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 retured to London, and the new Government was officially announced as follows

was officially announces as follows: William E. Gladstons, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury. Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary. Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exphesiver. of the Exchequer.

Asquith, Home Secretary, Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary. The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, Prei-ident of the Local Government Board. The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War. Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secre-tary for Include Herbert H.

tary for Ireland.

tary for Ireland. The Right Hon. A. J. Mundolla, Presi-dent of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General. John Rigby, Solicitor-General. The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. MacDermott Attorney-General for

Mr. MacDermott, 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 Ad-

vocate of Scotland. The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India and Vice-President of the Counc

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 Lon-

don says that "the composition of the new Government is the cause of intense disap-pointment among the Radicals. Not a single man, except John Morley, prominently identified with the Radicals has been apatad a Cabinet Minister, and among the ex-Cabinet posts few members of the new of getting a place. The old set 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. Stansfeld, who in the last Gladstone Cabinet represented demo-cratic opinion, has been shelved. The official list, when scanned to-night at the National Liberal Club, awoke vehement proteste. The bulk of the members of strong Radical tendencies turned from the announcement with expressions of scorn and anger. Was it for this undiluted list of old men associ-ated with the traditions of Waiggery, with some new recruits from the territorial and aristocratic class, that the Radicals had given their money and their time? This was the general question, and the companying ediction followed that such a Government pred could not last three months after Parliament resumed busine "Apart from Radical opinion the Cabinet is really composed of eminently reputable men. Mr. Gladstone has preferred collecting around him tried colleagues accustomed subordination and certain not to deviate into strange ways. His three new Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. As-quith, Arnold Morley ani 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 prin-Gladstonian. Mr. Aclani has potent old Whig family connections and is heir to large estates Speaking of Lord Houghton's appoint-ment as Viceroy for Ireland, the Dublin ment as Freeman's Journal says: "If there is substance in the modern theory of heredity, stance in the modern theory of neterity, 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 aspi-rations. 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 accomplish-ments that will enable him to fill the poaition with dignity and success. But unquestionably the chief lesson of the appointment of Baron Houghton as Appointment of Baron Houghton as Viceroy, without a seat in the Cabinet, is that John Morley will take the administra-tion of Ireland completely into his own hands. We trust and believe that his administration will be thorough. Hitherto a change of Government has but slighty 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 meth-

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE'S first book was published fifty-four years ago. LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patrict,

is just eighty-six years old. FRESIDENT HARRISON and David Swing, 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 messages were to his future wife.

THE Queen of Greece is President of a sis-terhood 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. GUILD, 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 dif-ferent as you can imagine from the plain, precise, unassuming Quaker that he is.

In Europe the two most conspicuous public personages to-day are Gladstone and Bis-marck, both of whom have passed far be-yond the mark of threescore years and ten.

WILLIAM H. RICE went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1835. He has given the city of Houston \$200,000 in cash, \$40,000 in urities, and 9000 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

SQUIRE MASSIE BEASLEY, of Aberdsen, 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 a thirty years' service in the House for Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, comes next in length of representation, as ne has been for twenty-eight years a Congressman.

THE Czar and the Simmese King ary 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 tricycla,

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ALASKA is raising hops.

CHICAGO han iles 1360 trains daily. UNCLE SAM has 8,935,812 dwallings.

A GREAT COTA Crop growing in Texas. OF Waterloo veteraus France has eight

oft THE United States contain 43,000 oil

walls, MILAN is to have an electrical exilbition

in 1994.

SWITZERLAND is erecting its first sugar factory.

CHURCHES built in America in 1891 nunberad 8503. LONDON has now over 700,000 houses insi 1)

its city limits. CAUCASSIA is said to be infested with ha ; ;

warms of locasis. A TWIN water noion is a frait fran't in

Ware County, Georgia. A POTATO weighing twenty-six purpos is a puriosity of Gastara, N. C.

SEVEN-RIGHTS of the bread made in London is made of A naric 10 whaat.

THE real and personal property in Paila-delphia is assessed at \$753,763,852.

A MINER of Silesia has been unconscious for four months, says a medical paper.

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 one year ago when the free miners rose up in arms against convict labor and, capturing the prison stocka le, applied the torch to them, have been repeated at Tracy City, the stockale at the branch prison there being burned. In this case the convicts were not released, but the 32) men were taken from the stockades and mines placed on board box cars and sent to Nash-ville. The wires were cut by the miners to prevent communication between the local representatives of the Tennessee Coaf, Iron and Railroad Company and the home offices in Nashville, and all the engines in the railroad yards were held for a similar purpose, but the convicts were guar led.

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 he company and do what he could. The committee then left, and Mr. Nathurst,

knowing that a secret, oath-bound organi-zation 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, who were gathering in groups, and to try to influence them to keep quiet.

At 8:30 o'clock an organized body of 150 men, 100 of them armod, advanced on the kade. To capture it was the work of a ute. Without undue confusion every minute. piece of property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was carafully removed to a safe distance, and the convicts who were in the stockade were led out under guard. Then the torch was applied, and at 9

Them the torch 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, marched them to the railroad station, and loaded them in box cars. Next the telegraph wires 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 victs cat the train in two, and ten or inteen made a break for liberty. Several shots were fired. Mat Wilson, white, was killed, and Tom Smith, colored, wounded. Six or eight made good their escape. The train was held at Cowan until orders to come on were received from Nashville.

received from Nashville. There has been much dissatisfaction among the free miners at Tracy City be-cause of the lease system, which allowed the bulk of the work to be done in the mine by convicts. Yet the miners at Tracy City have been among the most conserva-tive in the State, and the company has had very little trouble with them. They have been determined to support no party or canbeen determined to support no party or can-didate in the coming election that was not pleiged to the prompt abolition of the sys-tem. Governor Buchanan stated that the convicts would be brought to the main prison at Nashville and kept until a new stockade could be built, when they would be returned, as had been done at Coal Creek.

More Convicts Released.

At 8 o'clock in the morning between 150 and 200 miners made a sudden descent upon the prison stockade at Inman, Marion the prison stockale at finman, Marion County, Tenn., after capturing, on their way to that place, fourteen guards who had been ordered from Nashville to assist the regular guards in defending the stockade from invasion. The miners stopped the train at a trestle, and, taking charge, ordered the engineer and conductor to take the train back to Victoria. The mo then continued on their way to the mines at nan, and, surprising the guards on duty at the stockade, compelled them to surren der, a task that was attended with difficulty, although the guards numbered sixty-five. The next step was to call out the guards and convicts who were in the mines. When they appeared they were told to march to Victoria, and they compiled with the order. It was the intention of the mob to lay the stockade in ashes, but they ere asked by Mr. Anderson, the Superin tendent, not to do it. They said they would not burn the stockade, but would tear down, and with this threat they left the

fight would take place, because the guards at Oliver Springs had repulsed several hun-dred men in the early morning. However, the opposing forces were so large that, be-being a surgendary was reforming to almost lieving surrender was preferable to almost certain annihilation, the fifteen guards and twenty-sight soldiers decided to give way, BHaving expelled the convicts and 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 com-mand of Colonel Anderson. Great pressure was brought to bear upon

Governor Buchanan to call out the entire National Guard. Before deciding upon ordering the State Guard to the scene of the trouble Governor Buchanan opened tele-graphic communication with the Sheriffs of the Counties of Hamilton, Knox, Roane, Morgan and Anderson. These officers were Morgan and Anderson. These oncers 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 lack of telegraphic facilities. 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

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 hidden paths. 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 to-ward their mountain rendezvous. Every nan 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 159 milita 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 warp

ings. It is known that it was bloody, and that several miners were killed. The wires were cut, and the meagre information first came by courier. The message brought was that some of the convicts were captured by the miners, and that in a sally the militia

recaptures them. A second attack followed. This resulted, despatches stated, in death on both sides. The third followed, and the booming of the Gathing gun of the militia and the howitzer of the miners was heard miles away over the hills and mountains. In the third at-tack the despatches say, Co onel Anderson was captured

Night came on, and in the course of the darkness the final attack was made. Coal Creek fell, and the reign of terror and of

anarchy in Tennessee was complete. 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 thoughout Tennessee was intense, and from many quarters came offers of assistance, but arms vere scarce, and there were more men than

The Troops in Control.

guns.

On the following day Tennessee troops, ander the command of General Carnes, reached Coal Creek, took possession of 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 Maor Carpenter within a quarter of a mile of Fort Anderson, killed three of the soldiers

and forced the rest to retreat. General Carnes, with 1200 men and a six-inch and a Gatling gun, reached Coal Creek about 9 o'clock A. M. He captured the outorganized, and have affiliated with the American Feleration of Labor. ORGANIZERS for each State of the Union have been appointed by the Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union. posts of the insurgents without opposition, placed 200 of the miners under arrest, and

THE NATIONAL GAME.

VIAU has been released by Louisville. THE Bostons have released Catcher Lake.

CLEVELAND won eight straight before ropping a game. HARRY STOVEY is one of the most timely

itters on the Baltimore team. PITCHER STEIN is doing phenomenally

good work for the Brooklyns.

VON DER AHE has signed another young pitcher named Hawley for the St. Louis Club.

DUFFY, of the Bostons, played the first twenty games of the second season without an error.

num with their teeth. The subject of this rage of the council at this time was Stephen, one of the seven who were chosen to serve tables, in order that the apostles might give themselves woolly to the word BAD weather and the poor record of Anson's colts has made this a decided off-year

for baseball in Chicago. CHILDS, of Cleveland, and McPhee, Cincinnati, are considered the heaviest batting second bisemen in the League. Burke, of New York, is not far behind them.

The Philadelphias do not play steady enough for a winner. They make phenomenal spurts at times which are headbreakers to their opponents, only to fall back with a sickening thud. sickening thud.

WARD, of the Baltimores, in chasing a two-bagger at Baltimore, and while sitting on the ground, tossed the ball to Van Haltren, who by a beautiful throw headed the runner off at third base.

THE phenomenal success that the second eason has had in reviving lost interest many cities has been a very strong point in favor of the twelve-club League, whose success is assured for another season.

STIVETTS, of Boston, is the only League pitcher who has so far this season shut out a team without a hit. The feat is doubly remarkable in that it was achieved against Brooklyn, the hardest hitting team in the League

JOCKO HALLIGAN, the Baltimore outfielder who broke Captain Stricker's jaw in Boston during a dispute, the result of Hailigan getting drunk, has been suspended without any pay for the rest of the season by the Baitimore management.

ELMER SMITH, himself a pitcher, is quoted as saying that Tony Mullane is the best and most wonderful pitcher in the profession. He is as speedy to-lay as in 1883. Nevertheess Tony has still a long way to go to equal Galvin's record of nineteen years of successful pitching.

SULLIVAN, the Cincinnatis' new pitcher, can get over ground in remarkably fast time, considering the fact that he weighs 210 pounds. He is a left-handed bat-ter, and when he hits he goes away from the batter's box like a professional sprint-run-ner leaving the mark.

NEW YORKERS have all at once fallen into a Western habit. In the ninth inning of a recent New York-Brooklyn game after had scored the tising run he greeted with a shower of silver pieces from the grand stand. These were picked up and presented to the club's mascot.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

THE LABOR WORLD.

AMERICAN street railroads employ 71,00)

WORKMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Badford unless they have been naturalized. THE United States manufactures 65,000

hats every day, while England manufac-tures about 40,099.

THE shoe sales nen of Baltimore have been

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 childran 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 of for help were heard. All five perished, cries

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 innumerable mar-mots, the same as the American ground hog, 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 vere-

A DEALER in artificial lim mestim starth at 303,000 Englishman have tostoll of Deta leg:

NEWFOUNDLAND is rejoicing over the categoing of 400,000 seals by her fleet this \$29.400.

FRENCH speaking Canadians now e nor 153 29.3 per cent. of the population of the D>minion.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Iowa whose object is to push the panay as the flower of America.

MRS. WATSON M. SMITH, of Bonn, Mich., has given birth to four sets of twias in tea years. The eight areall healthy.

A MAN in Maine lost nearly 6000 lobsters lately, that he had confined in a poid, by a quantity of fresh water flowing into it and killing them.

THE highest via luct in the world has just been eracted in Bolivia, over the River Los, 9833 feet above the sea level, and 4093 feet above the river.

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

THERE are seven brothers and sisters in New London, Coan., whose combined ages are 513 years. Their family name is Com-stocs, and their Caristian names are Enily. Orlando, Cordelia, John, Frank, Ezra and Stephen.

The recent disastrous avalanche at Saint Gervais is the ninth serious disaster of the same sort to occur in the Alps during the present century. Nearly 5.0 persons per-ished in the avalanche on the Rossberg in 1803. Eleven other like Alp ne disasters occurred in the period between the years 1355 and 1749 inclusive. In 1618 an avalanche at Piurs in the Grisons destroyed nearly 2500 persons.

A NEW TURF QUEEN.

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

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, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mara to beat her record of 2: 9. Shy not only beat her own record of 2:30. Shi hot only best her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:05%, made by Robert Bon-ner's Suno', and 2:08%, the time of Maud S., to 2:07%.

In New South Wales ewas have been sold at sixteen cents per heat, and bids were subsequently males: 13% cents. A drove of cows was offered at \$2.33 each, fat bullocks could not by plaze 1 as \$19, an 153) two tooth ewes want at dity canti, no bids op-ing obtainable on a further lot of 310. Sarplus supply and drouth are accountable for this condition of a furs.

When they came to Victoria they male the convicts enter coke cars, and when everything was ready they gave the train-men instructions to proceed.

The 275 convicts driven out of Inman ar-The 2/3 convicts driven out of Inman ar-rived in Nashville at night, and were taken to the prison by the State officials, the lessees having informed the Governor and Board of Prison Inspectors that they would have nothing to do with them.

Governor Buchanan announced his demination to use every lawful means in his power to preserve order when the ap plication in proper and legal form was made to him by the civil authorities. The Ten-nessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company officials stated that they would reopen the mines in a few days, as soon as they organize a force to work the ovens, and that nvicts might not be used again at these mines.

Free Miners Repulsed.

The excitement among the free miners in Anderson County, Tenn., which was inter-sified by the developments first at Tracy City and then at Inman, resulted in the holding of secret meetings at which the dccision was reached that a bold effort should be made to release the convicts at the O.iver Spring mines. These mines are four or five miles distant from the Coal Creek mines, where the soldiers have for months been guarding the two hundred conv cts employed in digging coal there. The miners intended to destroy the stockade and other buildings by fire after they had set the con-victs free, and thus for the second time in a

year strike a strong blow at convict labor. Arming themselves with guns and rifles they made the attack at 3 o'clock in the morn The guards, some twenty-five in numing. ber, were game, and volley after volley was exchanged, the result being the wound-ing of several men, three of them being guards and the others miners. One man, a guard, received a mortal wound. During the firing the convicts were considerably excited, but the officials kept a close watch upon them, and atter the departure of the miners quiet was restored.

Governor Buchanan was notified, and troops were forwarded to Oliver Springs from Chattanooga and Knoxville on special trains. The troops reached the stockate at Oliver Springs by night, and immediately went into camp

went into camp. During the afternoon a band of 100 miners, armed with Winet possession of a trair

and Ohio Road, at Coal Creek, bound for Clinton, where they hoped to be able to intercept the reinforcements; but they were too late.

Oliver Springs Captured.

The victory of the guards at Oliver Springs over the free miners, as detailed above, was followed the same night by a second attack upon the stockade, with different results. Eight hundred miners assembled at Oliver Springs at night, com-pelled the soldiers and guards at the prison stockade to surrender, captured the stock-ade, burned if, and forced the troops to conduct the convicts to Clinton for trans-portation to Mashville, via Knoxylle. portation to Nashville, via Knoxville

It was the general impression among people distant from the scene that a terrible

threatened that if General Anderson wa not delivered up by 1 P. M. he would exterminate the prisonary.

The mmers promiset to bring Anderson in by 1 o'clock, but the hour passe 1 and he di: 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 trucs. He was enticed from Fort Anderson into the village by a promise of safety. Turning the corner he met a mob who took him to the notel and produced a letter to his lieutenant which was an order for the surrender o the stockade and fort. Though threatened with hanging he steadily refused to sign the aper, and asked only that he be shot, and his grave marked so that his family could

At 7 o'clock P. M. a special train bearing the bodies of the men wao were killed in the battle at Coul Creek in the morning, three men who were wounded and 125 volunteers who had gone to the front, rolled into the depot at Knoxville; 3030 people were gathered about the station, and the excitement was higher than at any time since the trouble began. When the train stopped the men poured out of the coaches and formed in a ine, through which their dead comrades were carried in military style. The company formel with arms reversed and narched behind the bodies to the Cour

Not until the arrival of this train was it possible to get a correct statement of the bat positive to get a correct statement of the dat the and the exciting incidents leading up to it. Five men were killed in all. The dead militianen are: J. T. Waltha I, of Knoxville, railway clerk, aged 22; Bruce Givens, farmer, Knox County, aged 30; militiaman of the Second E same discussion and sta-Second Regiment (nam · unknown) and supwounded are. Thomas L. Carty, lawyer of Knoxville, shot through the left groin, in-juries may prove tatal; Samual G. Heiskel, prominent lawyer and Democratic poli-tician, sightly injurad; John Milton, aborer, slightly woun led.

Iwo miners were killed. They are George Miller, of Coal Creek, and George Neil, Oneida, Tenn. John Wilson, a miner Coal Creek, was slightly wounded in the heel. J. M. Gaur, a business man of Knoxwas slightly wounded in the ville, and one of the volunteers, was badly injured by falling over a ledge of rocks.

Voluntzers from all parts of the State hastened to the scene of the insurrection, and guns and ammunition were supplied by the Federal authorities and the authorities of adjoining States. Mass meetings were also held throughout the State, at which reso-lutions condemning Goverpor Buchanan for his inactivity were passez.

Federal Arms Furnished.

On application of Governor Buchanan the Secretary of War ordered 600 stand of arms to be sent at once from Indianapolis to Knoxville where they were distributed to the forces gathering at that point. Thirty thousand rounds of ammunition came with the guns. The lack of arms has been an embarrassing feature of the situation, as the volunteers have armed themselves with whatever weapons they could procure.

As a Denver and Cheyenne passenge coal chutes at La Salle, Col., two masked men entered one of the cars and, at the muzmen entered cas of the cars and, at the third zle of loaded revolvers, ordered the passen-gers to hold up their han is. The order was obeyed, and the fellows ware on the point of collecting money from the passen-gers when one of the latter opened fire from a revolver on the the thieves. The latter returned the fire, but one of them 'eing hit they both fummed from the car and fied.

THE strike in the Elmira (N. Y.) iron and steel rolling mill bas been declared off, after having been in force two years and two months.

A vore is being taken by the local brew-ery workmen's unions throughout the counwhether or not to join the Knights of Labor in a boly.

Oxg of the busiest men in New York is President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. His mail averages over a hundred letters a day.

SUPERVISING ABCHITECT ESTERBROOKS, of Washington, says that the new Eight-Hour Law will cost the Govern next \$4. 000,00) more a year on its building contracts alone.

THE boss coopers and manufactures of staves and other coopers' supplies of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have combined to fight against the manufacture of barrels by paviet labor.

THE Philadelphia, Reading and New Eng-land has reduced the pay of section man to \$1.25 a day. They formerly received \$1.50. The company has also discharged about onhalf the men in tue Hartford car shops

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Trades has taken place in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at Trenton. Sixteen local unions were represented from Paterson, Newars, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton.

Or the 11,001,00) women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial and over 3,003,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen an 1 jute industries, and in the silk traie there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,70)

COMPARATIVELY more childran ars en-ployed in Rhote Island than in any oths: State of the Union. The population is 345, 000, and not less than 5373 childran, between ten and fifteen years, are working in mills and factories. Their wages are from seventy-four cents to \$6 per week.

At a meeting in Boston of the representa-tives of the Knights of Lapor, Central Labor Union au'i Building Fraiss Council, a committee was appointed and instructed to visit every labor organization in Massachu-setts and solicit funds for the Homestead men. The organizations agreed to raise \$150,000 for the scrikers.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED

Wreck of a Russian steamer in the Volga

The steamer Grigorieuff, plying upon the Volga and its tributaries, has been wrecked at Nizhni Novgorod, Russis. The vessel carried a number of passengers, and great exciteried a number of passengers, and great excite-ment prevailed among them when the vessel struck. A heavy storm was urevailing at the time, and many of them jumped over-board and attempted to reach the shores by swimming. Many of the passengers and crew were drowned. Many of those on board floated ashore in chairs, tables, etc., while the more coo-headed, who waited for the small boats to be launched, were landed without difficulty. without difficulty.

Mn. FREDERICK JOHNSON writes to Cap-tain J. H. H. Flaggatt, of the Virginia World's Fair Commission, that he has dis-covered at the Natural Bridge in Rock-bridge, Va., what he believes to be the largest ansafras tree in the country. It measures eleven feet in circumference. He also found an oak twenty-two feet in cir-cumferance, and an arbor-vite seventeen feet, and one fourteen feet in circumference,

In the new Maine town of Rumford Falls, where not even a log hut stood a year ago, a \$10,000 residence is building, and 700 men are at work upon mills and other structures.

and joy of the souls of believers apart from the body, let him re and receive Luke xvi., 21; xxiii., 43; 11 Cor. v., 8; Phil, i., 21, 23; Rev. vi., 9-11.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

AUGUST 28.

Lesson Text: "The First Christian

Martyr," Acts vil., 54-60; vili.,

1-4-Golden Text: Acts

vii., 60-Commentary.

54. "When they heard these things they

were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth." The subject of the

and prayer (vi., 2-4). But Stephen was so full of the Holy Spirit and faith and power

full of the Holy Spirit and faith and power that God wrought great wonders and miracles by him. This led to his being faisely accused and brought before the council, in whose presence he preached the sermon recorded in this chapter. He had just accused them of being the betrayers and murderers of the Just One, and it was this that cut them and made them so

angry. 55. "But he being full of the Holy Ghost,

looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." He saw not their rage,

but he did see Jesus. The Holy Spirit re-

veals Jesus and His grace and glory to the

soul that trusts in Him and relies upon Him, and enables the believers to be as one who is

deaf to those that are angry because of his testimony (John xvi., 14; Ps. xxxviii., 12,

in or around for looking within makes one

miserable and looking around tends to dis-traction, but looking unto Jesus will enable

one to run with patience the race set before us. See Isa. xii., 10; R. V., margin, and Heb. xii., 2. Jesus on the cross for us gives

eternal salvation, but Jesus at the right

hand of God speaks of victory over all ene-mies. Heb. iz., 12; Rev. i., 18. On steady fastness see I. Cor. xv., 58; II Chron. xx.,

201. c.: Isa. vii., 9. 16. "And said, Behold I see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God." "Son of Man" is a title that Jesus often used of Himself; it is

title that Jesus often used of Himself; it is found over eighty times in the Gospels, but elsewhere in the New Testament only here and in Heb. i., 6; Hev. i., 13; xiv., 14. It is suggestive not only of Jesus as perfect man, but also of His complete dominion over the whole esrth, as will be seen by a com-parison of Ps. viii, and Heb. ii. It is found ninety times in the prophecy of Ezekiel. "Heaven opened" is found just seven times in the Bible (Ezek. i.; Math. iii., 16; John 1., 51; Acts vii., 56; x., 11; Rev. iv., 1; xix., 10.

11). 57. "Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord." Contrast stopping one's ears to that which is evil, as in Ps.

xxxiii., 13, and to that which is good, as in this case. Compare Math. xiii., 15. Let

our prayer be, "Open Thou mine eyes," "Cause me to hear" (Ps. cxix., 18; cxliii., S.

Contrast the "one accord" of the wicked, as here, and the "one accord" of the righteous

in Acts ii., 1. 58. "And cast him out of the city and

55. "And cast him out of the city and staned him, and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." They judged him to be guilty of blasphemy (Lev. xxiv., 16) and thought they were obeying the law, while they themselves were the guilty ones, but they were blinded by unbelief. Jesus had

they were blinded by unbelief. Jesus had forewarned His followers that they might expect this very treatment (Math. x., 28;

John rvi., 2). As to Saul, he may possibly have Dought of this very day years after-ward when he himself was being stoned for

Jesus' sake (Acts xiv., 19). 59. "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." When Jesus was dying He said, "Father, unto Thine hands I commend My spirit" (Luke xxiil., 46; Ps. xxxi., 5). This

does not look like the nonexistence of the

person between death and resurrection, or

the sleep of the soul as some teach. If any one would be established as to the consciousness

Jesus' sake (Acts xiv., 19).

14).

To look up is better than to look with-

"And he sneeled down and cried with #5(1) a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this he fell asleep." Like his adorable Master, he prayed asleep." Like his adorable Master, he prayed for his murderers (Luke xxiii., 34). Our in-instructions are, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despite-fully use you and persecute you" (Math. v., 44). This is impossible to the natural man, but if we are born from above, if we have the new host and the new Noirit (John III. the new heart and the new Spirit (John III., 7, marein; Ezsk. xxvi., 26). He in us can do as He did in Jesus and Stephen. One of the best daily mottoes for the Christian is "Not 1, but Christ who liveth in me" (Gal. 11., 201.

11., 20). Vii., 1. "And Saul was consenting unto his death." Hear his own testimony long after as he prayed to the Lord. "When the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed I also was standing by and consented unto his death and kept the raiment of them that death hard kept the raiment of them that slew him" (Acts xxii., 20).

"And at that time there was a great persecution against the church, which was at Jerussiem, and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the aposties." The com-mand was to "Go unto all the world." "To be like without unto the uttermost part of be His winesses unto the uttermost part of the earth" (Mark xvi., 15; Acts i., 8), but up to this time they seem to have confined their testim ony to Jerusalem, hence this persecution permitted by God to cause them more fully to obey His command.

fully to obey His command. 2. "And devout men carriel Stephen to his burial and made great lamentation over-him." Stephen was with his Lord, "absent from the body, present with the Lord," but his body was asleep, even as Jesus said of Lazarus when speaking of his death, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth" (John xi., 11-14). There was no occasion to lament for Stephen, for to him it was a great gain, but it seemed for to him it was a great gain, but it seemed that the church could ill afford to lose such

"As for Saul, he made havoc of the 3. "As for Saul, he made havor of the church, entering into every house, and hall-ing men and women, committed them te prison." Beyond measure he persecute? "As church and wasted it, being exceedingly mad against the Christians (Gal. i., 13; Actu xxvi., 10, 11). He little thought that he was all the while fighting against God, as his own teacher, Gamaliel, had said (chap-ter v., 39). He did not know, though he at-terward learned it, that when he touched a Christian he touched the Lord Himself (Actu ix., 5; Zech. ii., 8). ix., 5; Z.cb. ii., 8

"therefore they that were scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the word." Observe that these were not the aposties who went everywhere evangelizing (verse I) but all believers. It should be so (verse i) but all believers. It should be so now that all believers everywhere in the office and the store, in the mine and on the farm, at home and abroad, should be able and ready to tell an other of Jesus and His and ready to tell and on, death, resurrection, love, His humiliation, death, resurrection, intercession, return, kingdom and giory. Then would He soon be made known in all the world and His kingdom come.-Lesson Helper.

THERE is a sign on the entrance to a cemetery at North Wales, Montgomery County, which reads: "No admittance except on business."-Philadelphia Record.

TEACHER (to class)-Put this expression in a different way: "Storm follows calm." Small boy (whose father is not a tectotaler)-Racket comes after a "Still "

THE Pennsylvania woman whogave a costly funeral to her pet mastiff the other day comes under the exact definition of a dog gone idiot - Boston Pilot.

TRAIN ROBBERS REPULSED. One of the Two Masked Thieves Wounded by a Passenger. train on the Union Pacific stopped at the