

## TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Train Goes Through a High Trestle, Kills Four Men and Wounds Others.

Butler, Pa., Jan. 25.—Saturday afternoon, one-half mile east of Shippensburg, Clarion county, occurred one of the most frightful wrecks in the history of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad, in which four trainmen lost their lives and many passengers were seriously injured. The dead and probable dying are as follows: Killed—Daniel J. Moriarty, Foxburg, engineer; Ira Beatty, Foxburg, fireman; William S. Copeley, Butler, mail agent. Injured—Thomas Hainey, Foxburg, baggage-master, arm broken; James Tonks, Foxburg, conductor, injured internally; Ned Clark, Foxburg, trainmaster, arm broken; Charlie Carruthers, Butler, newsboy, injured on head; twelve passengers, names unknown. The remaining passengers miraculously escaped with slight injuries.

It was discovered later that Brake-man George Wise, of Foxburg, was also killed. Conductor Touks is not expected to live. The only names that can be learned of those among the passengers who were injured are: Walter Johnson, shoe salesman, of Pittsburgh, cut about face and head; F. A. Knox, hurt internally; Miss C. B. Hellock, of Allegheny City, ankle broken; Griff Clark, of Clarion, cut about head, and Miss Annie McCarthy, of Tylerville, head and face cut.

This terrible accident occurred immediately at the sharp curve upon the high trestle which spans Paint creek at this point. The train was composed of baggage, mail and three passenger coaches—all went down. At the fatal curve, without a moment's warning to the fireman and engineer, the whole trestle gave way, precipitating the load fully seventy feet to the depth below.

## Chicago Cycling Show Booming.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The national cycle show is now in full operation and arrangements are perfect for the comfort of visitors at the Coliseum, where it is being held. Every nook and corner of the big structure is properly heated, and the frosts and wintry blasts without are soon forgotten as visitors follow the hundreds of interesting displays.

## Lowest in Many Years.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 26.—Sunday night the temperature fell to the lowest point in this country recorded for years. Fifty below zero was generally reported from the Red river to Banff in the mountains. The weather is now moderating considerably. William Tisdale, a farmer near Morden, was frozen to death in Friday's blizzard.

## Transportation for Bicycles.

Montreal, Jan. 26.—The Grand Trunk railway has put in force a new regulation regarding bicycle fares. In future wheelmen will be charged a tariff for transportation of their wheels varying according to distance, in proportion to the rate paid for the passenger's ticket, no fee being less than 25 cents.

## Fire in a Boy's Orphanage.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 25.—Yesterday morning partially destroyed the boy's dormitory of the Christian Home orphanage. One hundred boys were rescued. The firemen had a terrible combat with the cold.

## Beet Sugar in Wisconsin.

Madison, Jan. 26.—In the senate last evening a bill was introduced to give half a cent state bounty on beet sugar per pound, a quarter to go to the grower and a quarter to the maker.

## Fifteen Places, 3,500 Aspirants.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—Governor Tanner has fifteen appointments to important positions to make. To fill these fifteen places there have been up to date upward of 3,500 applications.

## Lutheran Church Burned.

Hartford, Wis., Jan. 26.—The Lutheran church burned here at 12 o'clock Sunday night. The fire caught from the overheated furnace. The loss will be heavy.

## THE MARKETS.

## New York Financial.

New York, Jan. 25.—Money on call nominally 1 1/2% per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3/4% per cent; sterling exchange was easier, with actual business in bank bills at 48 1/2% for demand and 48 1/4% for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/2% for demand, 48 1/4% for sixty days; silver certificates, 65 1/2% for silver, 65 1/4% for Mexican dollars, 5 1/4%.

## Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 8 1/4, closed 7 3/4; July, opened 7 1/4, closed 7 1/4. Corn—January, opened nominal, closed 2 1/4; May, opened 2 1/4, closed 2 1/4; July, opened 2 1/4, closed 2 1/4. Oats—January, opened 1 1/4, closed 1 1/4; May, opened 1 1/4, closed 1 1/4; July, opened 1 1/4, closed 1 1/4. Pork—January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 8 1/4, closed 8 1/4. Lard—January, opened nominal, closed nominal; May, 4 1/4, closed 4 1/4.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 19 1/2 per lb.; extra dairy, 17 1/2 per lb.; fresh packing stock, 8c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 12c per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, 8c per lb.; chickens, 6c per lb.; roasters, 4 1/4; ducks, 3 1/4; geese, 3 1/4. Potatoes—Burbank, 3 1/2 per bu.; Heirons, 1 1/2 per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, \$1.00 per bu. Honey—White clover, 10 1/2 per lb.; extracted, 6 1/2. Apples—Common to fancy, 50¢ per bu. to 1.00.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Jan. 25.—Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 25,000; sales ranged at \$13.00 to \$14.75 per cwt. \$1.50 per lb. to \$1.75 per lb. rough packing, \$3.00 per cwt. \$1.50 per lb. to \$1.75 per lb. heavy packing, 4¢ shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; quotations ranged at \$1.00 to \$1.40 choice to extra shipping steers, \$1.40 to \$1.50 good to choice do, \$1.00 to \$1.40 fair to good, \$1.00 to \$1.40 common to medium do, \$1.00 to \$1.40 butchers' steers, \$1.00 to \$1.40 stockers, \$1.00 to \$1.40 feed steers, \$1.00 to \$1.40 cows, \$1.00 to \$1.40 heifers, \$1.00 to \$1.40 bulls, \$1.00 to \$1.40 steers, \$1.00 to \$1.40 Texas steers, and \$1.00 to \$1.40 red calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; sales ranged at \$2.00 to \$3.00 western, \$1.50 to \$2.50 Texas, \$2.00 to \$3.00 natives and \$1.50 to \$2.50 lambs.

## Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 75¢; No. 1 northern, 76¢; May, 77¢; Corn—No. 2, 29¢; Oats—No. 2, 18¢; Barley—No. 2, 33¢; Rye—No. 1, 38¢; samples, 24¢ to 33¢. Rye—No. 1, 38¢.

## St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator, 80¢; bid; track, 80¢; May, 80¢; bid; track, 80¢; No. 2 cash, 10¢; May, 21¢; bid; track, 21¢; No. 2 cash, 10¢; May, 21¢; bid; track, 21¢.

## Detroit Grain.

Detroit, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Cash white, 90¢; bid; cash red, 90¢; bid; May, 91¢; bid; July, 70¢; asked.

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## ELECTRICITY'S POWER.

With Its Aid the Strongest Safe Can Be  
Opened in Ten Minutes.

A few weeks ago I printed in this column a statement made by a Chicago burglar to the effect that electricity could be utilized for opening safes and that the work could be done quickly, quietly and safely.

This hint evidently set the electrical experts to thinking and the safe manufacturers to experimenting, for it has been practically demonstrated in this city within the last ten days that no safe is "burglar proof" providing the burglar can utilize electricity in his work. Several of the best safes in the market, guaranteed to be "burglar-proof," have been entered by means of the electric carbon within ten minutes, and those who have watched the experiment are a unit in declaring that the application of electricity to burglary means the practical abolition of heavy safes. It is declared that the safe of the future will be built just heavy enough to protect against fire, and here its mission will end.

Since this matter has attracted so much attention, it may not be amiss to name the man who discovered that it is possible to melt a hole through several inches of solid steel and iron in a few minutes with an ordinary stick of carbon. The credit for this discovery rests with Chicago's own peculiar criminal puzzle, "Sleepy" Burke.

One day in 1893 Burke was going through the Electrical building at the World's fair and saw an experiment there which immediately interested him. An exhibitor was burning holes through

various metals by electricity. He explained to the intensely interested Mr. Burke that the heat generated by the electricity almost instantly took the "temper" out of the hardest metals—even case hardened steel—and that the softened metal could then be melted almost as easily as lead. "Sleepy" thanked him and passed on. That little experiment, however, marked a new era in safemaking and in the development of crime.—Frank S. Pixley in Chicago Times-Herald.

## AN EIGHT TON MOLLUSK.

The Giant Octopus Cast Up on Florida's  
Shore Has Been Photographed.

The huge mollusk ashore on the beach of Anastasia island continues to attract the attention of scientists. Dr. De Witt Webb has received instructions to spare no expense in obtaining a series of photographs of the carcass, and with this end in view he engaged four heavy horses, a dozen men, and with three sets of tackle went to South Beach for the purpose of raising the heavy object from its bed in the sand and placing it upon a board platform so that it could be photographed and examined on all sides.

When the party reached the mollusk, the tide was found to be favorable for work, and after several hours of labor the great mass was hauled from the sand in which it was imbedded and placed on a platform of boards. The men at work, who are in the habit of handling heavy weights, state that the carcass weighs fully eight tons. What it weighed when alive must be imagined, but it must have been great, for the mass has been ashore for fully two months.

If it is true that it floated from the arctic regions it lost its tentacles and shell en route. The shape of that part of the mollusk that was imbedded in the sand is similar to that which was exposed from the time it came ashore, but another series of photographs will be taken, as a view of the entire mass can now be obtained since it has been placed on the platform. These photographs will be sent to the Smithsonian institution and to Yale college for the purpose of classification.—Florida Citizen.

## YOUR HAND ON YOUR HEART.

New "Secret Sign" of the Metal Polishers  
and Buffers' Union.

Though the labor unions are getting tired of the old grips and passwords which used to hold them together, they are still in favor of signs to identify members at meetings. Among the organizations which have abolished grips and passwords and still stick to the signs is the International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Engravers. This organization has established an entirely new sign to be used by members when they are entering union meetings and leaving them. It has issued a statement giving the sign to be used in future. The statement says:

"The proper sign to be made in the future on entering or retiring from a room where there is a meeting is by placing the left hand over the heart and raising the right perpendicularly over the head. The president will answer by placing the left over his heart. All signs made previously will be discontinued." Nobody is supposed to know anything

about these signs except the members of the union, and they are not supposed to give them away. The meetings are secret, and only those who can give the signs will be admitted. Each member is to carry his duesbook to the meeting. If they have not their duesbooks, they are looked upon as nonunion people, unless they are vouched for by the financial secretary.—New York Sun.

## Grand Central to Be Rebuilt.

The Grand Central railroad station at New York is to be practically rebuilt at a cost of \$500,000. Plans for the reconstruction are almost completed, and work will be begun as soon as possible. The cramped quarters have forced many important officials to seek rooms in adjacent office buildings. Two new stories will be added to the present structure to give room for all such offices. The arrangement for ticket selling will also be improved. At present each of the three Vanderbilt roads whose terminals are in the Grand Central station has its own waiting rooms and ticket offices. Much confusion is thus caused. A combined general ticket office for all three is planned.

## PROFOUND, BUT UNLEARNED

An Uncultured Boy Lectures on Subjects  
of Great Depth.

A shock headed boy of 15, whose school days have been limited to three short years and whose life has been passed chiefly in a little country town in Washington, delivered a lecture in San Francisco the other night upon the "Different Religious Systems of the World, Now and in the Past."

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Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopedia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopedias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopedia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

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But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopedias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc. On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopedias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it.

Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

Charles Anderson is the boy's name. He was born in Covlyt county in 1882 and lived there until two months ago. When lecturing, the boy's language and manners seemed to belong to some gray haired old patriarch, and many of his hearers pronounced the discourse a deep and learned dissertation. And yet his conversation reveals a woeful lack of education, and he can scarcely read. His friends claim he is a medium.

Charles says he has been able to produce his condition at will, and, though unable to foretell his subject, he is able to remember a little of his discourse after the trance, but not enough to render him any more intelligent in his everyday life.

A Roman Catholic Statement.

A movement toward the Catholic church, already resembling in its magnitude the Tractarian movement of the thirties and forties, has begun in England. Fifteen thousand people were received into the church during the past 15 months. A great number of these converts are from the ritualistic party in the Anglican communion, and some of the most notable of them have come in since Pope Leo XIII confirmed the decisions of his predecessors against the validity of Anglican orders.—Boston Pilot.