prison and in the struggle between the officers and convicts which followed, one prisoner was fatally shot and another severely injured. A slight fire, believed to have been set by one of the convicts, broke out in that part of the prison used as a chair shop.

Bowdoin college held its annual commencement and celebrated its 100th anniversary at Brunswick, Me. United States Chief Justice Fuller delivered an address.

The Democratic state convention of Vermont, dominated by G. W. Smith of White River Junction, for governor and E. N. Bullard of Underhill for lieutenant governor.

Spencer O. Fisher of Bay City was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention of Michigan.

The 53rd reunion of the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment of New York was held at Brookport. One hundred veterans of the 129 survivors reported.

Only 500 football minors are now at work. The strike is seriously affecting the shipping and steel trades.

The schooner *Clara E. Colvard* went ashore off Atlantic City, N. J. The crew were gotten off by the lifesavers.

Lord Rosbery, the British premier, in his reply to the letter sent him by the Anti-Gambling League protesting against horse racing, says: "My position is simply this. Like Cromwell, whose official position was higher than mine, and the strictness of whose principles cannot be questioned, I possess a few race horses and I am glad when one of these happens to be a good one."

A cyclone struck about five miles northwest of Glendon, Minn., killing and injuring many people and destroying a large amount of property. Five in one family were seriously injured and seven in another.

A cyclone passed just north of Pipestone, Minn. Mrs. Gifford T. Hick was instantly killed and Mr. Hick was seriously injured. A dozen or more farmhouses were blown to pieces. Crops in the path of the storm were totally destroyed.

The president has discontinued his tri-weekly afternoon receptions to the public during the prevalence of the hot weather.

The New Jersey court of errors has at last affirmed the decision of the supreme court in denying a new trial to John Kocela, convicted in the Morcor county court of killing his mistress, Mary Magolia, two years ago. Kocela will now be sentenced to be hanged.

Premier Dupuy has received a telegram from Notte Visconti, northwest of Pavia, Italy, saying that the anarchists, the inhabitants and even the family of the infamous Cesareo Santa express profound indignation at his crime.

The mines at Lonscooking, Md., are all in full operation. The strike ended in a complete victory for the operators, not a single concession being granted the strikers.

A special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The blast furnace of the Riverside mill, which has been idle four months, went up, and the entire mill, employing 3,000 men, resumed with orders sufficient to last until fall.

Prince Bismarck is so much better that he has consented to receive a deputation when he goes to Vauxin this month.

London's new Tower bridge was formally opened by the Prince of Wales.

General Carlos Ezeta, ex-president of Salvador, Mrs. Ezeta and four children, governess and two servants, arrived at New York by the steamer Newport from Colon.

Mrs. Matilda Wuerz is in the insane asylum on Ward's island, N. Y., because, so her lawyer says, her husband, William Wuerz, Jr., abducted their two children.

The supreme court of errors in a Yale case decided that students under 21 years of age cannot be held responsible for bills they contract.

After an investigation costing \$12,000, it was found that the Richmond county (N. Y.) treasurer's accounts were all right.

Katie Simms is in jail in Baltimore for throwing the little son of Mrs. Celia Marshall off a wharf.

Mrs. Jennie Schuster was burned to death at 160 West One Hundred and Third street, New York.

Drury, the penon swindler of Norfolk, Va., has been convicted.

General Passenger Agent H. W. Fuller of the Chesapeake and Ohio was badly hurt in a collision.

S. B. Dole is to be declared president of the Hawaiian republic without the formality of an election.

The vigilantes were not ready to take part in the Clyde regatta.

It is reported that the viceroy has ordered 50 battalions of Chinese troops to sail immediately for Korea, as there is some hope of an agreement being reached with Japan in regard to that country.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The Long Fight Rapidly Drawing to a Close.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The discussion of the tariff bill, which was begun by the senate in the committee of the whole on a R. J. 2, was at last reported to the senate as amended.

In view of the fact that senators ask some little time to examine the bill a committee on account of the general desire for a short respite from the long debate to which they have been subjected, the senate adjourned over until Monday when the final struggle over the bill will occur in the senate.

This was not done, however, except against the protest of Mr. Harris, the floor manager of the bill.

No unusual incident marked the close of the consideration of the bill in committee.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Call introduced a resolution to appoint a joint committee of the senate and house to inquire into the Pullman strike.

Mr. Kyle offered the resolution introduced by President Debs of the American Railway union.

The tariff bill was then taken up. It was decided to take the vote on all pending amendments in bulk, except such as demanded a separate vote.

Mr. Hill moved to have the repeal of the sugar bounty take effect immediately on the passage of the act instead of Jan. 1, 1893. Considerable excitement attended the taking of the vote on Mr. Hill's motion.

The finance committee suffered a defeat, and the motion was carried 35 to 22.

An important amendment offered by Mr. Kyle to make the sugar schedule go into effect on the passage of the act was agreed to without division.

An amendment offered by Mr. Jones, which he said had the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to relieve sugar imports from the additional 1 cent per pound export bounty giving countries upon the production of proof that such bounty has not been received.

The final vote was then taken on the adoption of the sugar schedule and it was agreed to—83 to 84.

Messrs. Allien and Quay voted for the final adoption of the schedule and Messrs. Hill, Irb, Kyle and Debs voted against. Otherwise it was a strict party vote. This disposed of the sugar schedule.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 3.

Money at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 2 3/4 to 3 per cent.

Business exchange. Actual business in bank bills, 1 3/4 to 2 per cent. for demand, and at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for 30 days. Posted rates, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Government bonds—United States 3 per cent, 113 1/2 to 114. 10 year 115 to 116. 5 year 112 to 113.

Railroad bonds—Pacific 104 to 111. Bar silver 64 to 65.

New York Produce Market.

New York, July 3.

FLOUR—City mill patents, 4 1/2 to 5. 10 to 12. 20 to 24. 30 to 36. Winter straights, 2 3/4 to 3. 4 to 6. 10 to 12. 14 to 16. 18 to 20. 22 to 24. 26 to 28. 30 to 32. 34 to 36. 38 to 40. 42 to 44. 46 to 48. 50 to 52. 54 to 56. 58 to 60. 62 to 64. 66 to 68. 70 to 72. 74 to 76. 78 to 80. 82 to 84. 86 to 88. 90 to 92. 94 to 96. 98 to 100.

RYE FLOUR—Superfine, 2 7/8 to 3 fancy, 3 1/4 to 4.

CORNMEAL—Yellow western, 2 3/4 to 3 1/2; brandywine, 2 1/2.

BARLEY MALT—Western, 42 to 50; Canadian, 40 to 48.

WHEAT—Spot sales of No. 2 red, store and elevator, 66 to 68; about 66 to 68. No. 1 hard, 68 to 70; about 68 to 70. No. 2 white, 64 to 66; about 64 to 66. No. 3 white, 62 to 64; about 62 to 64. No. 4 white, 60 to 62; about 60 to 62.

CORN—Spot sales of No. 2, 50 to 52; elevator, 48 to 50; about 48 to 50. No. 3, 46 to 48; about 46 to 48. No. 4, 44 to 46; about 44 to 46.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 12 to 14; western, fresh, 14 to 16; cases, 11 to 13.

POTATOES—Jersey, 2 to 3; New York, 1 to 2; sweet, 2 to 3; Norfolk rose, 1 to 2; North Carolina rose, prime, 1 to 2.

Buffalo Provision Market.

Buffalo, July 3.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 65 to 66; No. 1 northern, 64 to 65; No. 2 yellow, 63 to 64; No. 3, 62 to 63; No. 4, 61 to 62.

OATS—No. 3 white, 48 to 50; No. 2 mixed, 46 to 48.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per barrel, 4 1/2 to 5; 10 to 12, 3 1/2 to 4; 20 to 24, 3 to 4; 30 to 36, 2 1/2 to 3; 40 to 46, 2 to 3; 50 to 56, 1 1/2 to 2; 60 to 66, 1 to 2; 70 to 76, 3/4 to 1; 80 to 86, 3/4 to 1; 90 to 96, 3/4 to 1; 100 to 106, 3/4 to 1.

CHEESE—Fancy, full cream, 9 1/2 to 10; choice do, 8 1/2 to 9; skims, 2 to 4.

EGGS—State, 12 to 14; western and southern, 10 to 12.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

East Buffalo, July 3.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good do, \$4.75 to \$4.85; choice heavy butchers', \$3.25 to \$3.45; light heavy do, \$2.50 to \$2.75; and heifers, extra, \$2.25 to \$2.45; calves, buttermilk, \$2.00 to \$2.50; veals, \$4.00 to \$4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra wethers, \$3.75 to \$5.00; good to choice sheep, \$3.12 to \$3.50; common to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice to extra spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; common to fair, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Utica Cheese Market.

Utica, N. Y., July 3.

CHEESE—Sales, large white, 65 to 68 boxes, \$4 to 5; large colored, 65 to 68 boxes, \$4 to 5; 6 to 8 boxes, \$4 to 5; 9 to 12 boxes, \$4 to 5; small colored, \$1 to 2 boxes, \$4 to 5; total, 10 to 15 boxes; on commission, 7 to 8 boxes.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 3.

CHEESE—Six lots, 65 to 68 boxes, \$4 to 5; late, 6 to 8 boxes, \$4 to 5; 9 to 12 boxes, \$4 to 5; 13 to 15 boxes, on commission; 200 boxes of farm dairy, \$4 to 5.

COURT INTERVENES.

JUDGE SAM TAKES A HAND IN THE BIG BOYCOTT.

A Sweeping Injunction Granted by the Federal Court in Chicago—Restrains Strikers From Interfering in Any Shape or Form with the Running of Trains of Any Kind—Situation Along the Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The United States government has reached the point of action. It will see that the business of the country is not paralyzed by violence and interference with trains by mobs. This action will be taken under authority of the court order granted in Chicago, which order was the result of a conference between the president, Attorney General Olney, General Schofield and others charged with the maintenance of the government under the constitution.

The injunction which was issued by the federal court at Chicago against the strikers was granted on a bill prepared under the direction of Attorney General Olney.

The government alleges violations of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, the interstate commerce act and also the laws against obstructing or attempting to obstruct the United States mails.

In speaking of the matter the attorney general said that the government was now in a position to act and the whole strength of the government would be used to prevent any interference with railroads along an interstate business. It did not matter whether the trains carried freight, passengers or mails, the railroads were guaranteed by the laws of the United States from any interference by violation on the part of the strikers or others and they would be protected if the entire army of the United States could afford protection.

When the news that Judge Woods had issued his sweeping injunction at Chicago against further interference with railroads by strikers reached the war department it caused the department fully prepared to meet the emergency. Major General Schofield, commanding had been kept fully advised of the phases of the strike and the contemplated legal proceedings and has been in communication with General Miles. When he heard of the granting of the injunction, and was asked what he intended to do, he said very quietly, but determinedly and slowly: "We have made all necessary preparations and will now carry out the orders of the United States courts with decision, with vigor and with promptitude."

Acting Postmaster General Jones forwarded to Attorney General Olney reports of obstructions to the mails at Battle Creek, Mich., and Montpelier, Vt. Immediately on receipt of these the attorney general telegraphed to the United States district attorney, having jurisdiction over the two places, to institute proceedings in the United States courts. They were instructed to obtain processes to refer them in the hands of United States marshals for enforcement and to employ as many deputies as may be necessary to force compliance with the laws.

A Sweeping Injunction Issued.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The injunction ordered by the federal court names 23 railroads, all within the Railway association and the Union Stock Yards and Transit company, which must not be interfered with. All of the members of the American Railway union and all other persons who have or who may hereafter be connected with the strike, are ordered to refrain from interfering with trains, freight or passenger. The men are also ordered not to enter the yards or premises of the company with intent to do any unlawful acts or to induce them to refuse to perform their duties.

Asked to Signify Their Sympathy.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At their meeting the board of directors of the American Railway union passed a resolution requesting every man, woman and child in Chicago in sympathy with the strike or engaged in it, to wear a white ribbon. President Debs said: "We will give up this strike if this appeal to the public does not result in our favor."

Breakers Strike in Sympathy.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Two thousand bricklayers at Blue Island have struck and armed themselves with the intention of aiding the strikers at this place. Twenty of the deputies at Blue Island refused to resist the strikers. They said they were old railroad men and would not fight the American Railway union. It is apparent that many of the railroad men are having themselves sworn in as deputies.

Grand Master Sovereign's Offer.

CHICAGO, July 3.—President Debs of the Railway union received the following telegram from Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor:

"Have I left anything undone? Am willing to call a general strike."

Deputies For Blue Island.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Rock Island road sent out a train for Blue Island, carrying about 80 deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs. The train was heavily guarded by the police and deputies and carried some suburban passengers.

Brotherhood Men Stop.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Lodge No. 283 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gave up its charter and joined the American Railway union. The lodge included firemen on the Chicago and Alton and the Santa Fe.

Completely Stopped by the Strike.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 3.—Evansville and Terre Haute is completely stopped by the strike of the American Railway union.

General Sherman's Grandson Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ten cadets at the United States military academy, reported to the war department as deficient in studies, were dismissed from the service. Mr. Fitzhugh, grandson of General Sherman, is included in the list.

A Drowning at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 3.—While sailing in a canoe with a companion on the lower Genesee river Arthur Clark, aged 30, was drowned. The body has not yet been found.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Three Bloody Tragedies enacted in Buffalo Within 48 Hours.

BUFFALO, July 2.—An epidemic of crime seems to have descended on this city. In the past 48 hours three startling and bloody tragedies have been enacted with a net result of probably the loss of four lives.

The first one was apparently a cold-blooded murder and remains, as yet, shrouded in mystery. Saturday morning, the body of a girl, known to the denizens of the infected district as Pearl, but subsequently discovered to be Josephine Bennett of East Webster, N. Y., was found dead in her room at 228 Ellicott street.

She is known to have gone into the room with an unknown man some time during the night, but at what hour the crime was committed is unknown. The body, when found was lying face down, knotted beneath the bed and a pillow slipped tightly about her neck showed that death had been due to strangulation. No trace of the murderer has yet been found, and no motive for the deed can be discovered.

Hardly had the news of the Ellicott street tragedy been spread abroad when the news that a man had been killed in a saloon row was made known.

The affair occurred on Adams street Saturday evening and was the outcome of a trivial dispute. The man came to blows and retired to the street to fight it out. The names of the combatants are Edward Vogel and Andrew Schueller. The fight, according to eyewitnesses, was a terrific one from the start, and Schueller seemed to be the better man until Vogel was seen to deliver a heavy blow on the neck, felling his opponent.

Schueller was poked up by his friends and restoratives applied, but without avail. A physician was called but before he could respond, the man was dead. The blow was found to have broken his neck.

Vogel gave himself up to the police. The excitement of this second tragedy had hardly died out when the startling intelligence ran through the lower section of the city that a double murder had been committed in the Italian colony on Morgan street.

This proved to be a love affair to begin with and a bloody, snatching affair as the outcome.

The affair occurred in a rickety frame dwelling at 24 Morgan street, which is in the heart of the Italian quarter. The lower floor of the house is occupied by the Sappiana family. One of the family is Ann Sappiana. She is a burton Italian girl, 20 years old, and had many admirers among the swartly young Italians of the street. Her favorite admirer, however, was Frank Fosso, 25 years old Fosso, with his younger brother, Gustano, boarded in the rooms directly overhead those of the Sappiana family.

About a month ago it was discovered by the parents of the Sappiana girl that she was pregnant. She said Frank Fosso was the father of her unborn child. Her father went to Fosso and asked him to marry the girl. Fosso said he would. Later Fosso came to the girl and asked for a postponement of the wedding, claiming that he was too poor to marry. Annie had a lover in Italy. Fosso wrote to him that he had been intimate with her and claimed that other men had also. The lover sent the letter to the girl's father. He got it Saturday. Yesterday the father saw Fosso and his brother sitting in the back yard and went out to talk things over. The Sappiana boy was with the father. In less time than it takes to tell, it was a fight in progress.

The Sappiana girl and her mother heard the row and rushed out to help the male members of the family. Mrs. Sappiana hit Fosso with some weapon and Fosso pulled out a revolver and struck her on the head with the butt of it. The hammer of the pistol got caught in the woman's ear and that member was pulled from her head.

In the meantime old man Sappiana had grabbed Gustano Fosso and when he saw how his wife had been injured, he called to his son to hold Frank Fosso. The son grasped Fosso about the body and the old man deliberately slashed him across the stomach. Fosso fell to the ground, his intestines protruding from the horrid gaping wound, and the two Sappiana men ran away.

The wounded men were taken to the Erie hospital. Later the son was found by the police hiding under a bed in a black and the father was caught after a fight on the roof of a 4-story building on Morgan street, where he had gone after changing his clothes and shaving off his beard.

Body Found in the Whirlpool.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 3.—The almost naked body of a woman about 25 years old was taken from the whirlpool and from appearances it is the remains of a suicide. The remains were in a bad condition. The hair was gone and the body generally lacerated. The only bit of clothing was a pair of black stockings of which one was a pair of black corsets and a badly torn corset waist. It is believed that the body has been in the water for about two weeks and came over the falls.

Bishop Barke Consecrated.

ALBANY, July 3.—The consecration of the Rev. Peter Barke to the fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Albany to succeed the late Bishop McIslerney, took place here, and was of an impressive and imposing character.

Browned While Bathing.

SARATOGA, July 3.—Michael Fitzpatrick of Ballston Spa, and formerly of Salem, Mass., was seized with cramps while bathing in Saratoga lake and drowned.

Cranks at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Two cranks called at the White House and asked to see the president, but were taken into custody.

Treasury Deficit For the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The treasury statement for the fiscal year places the deficit at \$71,500,000.

1894		JULY						1894	
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
29	30	31							

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