

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XV SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1890. NO. 36.

Terms of Publications.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50, will be charged.

Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered to the contrary, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisements will be charged \$15 per annum, including subscription to the paper, and postage free during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times, if otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Advertisements for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

Printers, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the lowest cash prices.

PROSPECTUS

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THIS Journal was materially enlarged and otherwise improved at the commencement of the year, and will now rank with any publication of the kind in this State, and will be devoted to a

General Chronicle of the Coal Business; Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron; The progress of the Arts and Sciences; A Summary of European Intelligence; The Current News of the Day.

And in addition, each number will be furnished, unless a press of local news compels us to do otherwise, with

ORIGINA TALES.

Thereby making it equal in interest to many publications whose subscription prices double it in amount.

To those interested in the Coal and Iron business, as well as the general reader, it affords a most valuable, affordable information and amusement, and no pains shall be spared to render it worthy the patronage of all classes of our community.

FOR ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT.

In the first week in January, 1890, the Miners' Journal will again be enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, which will contain the largest and most interesting news of the day, and will be published in the same manner as the present issue, and will be published in the same manner as the present issue, and will be published in the same manner as the present issue.

PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE

OPPOSITION

LINE OF DAILY COACHES.

Via Reading and Norristown.

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DAILY LINE OF COACHES

Between Philadelphia and Pottsville.

For the accommodation of the public, the Coaches are entirely new, built at Troy, Pa., and are superior to any now running in Pennsylvania. Experienced and accommodating drivers are engaged, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of travelers on the route, by the Proprietors, and their Agents.

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From Reading to Pottsville, No. 1 Cars, 2 50
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Do, to Hamburg, 1 00
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All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York on London 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 per cent. premium.

Dreadful Explosion at St. Hilda's Colliery, South Shields.

The dreadful calamity, attended with a great sacrifice of life, took place at South Shields on the morning of June 29th. The first notice of the explosion was about a quarter to nine o'clock, when the bankman was alarmed by seeing the smoke from the furnace mixed with small coals, ascending the down cast shaft.

The following is a list of the sufferers, whose names we have obtained. The whole number of human lives sacrificed by this most dreadful catastrophe, is 30.

Thomas Harrison, wasterman; Thomas Horne, do; John Dickinson, roll-wayman; John Dickinson, his son; Matthew Gibson, left a family; Thomas Eilison and Jonathan Eilison, father and son; Benjamin Gibson and two sons, the former left a wife and family; John Scott, left a wife and child; Alexander Scott, his brother, unmarried; John Dinning, left a wife and child; George Calvert, do, and one child; William Young, do, but no family; John Stephenson, do; Thomas Mould, do, and family; W. Lamb, do, and four children; H. Lamb, his brother; W. Wright, left a family; John Snowdon, do, and two children; W. Hall, do, and two children; Roger Spence, do, but no family; James Rayson, do, and one child; G. Longstaff, and two of his sons; W. Ramshaw and Patrick Ramshaw, brothers; John Hall and George Hall, brothers; Edward Harvie, William Hudson, Thomas Gibson, George Walker, Sandy Forsyth, Andrew Stephens, Alexander Falconer, Michael Brown, W. Todd, Robert Johnson, W. Rogerson, John Fairley, all young men; two brothers named Moody, Thomas Cooper, John Doolittle, and two other boys named Green and Eistob. Perhaps one of the most unfortunate cases is that of Joseph Arzley, who descended the pit to look for his son, and was brought up a corpse; he has left a wife and eight children. The brother to the poor fellow was with him when they were over-taken by the choke-damp, and urged him to retire, but he persevered in seeking his son, and fell a sacrifice to his affection.

The following verdict of a Coroner's jury was given:—"Accidental death, with a special recommendation from the jury that the practice of working coal mines with candles be abandoned, and lamps be kept in their stoves as from the evidence taken at this inquest, it evidently appears that the explosion has been caused by the incandescence of one of the men going with a lighted candle into what is termed the Bath level at the mine, which had been lit."

On Tuesday morning, July 25th, between eight and nine o'clock, a considerable degree of alarm was felt in the suburbs of Philadelphia, by the usual visitation of an earthquake. The shock was perceptible to all, and not of more than two or three seconds in duration. Those who witnessed its effects, describe the floors and ceilings of the houses, with the various articles of furniture in them, as being for a time in a violent state of agitation; the tremor of the surrounding objects being accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling that of a heavy cart over a rugged pavement.

Of all the remarkable and hair-brained escapes from lightning, we may record the following as unprecedented. During the late violent tempest, the chimney of a house, which was being repaired, was struck by lightning, and the sparks which fell from the chimney, and were blown by the wind, set on fire the window and door frames, which were also struck. Three of the labourers were struck by lightning, and remained speechless until the next morning.—The side of the trousers, and a sleeve and a shoe, of a fourth, were struck off, and the person himself received no injury.

Emigration of Germans.—About 200 persons from Germany came by the Railway from Newcastle, by a special train, and were conveyed to the Central Basin, intending to go to Liverpool to embark for America as settlers. A similar number will arrive in the course of the week; and we understand that above 1000 settlers from Germany are expected to pass through Carlisle.

The inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne are commencing another new and large church in that town, to have a district assigned to it in one of the most populous parishes, the patronage to be vested in five trustees. This is the fourth new church in progress in Newcastle.

Mr. Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant, has contributed the magnificent sum of \$5000, towards the erection of a new church at Liverpool, besides endowing it with a perpetual annuity of 1000, towards the maintenance of a minister.

On Wednesday, July 11, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Nathan, Lloyd street, Manchester, by which property to the amount of about \$3,000, was destroyed.

WALES.

Alarm of Explosion of Fire-Damp.—On Monday morning last, about six o'clock, the greatest alarm and excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Leigh, in consequence of an explosion of fire-damp in one of "Pitt's" pits, at a place called Barlow's Factory, in West Leigh. John Tuna, a Welshman, about forty years of age, and last named Daniel Knowler, were descending in a tub to their work, with a safety lamp, and when about ten yards down the pit, perceiving a strong smell of sulphur, called out to the bankman, William Mellor, at the top, to reverse the motion of the engine, so that they could ascend. At that moment, before any thing could be done, an explosion took place, Tuna and Knowler were found dead at the bottom of the pit towards evening, by Edward Oakes, a collier, from Chorlton, who was the first to descend. The bankman was blown away from the top of the mine, and thrown some distance, receiving at the same time a severe fracture of the skull, and having one of his legs broken. Although he now lies in a dangerous condition, hopes are entertained for his recovery. It seems rather singular that an accident of this nature should occur with a safety lamp; but the opinion of those connected with the works is, that there must have been a defect in the lamp, or that it was partly open. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Harbour of Aberystwyth on the 11th inst., J. Roberts, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, it was communicated that the Duke of Newcastle had offered to pay the balance of £1000, his Grace's liberal subscription to the funds for effecting the improvement of the harbour. A Singular Fact.—Mr. Wm. Rowlands, of the parish of Orpington, has now a fine brood of eight young geese hatched by a gander; the goose which sitting, laid the egg, and did it without being mated, and, indeed, the gander took possession of the nest, and actually continued sitting till the whole were hatched. Tribe of Reapers.—The Rev. W. A. Wilkin, a well-known clergyman, who is a devoted worker, was invited to dinner by his parishioners, and presented with a beautiful silver tea and coffee service, bearing a suitable inscription. The subscribers to the plate were composed not merely of Churchmen, but also of many Dissenters resident in the parish, and of universal esteem in which the Rev. gentleman is held. Wye Aquatics.—O lovely Wye, generations of poets have portrayed thy beauties, and still thou art a theme for the poet's pen. Such are the words of a very clever writer, and indeed, there is not a more picturesque river in the kingdom, nor one better adapted for aquatic sports. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that a very few fields in the neighborhood of the mouth of the river, which have been purchased by some benevolent specimens of aquatic skill, of the most manly and innocent recreations of the day. State and Prospects of the Iron Trade.—We learn from a very elaborate paper read by Mr. J. Johnson, at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, that there are at the time in England, five furnaces in blast, five out, seven building, and twenty six contemplated. In South Wales, 123 furnaces in blast, seven out, thirty one building, and ninety one contemplated. In 1840 the annual production of iron was 1,350,000 tons of cast iron. Mr. Johnson thinks it probable, from the above data, that in 1842 Scotland alone will produce upwards of 360,000 tons, and that within five years, 1,000,000 tons will be produced in South Wales. The Hay Harvest.—We are glad to state that the hay harvest in the vicinity of this town is nearly all carried, and under the most favourable auspices, owing to the late prevalence of fine weather. We believe that a very few fields in the neighborhood are now standing, and in another week, if the present beautiful weather continue, we shall expect to see it all got in.—Carnarvon Herald.

IRELAND.

Agricultural College.—Proceedings have recently taken place with a view to establish an agricultural college in Kent. First, it is proposed to raise the sum of £15,000 in £10 shares, and purchase eight or ten acres, and erect buildings for a school of 300 boys, who are to be educated at 25 guineas a year, and 25 young men at £75. These are to receive a sound education, particularly in all those branches which bear directly upon the profession of farming; and on a farm to be attached to the school, they are to be made particularly acquainted with all the details of agriculture, as well as with carpentry, smith's work, building, surveying, and drawing. The plan is well supported by Sir John Brooks, and many other leading men in Kent. There have been 60,000 hogheads of flax sowed this year in the north of Ireland. Tranquillity of Ireland.—There are only nine cases for trial at the ensuing assizes on the County of Galway. This is an unexampled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Sage Bread.—We understand that certain respectable bakers of Belfast and Newry, following the example of their Scottish fellow-traders, have begun to supply their customers with this nutritious and comparatively cheap article of domestic economy. Lord Eberington seems to have succeeded in what seemed to be almost impossible—that is, in putting the Irish Tories in good humour with the Irish Government. He has effected this miracle by issuing a proclamation, informing all her majesty's subjects that he does not propose to send any troops into the province of Ulster to keep the peace on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, but that he will treat to the good usage and the loyalty of the inhabitants of the province to act in such a manner as will render it unnecessary. Lord Farnham has been chosen as representative Peer, in the room of the late Earl of Caledon. William Wallace, Esq.—Something more than the common mortality announcement is due to the recent death of this valuable servant of the public in some of the most important departments of literary labour. Mr. Wallace is chiefly known by his "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth," and his "Continuation of the History of England" (commenced by the late Sir James Macintosh) in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia. Among various contributions of a superior character made by him to the periodical press, he was the author, we understand, of those striking sketches of Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, &c., which have appeared in the "Monthly Chronicle." Mr. Wallace greatly distinguished himself at Trinity College, Dublin, and came to this country about thirty years ago to prosecute his study of law.—*shurwarder* edited for several years one of the morning papers, and

brought to the task of abridging the first order. He was prevented by an illness of some duration from attending to his professional duties as a barrister, and he ultimately devoted himself to literary pursuits.

The corn is ripening so fast the summer, under the present genial weather, that the grain will be fit for sickle a fortnight at least before any previous years.

After a long and arduous career, he has retired to his country seat, and is now enjoying the quietude of domestic life. He has a large family, and is highly respected by his friends and acquaintances.

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must be emphatically called. This excellent Divina was an example of those winning manners and amiable virtues, that more than in any other human calling, these over the high fountains of reforming and instructing are not less effective for beneficent ends and the least to the most important. In this case they were set off by a simplicity of character, which, harmonizing with what approached as nearly as possible to apostolic influence and authority, placed all classes of men on the same generous and even affable level. It must be mentioned as one of the shining ornaments of the Bishop's character, that he was an example of the most extended toleration, being as free from any taint of bigotry as he was largely imbued with the benevolent affections in their largest exercise. An extensive knowledge of mankind enabled him at all times to temper with the sweet spirit of experience, all severity of reproof and harshness of conclusion towards the imperfections of humanity.

Bishop Bowen was in his 63rd year. He was ordained in 1802 and continued Factor of St. Michael's Church until 1812, when he was removed to New York. He was called to preside over this Diocese in 1818, after the death of Bishop Denon. He has consequently been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, as Pastor and Bishop, for 37 years, having acted for 21 years in the latter capacity.

Of sound judgment and extensive knowledge of human nature, he was at times associated with many of our public plans for the extension and improvement of Education, in his more immediate sphere of religious superintendence over the concerns of a large religious establishment, his counsels were invariably listened to with respect and affection.

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lar by profession. Several counties in the State of New Jersey are included in the claim.

Latest Intelligence.—A man in Bangor has a telescope of such power, that he can see a wart on the nose of the man in the moon.

There is a man in Vermont whose nose is so large that he can't blow but one half of it at a time.

In some parts of New Jersey the land is so poor that the bumblebees are forced to get down upon their knees and suck the back wheat blossoms.

The editor of the New Orleans Times has come to the conclusion that one of the "seven evils of wrath" mentioned in revelation, was filled with musquitos.

It has got to be so warm in New Orleans, that monkeys' tails are entirely out of curl.

There is a gentleman in New Orleans whose face has become so wrinkled by constant exposure, that his wife uses it to grate nutmegs on.

A southern editor has decided that the fever and ague is a science, and not a disease.

A young man in Portland went to church last Sunday, with a new pair of pants so tight that he couldn't sit down; but this was his best outfit—as he was strutting home, one of his straps broke suddenly, with a shock which upset him into the gutter, to the great horror of the bystanders, who were obliged to cut his other strap before he was able to stand erect.

In the July number of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" we find, among other highly interesting matters, under the title of "Progress of Practical and Theoretical Mechanics and Chemistry," a valuable article giving a statistical view of the recent progress and present amount of mining industry in France, drawn from the official reports of the Direction Generale des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines, by G. R. Porter. It appears that a law was passed by the chambers in 1833, by which the collection of details connected with the mining industry of France was committed to the charge of the department above named, under the ultimate control of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. Attached to this department is a corps of able engineers, whose duty it is to visit in person and examine all the mining establishments of the country, and report the detailed results of their observations, from which an Annual Conference embracing every branch of mineral industry is made by the Minister of Public Works. As the author very justly remarks, it is calculated to surprise the mass of English as well as American readers, that of the eighty-three departments, into which France is divided, there is but one, that of Gers, which does not contribute to the mineral wealth of that powerful kingdom. In the discharge of their duties the engineers have completed and presented valuable statements of the quantity and value of mineral fuel and various metals produced in each year, from 1814 to 1836 inclusive. From the tables thus furnished it is evident that the mineral resources of France have been in a course of development so rapid as to induce a belief that the suggestions of those intelligent officers at the time of the inspections have contributed not a little to the results. The following statement is so short and so full as to explicitly the condition of the manufacture of the minerals named, that we give it entire:

	France.	France.
Coal, lignite, & anthracite	16,079,670	26,607,071
Iron and steel	86,312,994	124,364,618
Silver and lead	856,672	821,534
Antimony	71,233	305,038
Copper	247,680	196,924
Manganese	1	