THE NEWS.

R. H. McDonald, Jr., president of the defunct Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, was acquitted of falsifying the records of the concern. McDonald was arrested two years ago after the failure of the bank.——The schooner L. S. Wyman, of Boston, sunk off Welfleet, Mass. Her crew of four escaped. ——A freight elevator in the saddlery and carriage house of W. C. Bruce & Sons, at Memphis, fell sixty feet by the cables breaking. Four men on it were injured, one fatally. They are: Frank Beale, both legs broken, may die, Andy Bowen, ankle broken; Gus Chism, hip broken; Sam Bell, internal injuries.——At Fairmount, W. Va., Joseph T. Inchnell was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.——The fall of snow in parts of Virginia and West Virginia was heavy.——Ensign F. L. Chadwick, of the cruiser Raleigh, was slugged and robbed in Portsmouth, Va. He was badly hurt.——Two freight trains collided on the Northern Central Railroad about thirty miles from Williamsport, Pa. Brakeman H. H. Van Nest, of Elmira, N. Y., was killed, and Fireman R. C. Cummings, seriously injured. The engineer on one of the trains is alleged to have disobeyed orders. ——Minnie Swanger, aged twelve, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., pleaded guilty of giving "Rough on Rats" to members of the McGregor family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Oldhouse, a carpenter, and five children were burned to death in Alma, Wis.——The courthouse at Wayne, W. Va., was burned; loss, $50,000. The records were saved.——Three green goods men—Charles Herd, E. Grevias Vogle and Frank Smith—were arrested in Chicago.——Lieutenant Barrett, of the Royal Navy Reserves, has been appointed to the command of the fleet of the Allen Line.——The United Trust Company, of New York, entered suit in Philadelphia, against the United States Cordage Company and its receivers.——Wm. Etlinger, of Woodward, Pa., killed himself after a desperate fight with a posse of deputies, who finally forced him from his house by setting it on fire ——At New Haven, Ct., application was made for a receiver for the Barnard & Sons Company, of Waterbury, manufacturers of shears. The concern is capitalized at $30,000.——Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, of Vanderbilt University, has been appointed professor of pathology and bacteriology of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.——Compressed air has been introduced as a power in the Pullman palace car shops.——A gas well at Mannington, W. Va., broke loose and caught fire with terrible results. Pat Quinn was burned to death. T. J. McLaughlin fatally burned. Six others were seriously burned.

The three children of James Beausoliel, in Penetanguishene, Ont., were left locked in the house, a few miles from town, while the parents went to see a neighbor. The house took fire, and before assistance could be given the children were burned to death. ——Fire destroyed a block of ten houses on Aurelia street, in Pittsburg, rendering ten families homeless and causing a loss of $50,000. The fire originated from a defective flue, and spread so rapidly that the occupants barely escaped with their lives, and lost all their household effects.——The dwelling house, barns, outbuildings, etc., on the farm of Aquilla Jones, near Moorestown, N. J., were destroyed by fire. Thirty horses and cows perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $10,000.——Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Union Warehouse Company with contents, the loss amounting to $200,000.——Red Buck and George Miller, two outlaws, were surprised and killed by officers near Arapahoe, O. T. ——Two trolley cars collided in St. Louis, and several people were fatally hurt, while others received injuries.——The shovel factory of Hubbard & Co., in Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $100,000; insurance $50,000. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The factory was one of the largest in the country.——A daughter of John Hahn, a prosperous farmer of the Choctawhatchee Valley, Ala., was burned to death while burning brush. Her brother and sister attempted to save her, but their clothing became ignited and both were fatally burned.

Miss Johnstone Bennett, the actress, was was badly burned at Omaha, Neb., by her clothing taking fire from gasoline.——A trolley jumped the track and went over a bridge into a ditch at Memphis, Tenn., and several persons were injured.——The steamer Santiago arrived at New York with the officer and twenty-two sailors of the British steamer Epworth, wrecked on Elbow Key, Abaco, February 20.——W. A. Cooke, jailer at Danville, Va., was shot three times by George Evans, a desperate negro awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for burglary.——John O'Brien was stabbed in the heart, dying instantly; Joseph Sweeney was stabbed in the kidneys, and fatally injured, and Charles Fisher and Thomas Reaney were both frightfully cut by a colored man named George Queen in front of a saloon in Philadelphia. ——William Brockway, convicted in Trenton, N. J., of counterfeiting, was given a sentence of ten years' imprisonment with a thousand dollars fine; Mrs. Abbie Smith, four years, and William Wagner, one year.——Two sensational ballots were taken in the legislature in Frankfort, Ky., without result. ——Thomas S. Davo, of the Riverton Gun Club, won the one-hundred yard bird handicap at the grounds of that club, near Philadelphia.——Judge Bell, in Hollidaysburg, refused to release Minnie Swanger, fourteen years of age, accused of murder

THE CABINET COMPLETED.

Italy's New Ministry Took the Oath of Office at Rome Tuesday.

The new cabinet, as finally decided upon, is as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—The Murquis di Rudini.

Minister for War—General Ricotti.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Brin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Duke of Surmonets.

Minister of Justice—Senator Costa.

Minister of Finance—Signor Banca.

Minister of the Treasury—Signor Colombo.

Minister of Public Works—Signor Perazzi.

Minister of Education—Signor Gianturco.

Minister of Agriculture—Signor Guicciardini.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Carmine.

ARMY MASSACRED.

At Least Five Thousand Italians Were Killed.

THE MINISTRY DENOUNCED.

Anger of the Populace-Demonstrations Against the War in Africa Made in All Parts of the Empire.

A cable despatch from Rome says the kingdom of Italy is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger beyond description. Words cannot adequately portray the situation, for every despatch received from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, Abyssinia.

When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached Rome report had it that only 500 men were killed; then, the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed, with 60 pieces of artillery captured, and the latest dispatches place the number of Italians killed at the battle of Adowa, and in the long, harassing retreat which followed, at 5,000, and it is believed that not even these figures tell of the full extent of the disaster.

In these reports no mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by the Abyssinians, that those who fell wounded during the retreat of over 50 miles met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot.

The garrison at Rome was kept under arms and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets.

A number of disturbances which have called for police interference have occurred. The indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attilude, not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against the Crispi Ministry, and even against the crown, are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news.

It is said that the government was aware of the full extent of the defeat inflicted upon the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the public suddenly, and so first the report of the defeat was permitted to leak out, then the war office officials allowed it to be "rumored" that 500 men were killed; after this came the report that 3,000 soldiers had fallen, and now it is "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain "in addition to severe loss among the native troops" serving under the flag of Italy. Under these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the wildest kind of rumors are in circulation, and that in some of the clubs the number of killed and wounded is placed at 10,000. Exaggerated as these figures may turn out to be they show the state of the public mind in Rome.

Later Details.

Further details received attend to confirm the most alarming reports circulated, although the exact number of men killed is not yet announced.

General Baratieri's force consisted of 16 battallions of white troops (Italian's), 6 battalions of native troops and 12 batteries of artillery.

Since the defeat no news has been received from General Dabormida's brigade, which was composed of seven white battalions and four batteries of artillery.

Generals Bi bertone and Arimondi and their brigades are also missing and it is believed that they have been annihilated.

It is almost impossible to describe the state of excitement in Rome, and no such scenes have been witnessed since the occupation of the city by the Italian troops.

The whole country appears to be as excited as the inhabitants of the capital, and it is reported the rioting occurred in several cities. The press censor, however, is holding back all dispatches liable to increase the state of alarm prevailing, and some time must elapse before the real truth is known.

The offices and residences of all the ministers are guarded and the guards at the palace have been doubled.

In the main thoroughfares shouting crowds assemble every now and then, calling for the downfall of the ministry, only to be dispersed by the police. Numerous arrests have been made and the police escorting the prisoners to the different depots have been in several cases roughly handled by the mobs.

There was serious conflict between the police and a mob which seemed bent upon making a demonstration before the palace The national flag was carried draped with crape and there were cries of "Down with the ministers," "Down with Crispi," "Death to Bartatieri."

The newspapers report that the ministry resolved that they would resign rather than face the crisis. Premier Crispi, it is further reported informed King Humbert of the decision arrived at.

Further details tell of violent scenes enacted at different points all over Italy, which the government has sought in vain to prevent the publication of. The alarmist rumors are confirmed by the latter reports and the whole of Italy seems to be in the hands of the aroused populace, indignant at the government which is apparently powerless to quell the outbreaks of wrath.

The ministry has announced its resignation in the Chamber of Deputies and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the King. The resignation was accompanied by an adroit political move which leaves the present ministry in control of affairs until their successors shall have been chosen, much to the dissatisfaction of the opposition Deputies, who had prepared to make inflammatory speeches against the government. These were all cut off by the hurried adjournment of the chambers.

Italy's New Cabinet.

There was much difficulty found in the task of forming a new ministry. Signor Saracco declined the responsibility, while the attempt to form a Saracco-Rudini combination equally failed.

It was announced however, that the Marquis di Rudini had succeedad in forming a cabinet with himself as premier. The ministers so far selected for the new cabinet are as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Marquis di Rudini.

Minister of War—General Ricotti.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Signor Brin

Minister of the Treasury—Signor Perazzi

Minister of Marine—Admiral Racebia.

Minister of Finance—Signor Guicciardini.

Minister of Justice—Signor Granturco.

It developed later that the formation of the cabinet had been undertaken by General Ricotti. King Humbert conferred with General Ricotti, and charged him with the formation of a cabinet. The result was a cabinet made up as already cabled, General Ricotti yielding to the Marques di Rudini the premiership and himself assuming the portfolio for war, as indicated above.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.—The House entered upon the consideration of the eighth of the thirteen regular appropriation bills—that providing for the postal service. It is the largest of the supply bills, carrying over $91,000,000. A series of attemps were made to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, but without success. The controverted items in the bill relate to postoffice inspectors and special mail facilities.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.—District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day in the House. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from $1 50 to $1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.—The House witnessed the perennial attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. The motion to strike out the appropriation was defeated—ayes 33, nays 116. The postoffice bill was not disposed of. A bill was passed making a year s "continuous residence in a Territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in said Territory."

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The House passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The feature of the debate was the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter-carriers. Provision was made for the employment of 30 additional regular inspectors under the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, increasing the appropriation from $176,000 to $212,000. Mr. Quigg led the fight against this increase, and after a protracted debate his amendment to reduce the appropriation to $176,000 prevailed After the bill was reported to the House Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, offered an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans, but his motion was defeated on a yea-and-nay vote.

SENATE.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.—The chief event in the Senate was the speech of Senator Hale, of Maine, in vigorous opposition to the Cuban resolutions and to the offensive interference of the United States in foreign questions. The Senator declared that the spirit of militarism was abroad in the land; that our course involves the possibilities of war, with all its dreadful consequences. A dramatic incident occurred when Mr. Hale offered to read the statement of Minister de Lome, of Spain, calling in question the accuracy of some of the statements made by Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge concerning Spanish atrocities. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, quickly objected, and Messrs. Mitchell, Morgan and Teller added their protest in the same direction. The serenity of the debate was restored by Mr. Davis' withdrawal of his objection.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, arose to a question of personal privilege and in vigorous words rebuked the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, for his recent criticisms of Senators. Mr. Teller added his opinion that a repetition of the minister's action should be followed by his dismissal. Senators Gray and Hale maintained that senatorial privilege and prerogative should not be strained to close the mouth of the Spanish minister. Mr. Hoar asked that his resolution postponing the entire Cuban subject until April 6, go over. This aroused Mr. Sherman to an energetic protest. He declared that Mr. Hoar's resolution was a reflection on the committee on foreign relations and an effort to shelve the Cuban resolutions after weeks of discussion and overwhelming votes in both houses. Mr. Sherman finally withdrew his objection.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The speech of Senator Hoar was the eventful feature of the Senate. Mr. Hoar set forth the conservative view of the subject and urged postponement of action until April 6. This developed many sharp controversies with Mr. Sherman and other Senators. Mr. Hoar's resolution for postponement lost its parliamentary status and went to the calendar. Mr. Sherman announcing that from this time forward he would press the privileged question—the conference report accepting the House Cuban resolutions. Mr Turpie closed his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont for a seat in the Senate.

VENEZUELA'S CASE.

Valuable Addition to the Literature of the Boundary Dispute.

A valuable addition to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary controversy was made public in Washington through the issue of an "official history of discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on the Guiana boundaries." This is part of the case prepared by the Venezuelan legation for presentation to the United States commission, which is at present dealing with the vexed boundary dispute. It makes 435 pages of closely printed matter, the volume being almost as large as that just issued by the British foreign office in explanation of the British case.

This volume is strictly historical, and in no place does it exhibit a line of argument outside of the diplomatic notes exchanged in the past. It covers notes and correspondence as far back as 1822, and the history is brought down to include the celebrated Olney note of last July, the two responses of Lord Salisbury, the message of President Cleveland to Congress on the subject of Venezuela and the joint resolutions passed by Congress authorizing the appointment of the American commission to define the true boundary line.

Thus the book makes a most complete and compendius history of the entire case from a Venezuelan standpoint, and the addition of a carefully prepared index adds to the value of the pamphlet as a reference volume. This probably will constitute the largest element of usefulness of the work, for upon careful perusal it cannot be noted that any new matter has been brought to light.

The havoc wrought by the Cuban insurgents in the province of Pinor del Rio is said to be appalling. Thirteen towns have been burned and the rich tobacco district of Vuelto Abajo has been reduced to a desolate wilderness by the torch. Thousands of people are homeless and starving.

BLOODY WORK.

Many Crimes Committed by Spanish Guerillas.

WERE WILLFUL MURDERS.

Thirteen Persons Assassinated at Once in the Town of Guantanamo—Several of the Victims Were Peaceful Traders.

Fidel Pierra, in charge of the Cuban news bureau in New York gave out the following statement:

"From a letter dated Santiago de Cuba, February 28, the following paragraphs are copied:

"Although Gen. Weyler says that nobody will be punished in any way unless he is convicted of some crime, assassination proceeds on a large scale. In order that you may judge to what extent it is carried on, I will give you a few instances.

"On the morning of the 14th instant, in the ward of Maraville, in the town of Guantanamo, the following persons were found murdered:

Celestion Perran, colored, planter, fifty years old; Luciano Faure, colored, planter, forty years old; Policarpo Baro, colored, planter, forty years old; Elias Duran, colored, laborer, thirty-five years old; Manuel Monoz, colored, planter, seventy years old; Miguel Perrez, colored, laborer, fifty-eight years old; Felix Casado, white, planter, forty years old; Rufino Luque, white, planter, thirty-eight years old; Blas Jimenez, white, planter, forty years old; Jose Gomez, white, planter, twenty-nine years old; Ramon Maleta, colored, laborer, forty-five years old; Tomas Specht, colored, laborer, twenty years old; Rafael Barbonell, colored, laborer, fifty years old.

"The first of the individuals named had left the city on the previous day for Guantanamo with his stepdaughter. He was the owner of a small coffee estate. Another of the murdered men had arrived with six horses, loaded with 1,200 pounds of coffee. He was accompanied by a lady and a child of one year. The coffee was sold by the men of the guerrillas of Goyer Romero, and the proceeds distributed among them.

PEACEABLE PEOPLE MURDERED.

"In Honglosoenzo, district of Cobre, in a coffee plantation, a Spanish guerrilla cut to pieces a lawyer from Seville, also several others whose names have not been ascertained. They were all peaceable people engaged in their agricultural occupation.

"In the Maniel, a Spaniard, an old man, a farmer, named Cortez, and another by the name of Viente, fifty years old, whose only crime was to have a relative with the Cubans, were manacled, five others, whose names have not yet been ascertained, and they were all shot at different places in the district of Cobre.

"In the district of Songo the Lieutenant of the Guerilla Tegeda, and the negro Carvajai robbed and murdered Victoriana Dominuez, forty years of age, a Spaniard, and owner of a small shop. The lieutenant in his report says that he had an encounter with the enemy, killed one of them and suffered no losses. Near by the sugar estate Sabanilla, and an old man of about sixty-five years were found dead, and Peladero, a Spaniard of about sixty years, was also found dead, murdered. The guerilla of Guantanamo had passed by those places. In Palma San Juan, first the husband was killed in the bushes near by, and when his wife, Sofia Cabauna, went to see what they had done with him she was also killed."

WALTER GRANT DYGART'S IMPRISONMENT.

Acting Secretary of State Rockhill cabled Consul General Williams at Havana to investigate and report as soon as possible on the case of Walter Grant Dygart, who, it is said, is a citizen of Illinois, and confined in prison at Guines by the Spanish authorities.

EATEN BY HOGS.

While Being Burned to Death a Mother Saw Her Child Devoured.

A horrible story comes from Geneva, Ala. Mrs. Fannie Dawson, wife of a farmer, went to a field, which was being cleaned to burn trash. She took with her, her three months old babe, which she placed upon a quilt near the scene of her work. After heaping up a large pile of trash she applied a match to it.

While her back was turned as she was standing near the fire her dress was ignited and the fire blazed up in an instant. She fought the flames furiously as they enveloped her body, but the fire burned fiercely quickly divesting her of all her clothing and eating into her flesh. She screamed for help and finally fell in an exhausted condition. About this time three large hogs attacked the infant and seizing it began to tear it to pieces as it cried piteously. Mrs. Dawson, though in a dying condition, made a desperate effort to drag herself to the help of her child but fainted. After the hogs had torn the babe limb from limb and devoured its flesh, crushing its tender bones between their teeth, they attacked the dying woman as she lay on the ground.

Just at that moment, Dawson who was working in an adjoining field and had heard his wife's screams arrived and by use of a large pole drove the vicious brutes away. He removed the dying woman to their home. She lived only long enough to tell the horrible story of her own fate and her babe.

DIPHTHERIA FROM A CAT.

Six Persons Lost Their Lives and Schools Were Closed by the Disease.

Dr. James A. Stuart, of Baltimore, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. James H. Jamar, of Elkton, secretary of the local board, visited Woodlawn, to investigate the diptheria epidemic at that place. It is their opinion that the disease originated from a pet cat.

There have been seventeen cases of the disease. Six resulted fatally, the others are improving. Of the six deaths, five were in one family. The schools in the neighborhood have all been closed.

A DESPERATE OUTLAW.

Resisted Officers All Night and Finally Killed Himself.

William Etlinger, charged with assault on Benjamin Benner, his father-in-law, barricaded himself in his house in Woodward, a village in the extreme eastern section of Centre county, Pa., and resisted all night the officers of the law who came to arrest him. A fusiliade of bullets was kept up and one of the officers was killed. Finally the house was set on fire. As it was about to fall in ruins Etlinger stepped out and shot himself, falling dead.

William Etlinger had long been known as a man who would hesitate at nothing. Last fall he was arrested for an assault on his father-in-law, Benjamin Benner, whom he nearly scalped with a billet of cord wood. He was brought to jail, but soon secured bondsmen. When the case was called for trial, Etlinger was not to be found. He had fled to a cave in the mountain fastnesses which hem in the village.

Constable John Barner learned that the fugitive had surreptitiously slipped down to his home. He took Deputies Motz and Hosterman with him to make the arrest. They reached the little shanty to find Etlinger with his wife and three-year-old daughter and two-year-old son barricaded in the second story. They went up stairs and broke in a panel of the door. Barner had crawled half way through the aperture when a shot rang from Etlinger's gun, and the constable fell dead with a bullet in his head. His deputies fled in terror.

The news spread quickly and the whole town turned out. Men gathered up all the fire arms they could find and ran for the Etlinger house, but shots from the man and his wife within warned them not to go too close.

During the afternoon he shot Frank Guiswhite, who was sick in his house next door, one buckshot taking effect in the head, the other in the shoulder and a little later fired from an upstairs window into the home of Mrs. Robert Miller, just across the street. The ball just missed the old lady and lodged in the window sill over which she was leaning.

A perfect fusilade was kept up between the guard that was constantly being augmented as the news spread throughout the valley and fully five hundred shots had been fired before dark.

About dark Mrs. Etlinger was seen to approach a window and light a fuse attached to a dynamite bomb which she intended to hurl into the crowd, when some one fired at the flash, and she threw up her hands and fell backward.

The sheriff and his posse of sixteen men arrived on the scene by special train from Bellefonte at 8 15, but were unable to accomplish anything. All night long an interchange of shots was kept up. Early the next morning the sheriff wired the commissioners in Bellefonte for an additional posse of twenty-five, but was authorized to deputize men from the crowd. Several raids were made on the house; but the besiegers were repulsed by the flying bullets

Eventually it was determined to burn him out. The torch was applied and the crowd, in breathless excitement, watched the creeping flames and waited the denouement. They did not have long to wait, for the woman with her two children were soon forced to flee to escape death in the flames, but Etlinger lingered behind. It was thought he intended to die in the house, but just when the building was about to collapse he appeared at the cellar door and straightway the officers called on him to surrender. He did not answer, but, with a determination begotten by despair, he put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. The body of the constable was then recovered from the burning building.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pocomoke it was decided to petition the Legislature to have Pocomoke City divided into two election districts, and run as follows: Beginning at the county wharf, and running out Market street past the home of C. A Lascalette; then take the old Virginia road to the line of Virginia, and all on the north and east of this line to be North Pocomoke district, and all on the south and west of this line to be South Pocomoke district.

A proposition to ask the Legislature to allow the town to bond itself to the extent of $30,000, or so much of it as may be required to take up the present bond indebtedness of $10,000, and to secure a satisfactory system of water works for the town, was presented and adopted. A petition to this effect was numerously signed.

A movement is on foot to place an ice plant in Pocomoke City.

Henry Baumgartner, an old and well-known farmer residing between Mount Pleasant and Liberty, Frederick county, a short distance north of the former place, committed suicide by shooting himself.

The deed was committed with a shotgun in a most peculiar and deliberate manner. During the temporary absence of the other members of the family Baumgartner secured the gun, and, placing the barrel in his mouth, kicked the trigger with his foot. The report immediately attracted someone to him, but death was instantaneous. No definite reason for the deed can be discovered by his friends, but it is supposed that family troubles had preyed upon his mind Baumgartner was about 82 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at the clerk's office by P. L. Hargett, Shafer T. Hargett, Doughlas H. Hargett, Samuel L. Hargett and Charles W. Guynn incorporting the Central Hardware Company, of Frederick, for the purpose of carrying on a general hardware business in that city.

Hall & Councill, crate and basket manufacturers of Pocomoke, are constructing a large mill and factory near the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad at the foot of Second street, for the purpose of manufacturing butter trays, crates and all kinds of truck packages. The buildings are nearly completed, and will be in operation by March 20. Employment will be given to nearly a hundred persons. This will make the third large factory of its kind in Pocomoke.

AGAIN ATTACKED.

Students Show Hostility to the United States.

MOB VIOLENCE DISPLAYED.

Stones Were Thrown and Windows Broken by the Crowd—Probable Effect of the Outbreak Upon the Cuban Resolutions in Congress.

The disorders which were prevalent in Spain when the news was first received of the action of the United States Senate on the Cuban question broke out afresh at Valencia and there were renewed demonstrations of hostility to the United States. The mob made its way to the United States consulate, which was stoned and the windows of which were smashed by the infuriated populace.

The university has been closed under orders from the government, as it was feared the students' meetings would be a hot-bed for breeding disorders. But this measure proved unavailing and the police were kept busy dispersing students' gatherings. The mob gathered before the building before the police were aware of what was occurring, and stones began to fly from the crowd with the result that windows were broken.

The crowd were cheered on by sympathizers in the streets and from the neighboring houses. The police lost no time in charging the rioters and the mob was speedily dispersed, the missiles being flung almost while those who threw them were taking flight.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The late hour at which the reports of disorders in Valencia were received made it impossible to learn whether any official information had been received in regard to the trouble. The attack will no doubt create renewed indignation in congressional circles and may have the effect of hastening action on the Cuban resolutions when the conference report is taken up in the Senate.

In this, as in the case of the attacks on the consulate at Barcelona, the Spanish government, it is quite likely, will promptly express to the United States its regrets for the occurrence and make a complete disavowal of it.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The under-graduates of Princeton burned in effigy the King of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street and later was torn to pieces in the centre of the campus.

MADRID.—Numerous groups of students, armed with cudgels, took part in a "patriotic meeting" in Buenretiro Park. A strong force of police, mounted and on foot, dispersed them. The police are guarding the university, the veterinary college and the medical college.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		71½	74½
CORN—No. 2 White		33⅜	33¾
Oats—Southern & Penn		26	26½
RYE—No. 2		45	46
HAY—Choice Timothy		16 00	16 50
Good to Prime		15 00	15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds		13 50	14 00
Wheat Blocks		6 50	7 00
Oat Blocks		7 00	7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards		1 00	1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			80
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6¾	7
Southern No. 2		7½	8
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	30 @	35
ONIONS		20	40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	7 @	7½
Clear ribsides		7	7¼
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	22 @	23
Under Fine		19	21
Creamery Rolls		18	19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	11 @	11¼
N. Y. Flats		11½	11¾
Skim Cheese		6	7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	11 @	11½
North Carolina		9½	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	11 @	12
Ducks, per lb		13	14
Turkeys, per lb		13	14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 25 @	4 60
SHEEP		2 50	3 90
Hogs		4 25	4 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 10 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		78¼	78¾
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		36⅝	37
OATS—No. 3		25	27½
BUTTER—State		11	20
EGGS—State		11	12
CHEESE—State		6	10¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		73½	74
CORN—No. 3		35¼	35½
OATS—No. 2		26⅜	27⅛
BUTTER—State		24	27
EGGS—Penna. ft		11½	12