

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 6, 1889.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR TREASURER,
EDMUND A. BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Associate Judge—THOS. F. BILEY.
For Probationary—L. A. SCHAEFFER.
For District Attorney—J. C. MEYER.
For County Surveyor—GEO. D. JOHNSON.
For Coroner—DR. JAMES W. NEFF.

The Grand Jury Make an Interesting and Instructive Report.

The report of the Grand Jury last week, which we publish in this issue of the WATCHMAN, gives an exhibit of the bad management of county affairs by the Republican Commissioners. The report refers to the condition of the county buildings, which in many respects it condemns. Piles of rubbish and a pool of water in the jail cellar indicate execrable carelessness on the part of the Sheriff and the Commissioners. Water allowed to accumulate in the cellar through defective drainage is, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, calculated to produce the double injury of decaying the timbers and rendering the building unhealthy. It is a condition that certainly should not exist under the administration of officers who went into office under the promise that they were going to bring about great reforms.

In the jail yard the grand inquest found a combination of trees, iron rods and poles, clothes lines and shed roofs that couldn't be arranged to better advantage for prisoners who might want to regain their liberty by scaling the walls. In addition to these facilities for escape the yard was found to be ornamented with piles of rubbish, and general defects are also shown in the condition of the jail wall which indicate the gravest neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to keep it in good repair. These are deficiencies that make a bad showing for officials who went into office as reformers.

The condition of the "privy vaults" in connection with the Court house created an unpleasant odor in the olfactory of the grand inquest. In fact they smelt so bad that the jury mention them as proper objects to which the Commissioners might apply some of the "reform" that was promised at the time of their election. The grand jurors were not the only ones that have "smelt" this defect. During the hot days of Summer this malodorous evidence of how the Commissioners are carrying out the work of "reform" has floated into the windows of the offices located in the west end of the court house, even penetrating and performing the sanctum of HENDERSON and DECKER while those reformers were devising their great act of running the county on a two mill tax by increasing the valuation of taxable property. The stench failed to remind them that such a condition of affairs was an offense to every decent citizen of the county who had business at the court house, and who as a tax-payer had a right to demand that it be kept in better condition.

The Grand Jury also called attention to the condition of the court house yard, to which we also referred in our last issue. It is clearly their opinion that such an inclosure is not intended to be a playground for idlers who leave it in a dirty and disordered condition.

The report of the grand inquest furnishes a commentary on the management of the board of Commissioners that scarcely needs further comment. It shows a careless, slipshod and incompetent administration, which is also manifested in every department of the county business.

Reform in the District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney MEYER introduced a reform last week in the routine work of the Quarter Sessions which will be of practical advantage and a pecuniary benefit to the tax-payers of the county. It was the custom to put off the swearing of the Grand Jury until Monday afternoon, which caused a delay in their going to the work they had to do. This involved the loss of valuable time at the beginning of the week, it having the effect of keeping the grand jury together longer than there should have been occasion for, and causing an unnecessary expenditure of money. It often happened that in consequence of there being no commonwealth business ready under this arrangement, civil cases were taken up and disposed of before the criminal business was brought before the court. It is easy to see how such a custom would delay the final discharge of the grand jury.

At the suggestion of District Attorney MEYER last week a reform was brought about in this matter by having the Grand Jury sworn in immediately upon the convening of Court. Being forehanded in the preparation of the commonwealth cases, he had a number of them ready which were promptly acted upon, with the result that by Monday evening the Court had already disposed of a number of cases and by Tuesday evening most of the commonwealth business had been acted upon by both the Grand Jury and the Court. There was no such delay as would keep the Grand Jurors together an hour longer than was necessary, at an expense to the county.

It is easy to calculate what amount of money was saved by Mr. MEYER'S good management. The daily expense of running the Court is at least \$300. By the expeditious clearing up of the criminal calendar and the discharge of the Grand Jury at least a day and a half sooner than it otherwise would have been, there was a saving to the county treasury of about \$500. This is practical reform, quite different in its results from the sham reform in the Commissioners' office.

The Democratic State Convention and Nominee.

Unlike the henchmen of the Republican state Boss, who met to confirm the choice of their master, the delegates to the Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday to select a candidate for State Treasurer as the choice of the party they represented. It was an assemblage of freemen whose untrammelled action contrasted strongly with the subservience of underlings held in leading strings by a master hand.

HON. SAMUEL M. WHERRY, whose name is honorably connected with the unavailing efforts made in the last Legislature to restrain the encroachments of the corporations, was selected as temporary chairman to direct the process of organization. Congressman J. B. REILLY, of Schuylkill county, was elected permanent President, with the usual complement of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The names offered as candidates for nomination for State Treasurer were EDMUND A. BIGLER, of Clearfield; HOMER J. HUMES, of Crawford; Captain A. A. CLAY, of Elk; and ISAAC WILDE, of Philadelphia. The first and only ballot resulted as follows: Bigler, 207; Humes, 71; Clay, 21; Wilde, 4.

The nomination of Mr. BIGLER was then made unanimous. A speech expressing sterling Democratic sentiments and which elicited much applause, was delivered by the nominee. HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE also gave the convention an electrifying Democratic address. MR. WHERRY'S speech was characteristic of the man who, as one of the representatives of the people in the Legislature, has made such earnest efforts to bring corporate power under the restraint of the constitution. Speeches were also made by MESSRS. REILLY and HUMES.

The platform adopted is fully expressive of the spirit and purpose of the democracy of Pennsylvania. It declares in favor of pure, honest and economical government, to the end that labor may not be robbed of the bread it has earned. It endorses and applauds GROVER CLEVELAND'S position in favor of tariff reform, insisting upon the repeal of such tariff taxes as encourage and protect monopoly, and demanding the free importation of such raw materials as are required by the manufacturing industries. Trust robbery is denounced in unstinted terms. The result of the Prohibition election is accepted as a decision by the people in favor of a reasonable, just and effective regulation of the liquor traffic. The hypocrisy of the Republicans in dealing with the Prohibition question is accorded well deserved reprobation. The Republican party is held responsible for the failure to pass laws to enforce the constitution in relation to railroads and other corporations; for its neglect to legislate in the interest of the working people, and for the defeat of proper revenue laws. They are charged with a corrupt management of the State treasury and flagrant violation of the law by the commissioners of the sinking fund. The Australian ballot system is recommended, sympathy is expressed for the food sufferers, and a declaration made in favor of pensioning honorably discharged veterans of the late war.

The Democrats enter the campaign with an excellent candidate and a declaration of principles which the people can believe in. There are causes operating to weaken the strength of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and with the Democracy presenting a united front to their opponents, there is much in the situation to encourage the hope of a Democratic victory in November.

The Issue in the County.

There are but few county offices to be filled by election this fall, nor are they of the first importance, excepting that of Prothonotary. Yet the election is of great consequence, not merely to the Democratic voters, but to the people of the county generally. All classes of voters, irrespective of party, are interested in having the offices properly filled. To assist in accomplishing this object is the duty of every good citizen. There can be no question as to the qualifications of the Democratic nominees, Messrs. SCHAEFFER and MEYER have proved themselves to be among the most competent officials that ever held public positions in this county. The other nominees are men of acknowledged excellent character. On this score the ticket offers to the voters everything they could ask.

But the voters have a further purpose to serve in voting the Democratic ticket. They have the duty of repudiating the party which on the false promise of reform succeeded in obtaining some of the county offices two years ago. In what particular have the people of the county secured better service by putting Republicans in the Sheriff's, the Commissioners' and other county offices? Were not those voters completely fooled who were led to expect that COOKE was going to make a model Sheriff? Hasn't the office been run more for COOKE'S private advantage than for the public good? Has any leniency been shown to anybody where it would interfere with COOKE'S profits? Is there a dollar in it that he isn't squeezing out? And as to the Commissioners' office, instead of the reforms that were to follow its coming under Republican control we see blundering incompetency that is neglecting the county property and increasing the county debt, with the inevitable result of an increase of taxation. This has already shown itself in increased valuation of taxable property which has been resorted to in order to maintain the pretense of meeting the county expenses with a two mill tax.

The offices to be filled this year are not so numerous or important as in some other years, yet there is a duty incumbent upon the voters at the coming election to rebuke the party which under false pretences has obtained some of the leading offices in the county. The question of better management in the Commissioners' office will come up next year, but if the voters should neglect to do their duty this year it would be difficult to bring about that change in the Commissioners' office a year hence which is of so much importance to the taxpayers. Proper action at the polls this year will make it easy to turn out of power the incompetent majority in the board of Commissioners whose bad management is preparing a legacy of increased taxation for the property owners of the county.

A Race War in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock an excursion train composed entirely of colored people, arrived at Goulsboro depot on Baton Rouge. A large number of colored men and women were near the depot waiting for the train, which was due at 11 o'clock. As the train neared the depot one of the excursionists attempted to get off and fell to the ground. Some unknown person made a personal remark when a negro drew a pistol and fired four or five shots in rapid succession, one of which struck a white man named William Miller, brother of one of the Gretna police, in the nose and lodged itself in the back of the neck. Then the shooting became general, some four or five hundred shots being fired in less than fifteen minutes. The above account of the trouble is from the police of Gretna. A terrible panic occurred, women and children running in all directions shouting and screaming, leaving dishes, baskets, hats and shoes, etc. Ed. Levy, colored, living in Algiers, was shot in the left arm, and a colored woman named Fleming was also fatally shot in the back.

A Grenada, Miss., special says. A telegram was received here this morning saying that negroes were massing near Shell Mound, Le Flore county, Miss., and that a conflict between the whites and blacks was expected. Help was called for, as the negroes outnumbered the whites six to one. A volunteer company of about forty men was raised and left on the 12-15 train for the scene of the trouble. A company of cavalry will leave to-night. A later dispatch asks for all the available men throughout the county at once. By order of the governor, the Winona rifles, accompanied by several citizens, left on special train at 2 p.m., for Greenwood, from which place they will go to Shell Mound to aid in suppressing the trouble.

About 4:30 o'clock this morning a large reflection was seen near the line between Algiers and Jefferson parishes. An alarm of fire was turned in. The Algiers fire department started to the scene and found a large number of men armed with muskets, etc., and a negro church on fire. There was no water at hand and the church was entirely consumed. Just after the fire at the colored church a colored man named Ben Watkins, aged 75 years, was shot in the breast and slightly wounded, by some unknown parties.

Cameron Marked Man.

Quay Seeks His Overthrow in the Next Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post. PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Senator Donald Cameron is a doomed man. He doesn't think so. His friends do not think so, but one of the ambitions of Senator Matthew S. Quay's life is to overthrow the Cameron dynasty. And this he will do in 1890. Senator Cameron has accepted the Quay dictatorship with much better grace than his friends expected. He realizes his inherent weakness before the people of Pennsylvania, and relies upon Quay to send him back to the senate in 1890. Don Cameron is in some respects a much abler man than his father; but his training has been different. While the old man in his youth sat around the corner groceries, and whittled and got acquainted with people, and acquired that easy and warm personal magnetism which drew all sorts of men to him naturally, his son had the different influences of a railroad officer, and of whom he came in contact. He is credited with being cold-blooded and selfish. He is neither; but he cannot unbend, and he has not the slightest hold on the people; and now that his father is gone, and fences are torn down, Donald has submitted with the best grace possible to being second.

To Mr. Quay he is a squeezed lemon. Quay can elect him, but beyond a certain point he cannot use him. Outside of politics Don Cameron is honest. He has a strong will, and he is a fighter. He is not a handy man for Mr. Quay to have, and like every other man for whom Mr. Quay has ever expressed warm friendship, he will be dropped when Quay's tie with him, and Quay is through with him now.

But few people know the depth of ingratitude which this act will mean. C. L. Magee, the Allegheny county boss, is one of these. A prominent politician who was watched the workings of the party for a quarter of a century, says that Quay stands to-day deeply indebted to Don Cameron personally, and financially for money advanced during the Hoyt regime, and that the obligations still stand. It was connected with the disposition of State funds, and Quay's position was serious. Cameron and Magee advanced the money, and some of their friends say have never been repaid. Magee has been urged to push his claim but has refused because the matter would more or less implicate other prominent men in the party.

Quay has all the hatred of an ingrate. He has already commenced a relentless war on Magee, and Cameron will soon follow. Donald thinks his corporation interests are so strong that Quay cannot afford to drop him, and relies on going back to the United States Senate. A proof of this is his action in opposing the nomination of General Dan Hastings for governor. Hastings has a claim on Quay and George W. Delamater for governor. Cameron is against Hastings. Consequently Quay can let Cameron dictate the nomination of Delamater, unless the opposite move too strong, in which case he can bring in his man. Quay's hatred for the Camerons is inborn. He was a Curtin Republican, and trained with the old war governor until he went over to the Democracy. Simon Cameron in his lifetime envied Curtin's ambitions, and the old man tried to avenge his wrongs, and his hatred of the Cameron clan is the legitimate issue of it.

His partial paralysis of Magee and his adherents, first at the Chicago convention in 1888 and lately in the Harrisburg legislature in 1889, was a first direct blow at the Cameron dynasty. This he is trying to bring up by attempting to elect a legislature that will be completely subservient to his wishes in the election of a successor to Senator Cameron next year.

An Overlooked Clause in the Pension Laws.

The generally forgotten fact is recalled by the St. Louis Republic that under the pension laws of the United States no one has any right to claim or receive a pension who is not, in whole or in part, disabled by reason of wounds or disease received or contracted in the line of duty, from supporting himself by his own exertions. Section 4692 of the Revised Statutes explicit that the only ground for a pension is some measure of disability, and that the pension shall only "continue during the existence of the disability." A man who has not been disabled in whole or in part, through service in the army, has no legal right to pension, while a man who has been disabled and subsequently recovers from such disability, has no legal right longer to draw a pension. There are some cases, but very few, of pensioners surrendering their pensions on the ground that disability no longer existed. J. E. Campbell, the prospective Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, voluntarily gave up his pension in 1875, immediately after the medical examination for life insurance. He said nothing about it to any one, and five or six years later, when he became a candidate for congress, the facts came out, in reply to assaults of his opponent, that while criticizing pension extravagance he was in receipt of a pension. Senator Manderson would have done well to have followed this example, as well as a good many others, but they don't think of it. Their constant cry is for an increase.

When the Shah of Persia and his grand vizier were shown the big Armstrong guns at the Elswick works in England, the latter dignitary, after curiously examining the 105-ton gun, ascertaining its cost, and the fact that it would throw a projectile fifteen miles, thus said: "I don't see how such guns were needed in Persia. They can do their killing at shorter range in Teheran. It probably did not enter the mind of the Shah or his vizier that these big cannon are peace preservers rather than instrumentalities of destruction. If Persia had plenty of big steel guns, and gunners who knew how to manage them, they would be a better security for her shaky throne than all the soldiery she could muster. The great powers have great respect for big guns, and not much respect for any thing else."—Record.

Immigration Since 1820.

The constant influx of immigrants into this country has led some timid people to fear that the American people would some day cease to be Anglo-Saxon in blood. An examination of the immigration statistics, however, does not show this fear to be well founded.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in obedience to a request made by the special committee on immigration of the Fiftieth Congress, has compiled a report from the available immigration statistics of the country. The period covered by this report begins with 1820, previous to which no statistics of immigration were compiled. The figures show the total arrivals of alien passengers during that period to have been about 15,000,000, or nearly one-fourth the present population of the country.

During the first forty-six years, or from 1820 to 1866, there were but two years in which the immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland did not exceed that from all the rest of Europe combined. From 1820 to 1830 the percentage of arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland was 52.85; from the rest of Europe, 16.04 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 the British immigration reached 47.27 per cent. of the total and the continent only 35.47 per cent.; from 1850 to 1859 Great Britain contributed 61.15 per cent. and the continent 32.09 per cent.; from 1860 to 1869 Great Britain contributed 51.50 per cent. and the continent 42.50; from 1870 to 1879 British arrivals were 41.88 per cent. and continental 43.51. It was only in the decade between 1870 and 1880 that the figures were reversed, British immigration constituting but 33.00 per cent. of the whole against 46.12 from the continent.

As the emigration from the continent has been chiefly from Germany and the Scandinavian countries, whose people are of Saxon blood and who, upon coming to this country acquire the English language and American habits and customs in a few years, there seems to be little danger even from this source. The 15,000,000 immigrants and their descendants have become Americanized to all intents and purposes. Except in a few large cities there is little to indicate the presence of a large alien population and with the lapse of another generation or two the characteristics which mark these cities as in any sense European will fade away.

What Is A Fire?

A Question Lately Settled in the French Courts—A Lost Jewel That Had to be Paid For.

The Irish Law Times thus states an insurance case lately decided in the French courts after a prolonged struggle. The Countess Fitz-James, residing in Paris, insured against fire in that Union Fire Insurance Company of that city for 508,000 francs, and in her policy were mentioned her jewels, among which figured specially a pair of earrings composed of fine pearls, valued at 18,000 francs. On April 17, 1887, one of these earrings, which had been placed on the mantelpiece, was accidentally knocked down by the Countess and fell into the fire, where it was consumed, notwithstanding every effort was made to save the jewel.

Expert jewelers were called in by both parties to estimate the intrinsic value of the property destroyed, and 9,000 francs was stated to be the amount, less 90 francs for molten gold rescued from the ashes. The insurance company refused to pay for the burnt pearl on the ground that there was no conflagration, that the fire which consumed the object was an ordinary fire; in other words, that there was no fire, and that the company was not responsible where combustion had only occurred by the ordinary use of a grate for heating purposes. The Court, however, rejected this, and ruled that "the fire, in matters of insurance, applied to every accident, however unimportant such accident may be, so long as it is caused by the action of fire." It was, therefore, ordered that the Union Company should pay to the Countess Fitz-James the value of the jewel, less that of the gold recovered, viz., 8,940 francs and costs.

Will Tanner Be Removed?

What Representative-Elect Flood Threatens if the Commissioner is Retained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Corporal Tanner and Assistant Secretary Bussey are expected back tomorrow, and Secretary Noble on Tuesday, when the struggle for the removal of Tanner will be renewed, Tanner being somewhat strengthened by his Milwaukee qualified indorsement and somewhat weakened by his Milwaukee "widows" speech. On the balance he is perhaps no stronger than when he left for Milwaukee. The chances of his removal are thought to be good by those who are seeking it.

Republican Representative-elect Flood of Elmira, N. Y., who was so savagely attacked by Tanner on his way to Milwaukee, is here to do what he can to have Tanner removed. He said to-day that it was a national disgrace to have such a man at the head of the Pension Office. He also said that unless the Republican Administration relieved the Republican party of this burden promptly he (Flood) would resign his seat in the House, and let the Democrats elect his successor, so as to cut the Republican majority down. This threat, he thinks, may facilitate the removal of Tanner.

Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

"You've been cashier at this concern nearly twelve years, Mr. Cashup?" said the president, who was feeling benignly good natured. "Twelve years," said Mr. Cashup, his heart beating with thoughts of a raise. "And yet," said the president, "you have never once run off to Canada with the funds? Haw, haw!" Mr. Cashup, whose pulse sinks to the normal as he recognizes the annual joke—No, sir; it's been mighty hard grubbing to get away with \$18 every Saturday; I think it would be all my life is worth to try to get away with any more." Is dismissed on the spot for impudence.—Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

No Longer A Kisser.

The Splendid Opportunity Let Slip by Great Tecumseh.

General Sherman was somewhat fatigued by the review, but he was in the best of spirits and chatted contentiously with General Warner and General John C. Anderson who stood at either side of him. The head of the column passed the reviewing stand at 10:40 o'clock and it was 12:10 when the Wisconsin division, occupying the left of the line, came in sight. The Badgers prolonged the procession an hour and ten minutes longer. General Sherman sat down once after standing nearly an hour, but soon got up again. A few minutes later he called for a chair, and reviewed the balance of the procession sitting.

"Are you sick?" asked General Anderson, solicitously.

"O, no. I find it hard work standing though."

"You are old," jocularly returned General Anderson, with a wink in his eye; "you'll be too old for the girls pretty soon." Old Tecumseh, whose spare brown hair shows hardly a gray thread, through his closely cropped beard is snowy white, gazed a moment at the white-haired veteran at his side.

"Let's see; you must be over 100 yourself now," he retorted.

But the rumor has gone forth that General Sherman has lost his ambition for kissing pretty girls. A rumor of wondrousness swept across the grand stand when he missed the opportunity of his life to-day. As pretty a girl as any one could desire to kiss came across the street through the lines at some peril to herself, bearing a silver decanter of ice-water. She was clad in a becoming costume of red, white and blue, and the national colors were reflected in her cheeks and eyes. A soldier gallantly held her up the stairs, and thousands watched Old Tecumseh as he drank the refreshing and welcome draught and then thanked the maiden for her courtesy. The crowd waited breathlessly to see her receive the guerdon of merit, the fatherly kiss which Old Tecumseh is wont to bestow with fatherly readiness, but he did nothing of the kind. Perhaps he didn't think of it, but the crowd did, and was intensely disappointed. Perhaps the young lady was, too.—Milwaukee special in the Chicago Tribune.

Graham Goes Over Niagara.

The Foolhardy Cooper Safely Rides the Horseshoe Falls in a Barrel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Early this morning Carlisle D. Graham, the Philadelphia cooper, went over the centre of the Horseshoe Falls 150 feet in his barrel-boat, and twenty-five minutes later was picked up comparatively unharmed in the eddy below the falls. His barrel was beaten and wrenched somewhat but was still water tight and perhaps in a condition to go over the falls again. About fifty people witnessed the feat, which in order to avoid arrest was done very quietly. At midnight the barrel and Graham were taken across the upper suspension bridge in a hack driven by Andrew Horn, and brought round to the mouth of Chippewa Creek, on the Canadian side, three miles above the falls. There they were joined by Gerry K. Staley, who rowed down from the village of La Salle in a boat and towed the barrel, 300 feet from the shore, where at 6:40 o'clock, it was let go. A fifty-foot drag rope was on behind, and 100 pounds of railroad iron attached to the bottom of the barrel to keep it upright. Graham was doubled upon top of two thirty-pound bags of sand, and had both legs and arms thrust through the same loop, his head being bent down between his knees. The barrel rode to the brink of the falls in twenty-five minutes, going over at 7:10 o'clock. After being submerged a minute and a half it came to the surface forty yards below the falls and floated about for twenty-five minutes longer, when Almer Jones swam out and towed it ashore with the remnants of the drag-rope.

The man-hole had been padlocked from the outside and the bars were so much wrenched that they had to be cut off. Then Graham was dragged out in a faint condition, the foul confined air and several hard blows on the head while going through the upper rapids having knocked him out. He was soon restored, and, excepting a few bruises was uninjured. He says that he is satisfied, and does not care for any more barrel glory. He will never enter a barrel again.

Graham says: "The first I knew was when some one struck the barrel and said, 'Graham are you alive?' He complained of terrible pains in the back and head from the racking he had received, and could talk but incoherently. Graham is a native of Wilmington, Del., and is 35 years of age.

Suffering Miners.

COLUMBUS, O., August 26.—Robert Watchorn, secretary of the N. P. U., has just returned from a trip to the mining regions of Clay county, Indiana. Asked today about the situation there, he said: "The situation is very bad. The miners, though, are determined. They say the county authorities can have a chance to bury every miner before they will accede to the 25 per cent. reduction, which demand the operators have made. At the present time the miners are living on a mere pittance of 24 cents a week, which is allowed to each man. Strange to say, they manage in some way to survive, and bid defiance to the powers that be.

Mr. Watchorn states that he went to the operators. The conference he had with them left no ground for hope. The miners will be allowed to remain idle. It is proposed to starve them out. The operators declare they will bring them to terms, if it takes two years to do it. No terms but the above could be mentioned to which they would accede. Nothing but an unconditional surrender will suffice. That, of course, means a 25 per cent. reduction.

While the N. P. U. people are doing all that can be done to relieve distress, nevertheless the condition of the miners is simply terrible. Yet the men continue to hope and patiently await the tidings which seem to come on leaden wings.