

GLADSTONE IN POWER.

England's New Prime Minister Takes Command.

The Liberal Leader Announces His Cabinet.



PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE.

William E. Gladstone, leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain, visited Queen Victoria on the Isle of Wight to lay before her the names of those who would comprise the Cabinet, and to perform the usual ceremonies attendant upon the taking of office by a new Prime Minister.

On the following day Mr. Gladstone returned to London, and the new Government was officially announced as follows:

- William E. Gladstone, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury.
Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary.
Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary.
The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board.

The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir Charles E. Atkinson, Attorney-General.

John Rigby, Solicitor-General.
The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Macdonald, Attorney-General for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Edward P. C. Marjoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.

Alexander Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland.
The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India and Vice-President of the Council.
The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.
Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Vice-President of the Council of Education.
Baron Houghton, Viceroy of Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet.

James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.
An Associated Press dispatch from London says that "the composition of the new Government is the cause of intense disappointment among the Radicals."

Not a single man, except John Morley, prominently identified with the Radicals has been appointed a Cabinet Minister, and among the ex-Cabinet posts few members of the new set have any but the remotest chance of getting a place.

The old set are masters of the situation. Representatives of old Whig families and men without extreme views have been Mr. Gladstone's exclusive choice.

Even Mr. Stanfield, who in the last Gladstone Cabinet represented democratic opinion, has been shelved. The official list, when scanned to-night at the National Liberal Club, awoke vehement protests.

The bulk of the members of strong Radical tendencies turned from the announcement with expressions of scorn and anger. Was this the undiluted list of old men associated with the traditions of Walpole, with some new recruits from the territorial and aristocratic class, that the Radicals had given their money and their time to support the general election, and the responsive prediction followed that such a Government would not last three months after Parliament resumed business.

"Apart from Radical opinion the Cabinet is really composed of eminently reputable men. Mr. Gladstone has preferred collecting around him tried colleagues accustomed to subordination and certain not to deviate into strange ways. His three new Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Asquith, Arnold Morley and Acland, are sound Liberals. Mr. Asquith alone is slightly tainted with Radicalism, but he has a legal mind, with such a strong bias toward high office as makes him malleable on principles. Arnold Morley is in everything Gladstonian. Mr. Acland has no political connections and is heir to large estates."

Speaking of Lord Houghton's appointment as Viceroy for Ireland, the Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "If there is substance in the modern theory of heredity, Baron Houghton is likely to be a justly popular Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His father was a gentleman and a scholar, of winning personal courtesy, with deep sympathy for Ireland's national aspirations. The son is said to be active, distinguished and popular in his own country, endowed with political ambition and ability and with wealth and personal accomplishments that will enable him to fill the position with dignity and success. But unquestionably the chief lesson of the appointment of Baron Houghton as Viceroy, which John Morley will take the administration of Ireland completely into his own hands. We trust and believe that his administration will be thorough. Hitherto a change of Government has but slightly changed the administration of Ireland. This, the first Government ever elected with a distinct mandate to do full justice to Irish opinion, means a revolution in Castle methods."

A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

Five Children Burned to Death in a Georgia Town.

Nathan Ellis and his wife, with his sister, Silver Baker, went to church at Griffin, Ga., a few nights ago, leaving two children of a dead sister of Ellis and three of the Baker woman's children locked up in the building. The house was discovered on fire about nine o'clock, and the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue the children, although the cries for help were heard. All five perished.

ACCOUNTS FROM RUSSIA in regard to the prospects of the growing crops are very gloomy. Locusts have destroyed the grain over several of the Southern provinces. In other places worms and numerous other insects have done enormous injury. The same complaint comes from Central Russia, and around Moscow vast clouds of locusts have covered the land and eaten it bare of vegetation.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE'S first book was published fifty-four years ago.
LOUIS KOSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is just eighty-six years old.

FREDERICK HARRISON and David S. King, the great Chicago preacher, were classmates at Miami University.

It is said that the Sultan, of Johore, who is to visit this country, observes the tenets of Mohammedanism so strictly that his only beverage is pineapple juice.

MR. CLEVELAND writes all his letters between 10 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock in the morning. This habit the ex-President contracted at the White House.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is said to have been the first man to conduct a courtship by telegraph. This was in 1852, and the message was to his future wife.

THE Queen of Greece is President of a sisterhood devoted to the reformation of criminals, and visits personally the condemned prisoners in Athenian prisons.

MISS ELLA M. KNOWLES, whom the People's Party of Montana has nominated for Attorney-General of the State, is a successful practicing lawyer in Helena.

Mrs. GULL, an American sculptress, has recently completed a bust of Mr. Gladstone, which is very highly commended by the critics as a portrait and a work of art.

JOHN G. WHITTIER writes in a bold, dashing, but irregular and uneven style, as different as you can imagine from the plain, prosaic, unassuming Quaker that he is.

In Europe the two most conspicuous public-recognitions today are Gladstone and Bismarck, both of whom have passed far beyond the mark of threescore years and ten.

WILLIAM H. RICE went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1838. He has given the city of Houston \$20,000 in cash, \$4,000 in securities, and 900 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

SQUIRE MANSIE BEASLEY, of Aberdeen, Ohio, has made that town famous as the American Gretna Green. For many years he has been marrying all comers until now his record is between 5000 and 6000 couples.

The adjournment of Congress completed thirty years' service in the House for Mr. James B. McPherson, of Indiana, who has been in Congress since 1837, and is now in his twenty-eighth year of a Congressman.

THE CAR and the SHIMMERS KING are among the monarchs who are alleged to ride bicycles. The Empress of Austria has a ladies' safety which she rides with almost as much skill as she does a horse, and the Princess of Wales moves about on a tricycle.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ALASKA is raising hogs.
CHICAGO has 180 trains daily.

JACOLE SAM has \$933,812 dwellings.
A GREAT corn crop growing in Texas.

Over 100,000 veterans' friends has eight left.
The United States contain 43,000 oil wells.

MILAN is to have an electrical exhibition in 1894.
SWITZERLAND is erecting its first sugar factory.

CHURCHES built in America in 1891 numbered 8533.
LONDON has now over 700,000 houses in its city limits.

CAUCASIA is said to be infested with hogs; swarms of locusts.
A TWIN watermelon is a fruit fruit in Ware County, Georgia.

A POTATO weighing twenty-six pounds is a curiosity of Glasgow, N. C.
SEVEN-HUNDRED of the best mules in London is made of American wares.

THE real and partial poverty in Philadelphia is assessed at \$75,733,333.
A MINE of Silicia has been discovered for four months, says a medical paper.

A DEALER in artificial limbs estimates that 30,000 Englishmen have lost limbs or limbs.

NEWSPAPERS in England are raising over \$2,000,000 for the relief of the famine in India.

FRENCH speaking Canadians now amount to 23 per cent of the population of the Dominion.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Iowa whose objects is to pass tax money as the flower of America.

Mrs. WATSON M. SMITH, of Bonn, Mich., has given birth to four sets of twins in two years. The eight are all healthy.

A MAY in Maine lost nearly 6000 lobsters lately, that he had contained in a pool, by a quantity of fresh water being into it and killing them.

THE highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in India, over the River Lax, 9833 feet above the sea level, and 4093 feet above the river.

REPORTS from all over the Northwesters wheat belt show good prospects on the whole, with an average crop certain, and above average with good weather.

THERE are seven brothers and sisters in New London, Conn., whose combined ages are 512 years. Their family names is Comstock, and their Christian names are Emily, Orlando, Cordelia, John, Frank, Ezra and Stephen.

The recent disastrous avalanche at Saint Germain is the ninth serious disaster of the same sort to occur in the Alps during the present century. Nearly 500 persons perished in the avalanches on the Rossberg in 1803. Eleven other like Alps disasters occurred in the period since 1845, years 1855, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

A NEW TURF QUEEN.

Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile at Chicago in 2:07 1/2.

Maud S. is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held so long has been wrested from her, and Nancy Hanks reigns

in her stead. At Washington Park, Chicago, in the presence of 10,000 spectators, Maud S. drove her beautiful mare to beat her record of 2:07. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:08 1/2, made by Robert Bond's Sunol, and 2:09 1/2, the time of Maud S., to 2:07 1/2.

In New South Wales ewes have been sold at sixteen cents per head, and bids were submitted only made of 13 1/2 cents. A drove of cows was offered at \$2.30 each, but bids could not be placed at \$1.80, and 150 two-tooth ewes were sold at 12 1/2 cents, no bids offered.

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BURNED THE STOCKADE.

Trouble Between Miners and Convicts in Tennessee.

A Prison Destroyed and the Inmates Sent Away.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch says that the scenes enacted at Briceville, Coal Creek and Oliver Springs on year ago when the free miners rose up in arms against convict labor, and capturing the prison stocks, applied the torch to them, have been repeated at Tracy City, the stocks at the branch prison there being burned. In this case the convicts were not released, but the 300 men were taken from the stocks and miners placed on their own terms, and sent to Nashville. The wires were cut by the miners to prevent communication between the local representatives of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the home office of the same company, and the engines in the railroad yards were held for a similar purpose, and the convicts were guarded.

At 5 o'clock A. M. a committee of miners awoke E. O. Nathurst, Superintendent of the mines for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and asked him that the miners be allowed as many hours work in each week as the convicts. Mr. Nathurst replied that he would submit the matter to the company and do what he could.

The committee then left, and Mr. Nathurst, knowing that a secret, organized organization had been formed some weeks ago for purposes unknown, at once began to suspect trouble. He went to Deputy Warden Burton, and together they began to circulate among the miners, to ascertain their ground, and to try to influence them to keep quiet.

At 8:30 o'clock an organized body of 150 men, 100 of them armed, advanced on the stockade. To capture it was the work of a minute. Without undue confusion every piece of property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was carefully removed to a safe distance, and the convicts who were in the stockade were led out under guard.

The first assault was applied, and at 9 o'clock the buildings were a mass of flames. The miners at once proceeded to the mines, took possession of the convicts, and loaded them in boxes. Several shot and stabs were cut and a guard was placed over every engine in the yards to prevent it from carrying the news down the mountain.

Between Sewanee and Monteagle the convicts cut the train in two, and ten or fifteen made a break for liberty. Several shot and stabs were cut and a guard was placed over every engine in the yards to prevent it from carrying the news down the mountain.

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fight would take place, because the guards at Oliver Springs had repulsed several attacks in the early morning. However, the opposing forces were so large that, believing surrender was preferable to almost certain annihilation, the fifteen guards and twenty-eight soldiers decided to give up.

The miners, who were armed with their protectors at this place, the miners, who were strongly reinforced, expressed their intention to make an attack upon Coal Creek, five miles distant, where nearly 200 convicts were in the stockade, guarded by probably 125 men and forty guards under the command of Colonel Anderson.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Buchanan to call out the entire National Guard. Before declining upon ordering the State Guard to the scene of the trouble Governor Buchanan opened telegraphic communication with the Sheriffs of the Counties of Hamilton, Knox, Roane, Morgan and Anderson. These officers were directed to summon as many men as might be deemed advisable and to go at once to Oliver Springs and Coal Creek.

The Sheriff of Anderson County, the county in which the two mines are situated, was reached with the greatest difficulty, owing to the telegraphic wires being cut. He sent a reply to the effect that he was powerless to act in the matter, and positive orders were for a second time given him.

Coal Creek Also Captured.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the news reached Nashville that the troops at Coal Creek had also surrendered to the free miners after a bloody fight.

The battle began at 2 o'clock P. M. All night long the miners had gathered on the mountain sides and in the valleys. They stole in from secret and hidden paths. They poured in over the rocky ridges of the mountains. They came in wagons and on horseback. They stole locomotives and trains and swept toward their mountain rendezvous. Every man was armed and some doubly armed. Not only did they carry guns, pistols and knives, but some had dynamite.

In the stockade, called Fort Anderson, stood Colonel Anderson with about 150 militia and guard. He had sent word to the miners that he would never surrender. They asked him again and again to come to terms. He said no surrender every time.

The first assault was after repeated warnings. It is known that it was bloody, and that several miners were killed. The wires were cut and the meagre information that could be carried by carrier. The message brought was that some of the convicts were captured by the miners, and that in a sally the militia recaptured them.

A second attack followed. This resulted, according to the reports, in the death of the third of the militia, and the blowing of the Gatling gun of the militia and the howitzer of the miners was heard miles away over the hills and mountains. In the third attack the desperadoes say, Colonel Anderson was killed and the militia were captured and sent to the stocks in Tennessee.

The troops sent from Nashville and other points were unable to reach the scene of the fight, the trains having been stopped by reason of the destruction of the tracks and small bridges. The excitement throughout Tennessee was intense, and from many quarters came offers of assistance, but arms were scarce, and there were more mouths to feed.

The Troops in Control.

On the following day Tennessee troops, under the command of General Carnes, reached the scene of the trouble, and the village and relieved the beleaguered soldiers at Fort Anderson.

Prior to the arrival of General Carnes the miners ambushed a detachment which went over the mountains under command of Major J. M. Gentry, and possession of the Fort Anderson, killed three of the soldiers and forced the rest to retreat.

General Carnes, with 1200 men and a six-foot and Gatling gun, reached Coal Creek at 10 o'clock A. M. He captured the outposts of the insurgents without opposition, placed 200 of the miners under arrest, and threatened that if General Anderson was not delivered up by 1 P. M. he would exterminate the prisoners.

The miners promised to bring Anderson in by 1 o'clock, but the hour passed and he did not appear. Then General Carnes again threatened retaliation, and at about 5 P. M. Anderson was delivered up.

General Anderson had been captured by five men coming under a flag of truce. He was escorted from Fort Anderson into the village by a promise of safety. Turning the corner he met a mob who took him to the hotel and produced a letter to his lieutenant, asking for the surrender of the stockade and fort. Though threatened with hanging he steadily refused to sign the paper, and asked only that he be shot, and his grave marked so that his family could find it.

At 7 o'clock P. M. a special train bearing the bodies of the men who were killed in the battle at Coal Creek in the morning, three men who were wounded and 123 volunteers who had gone to the front, rolled into the depot at Knoxville, 300 convicts were gathered about the station, and the excitement was higher than at any time since the trouble began. When