

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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WORK AND WAGES.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH SIGNER.

Standard Iron and Steel Company Accept the Amalgamated Scale.

The Standard Iron Company, of Bridgeport, O., with nine single puddling furnaces and six double ones, manufacturing steel and corrugated iron, is the fifty-fourth mill to accept the Amalgamated scale. It employs about 500 men.

Secretary Joseph D. Weeks, of the Western Iron Association, sent out a circular to the members which contains a resume of the conflict between the Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Association, and asks all members carefully to distinguish between the latter organization and the Western Iron Association, as the Iron Association has nothing whatever to do with wages, excepting that its card governs the basis upon which wages are computed. The circular deprecates the threatened desertions from the organization because of the strike, and calls on all manufacturers to maintain the integrity of the Western Iron Association, because it alone can keep up prices by preventing cutting.

Secretary Wm. Martin, writing of the trouble referred to in the circular mentioned, says: "In 1882, after a 16 weeks' strike for an advance in wages, the Amalgamated Association found itself in such the same dilemma as the Manufacturers' Association did prior to taking the above action. But instead of the Amalgamated Association Conference Committee calling a meeting by itself, it sought a further conference with the manufacturers, and effected a settlement that embraced all association mills, so that when the conference adjourned there was no need for 'individual action.' Why this paying the way for individual action on the part of the manufacturers, when an example of united action was set them by the Amalgamated Association in 1882, is difficult to comprehend. One side or the other most lose in any contest, and no disgrace attaches to those who lose after having done their best to win. Can it be possible that any such action was intended to harass the Amalgamated Association? The same tactics would have been played by the Amalgamated Association in 1882, as some mills would have run on at the advanced rate rather than have stood idle and run the risk of losing their trade. Therefore, to treat the Amalgamated Association thus after such magnanimous treatment being meted out to the other side in 1882 is hardly fair, even in war. It is establishing a precedent that may recur at some future time."

On the night of July 24 the biggest run in the history of the converting department of the Edgar Thompson works was made—63 heats, or more than 600 tons of steel. The run was equal to any ever made in the Union steel mill at Chicago, they having turned out a fraction over 1,300 tons of steel in a 24-hour run.

The strike which has been going on at Oliver Bros. & Phillips' South Fifteenth street mill, Pittsburgh, Pa., for some time, caused by the discharge of a man who carried the iron from the shears to the hammer, has been settled by the man being placed back in his old position.

The National Tube Works is shipping a large quantity of 4 and 6-inch pipes to Bloomsburg, Pa., which will be used for the piping of several miles of the streets of that town.

The District Executive Board of Assembly No. 3 K. of L., donated several hundred dollars to the strikers at the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company's plant. The Brickmakers' scale for the Salina Works was adjusted. The salesmen matter was laid over, as the proprietors have been given until August 1st to sign the scale.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

The White Caps Get a Dose of Their Medicine.

At last, after years of uninterrupted lawlessness and outrage, the White Caps of Crawford county, Ind., have been met by a few resolute men and punished in a manner befitting their own bloody character. On last Monday night a crowd of these law-breakers visited the home of two girls named Wiseman, living near Marietta, a small hamlet in the hills of Crawford county, six miles from the Air Line Railroad. The girls, who are accused of being unchaste, were taken from their home, tied to a tree and brutally whipped. Their screams aroused some of their friends living in the vicinity, who immediately took measures to avenge the outrage on the persons of the regulators.

It is the custom of the White Caps, after administering punishment to ride up to a house near and then notify those living there of the action they have taken, and commanding them to inform the neighborhood. The friends of the girls, knowing this, formed an ambush in a dense wood beside the road, and when the gang rode by, fired into the party, putting them to flight. Next morning it was found that one of the White Caps, a man named Sanders, had been wounded and that Brainer Gregory, who keeps a store at Marietta, must have been hurt also, as bloody tracks had been found leading to his residence, and he himself had not been seen since.

This is the first time any opposition has been shown this band of law-breakers and there is much excitement in the neighborhood as to what the outcome will be. Some of the people predict dire punishment for the daring men who had the nerve to attack the so-called regulators, while others say the White Caps have been taught a lesson and will not be out again soon. It is a little hard to get information, as one cannot tell whether he is talking to a plain citizen or a White Cap.

Sad Experience.

At Newburg, N. Y., Nellie Sharp, a thirteen-year-old girl, started in charge of a picnic party to Washington's headquarters. Instead of remaining there she went to the Vale of Aroca, on Quasack creek, and with others enjoyed wading. The hat of her brother blew off in the water, and to recover it Nellie went beyond her depth and was drowned in sight of a score of children. The body has been recovered.

THE KANSAS TRAGEDY.

How the Men at Wooddale Were Murdered.

Colonel Sam Wood, an old resident of Kansas, and in whose honor the town of Wooddale was named, has arrived from the scene of the Stevens county trouble. The Colonel said the present feud started at the bond election in Voorhees on the 23d of June. Sam Robinson, city marshal of Hugotown, knocked down James Garrard, Deputy Sheriff of the county. He also committed an assault on G. T. Byers, of Lafayette. Byers went to Wooddale's and swore out a warrant charging Robinson with assault with intent to kill. This warrant was placed in the hands of E. E. Short to serve. Short, with Under Sheriff Garrard, went to Hugotown to serve it. Robinson resisted arrest, and men with Winchester drove the Under Sheriff and constable out of town, firing some 40 shots at them.

He explains how a pursuit was organized, and the feud grew until Thursday morning, when J. C. Price arrived at Wooddale and stated that Sheriff Cross and his party, who were after Robinson and his gang, had been waylaid at Haymaker's camp, 35 miles from Wooddale. Cross' men picketed their horses out and lay down outside their tents and went to sleep. Two hours afterward a party of 39 men, headed by Robinson, surprised Cross and his posse asleep, took them prisoners and disarmed them. They were then stood up in a row and deliberately riddled with bullets. Their arms and valuables were taken by Robinson and his party, and they departed, leaving the men where they fell. The names of the dead men are: T. M. Cross, sheriff of the county; W. H. Wilcox, lately from Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Eaton, a real estate agent at Wooddale, formerly from Illinois, and Herbert Tauney, formerly from Iowa, Illinois.

The whole northern part of the county is arming, and they have declared their intention to wipe out Hugotown. The attempt will be fiercely resisted and their will be more bloodshed.

INVESTIGATING IMMIGRATION.

The Congressional Committee Finds that the Existing Laws are Inefficient.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the immigration affairs of the country, met at Westminster Hotel, New York, with Chairman Ford of Michigan; Morrow, of California, and Guenther, of Wisconsin, being present. Castle Garden was not represented. The first witness was E. L. Boos, passenger agent of the Hamburg line of steamers. He said that his company had 3,000 agents over the country, and about 40 per cent. of these sales were prepaid passages for friends in Europe. He never knew of any quantity of tickets being sold to one person or an agency. About 75 per cent. of the passengers of his line were emigrants and during the past five years 306,315 had been landed at Castle Garden from Hamburg steamers. The line sells tickets from any point in Europe to any point in America, but before purchasing every man has to present a passport showing that he is allowed to emigrate and has not committed any crime. He acknowledged that the principal point was whether the man was liable for military duty. No tickets were allowed to be sold on the installment plan.

Mr. Covely, of the Anchor line, told of Italian immigration and its growth. Italian tickets were usually bought by bankers in New York, and 75 per cent. of the immigrants stopped in New York. One party could only purchase ten blank tickets. The examination of Mr. Ledgerer, of the Red Star Line, concluded the session. The testimony indicates insufficient legislation.

At the afternoon session a number of witnesses testified that the emigrants who came in large numbers from the south of Europe, generally come on prepaid tickets, and that these were often purchased by New York employment agents in quantities.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer City of Pekin, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco. She will be quarantined on account of the reports of cholera in Hong Kong. She brings a number of particulars of the emente in Seoul, the capital of Corea, which occurred on June 20. It originated in the revival of the absurd rumors directed against foreigners.

The Gazette states that some Chinese spread a report that a lot of Korean children had been purchased by American missionaries, put to death and boiled for medicines. This report greatly excited the natives, and the Government, in anticipation of an outbreak, took the precaution of calling in the missionaries from the country districts and placed them in an out-of-the-way place for safety. Nine Korean officials, who were charged with commencing the sale of the children, were seized by the infuriated populace and put to death by decapitation. The executions took place in the public streets.

News of the outbreak was sent by the foreign residents at Seoul to Chemulpo, to the commanders of the foreign war vessels there, and assistance requested. On the night of the 15th inst., the man-of-war Essex and the Aspin, French, and a Russian cruiser, landed three detachments of men, who proceeded in separate bodies to Seoul to protect the authorities there. Meanwhile the Korean officials had sent bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. Further details are lacking. The American man-of-war Junata starts from Chemulpo on June 21st to proceed to the scene, but went ashore near Gough Island. She was got off safely on the following day and proceeded on her way.

During the week proceeding July 24 ninety deaths from cholera occurred at Hong Kong.

Fatal Fire at Maynard.

The fire at Maynard, O., by which William Prosser, his son, and a boarder named John Morgan were burned to death, is now supposed to have originated by a match thrown away by one of the intoxicated boarders, as the entire crowd were having a spree, Wednesday having been their payday. Prosser leaves a wife and six children. Evan Davis escaped death, as did Evan Morgan, by jumping through a second-story window; the latter, however, had one of his legs broken. The three-story house occupied by Ace Bron-ton, adjoining Prosser's was destroyed. The houses were owned by the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling Railroad Company, and were not insured. Loss, \$1,800. The remains of the victims were interred at St. Clairsville.

BUSINESS.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT REPORTED.

The Iron Association Collapse Beneficial to Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says: The improvement continues. The collapse of the Western Iron Manufacturers' Association has set nearly all the mills at work and makes pig iron firmer, but bar iron weaker. Stocks have been strengthened by a decision arresting the enforcement of the low rates. Wars of rates do not cease, and inter-State decisions on many important cases are deferred. The net earnings of 82 roads in May showed a loss of 8.4 per cent., though their gross earnings gained 6.4 per cent., and the gains in gross earnings for July have been less than half as large. Statements show that 2,425 miles of roads have been placed in the hands of receivers during the half year, with \$153,650,000 bonds and stocks, against only 425 miles and \$23,300,000 bonds and stocks for the first half of last year. But the average price of stocks has risen about \$1.40 per share, though they are less strong of late.

Reports of domestic trade are almost uniformly encouraging, for, though dullness yet prevails, improvements appear at many points. The clearings at all cities exceeded last year's by 10.3 per cent., and outside of New York 5.5 per cent., with large gains at Boston, Chicago and New Orleans. The complaints of slow collections increase, however, especially in connection with the distribution of manufactured goods. At Philadelphia and Pittsburgh a better feeling appears in the metal branches, and at Baltimore and Detroit in dry goods and boots and shoes, but Eastern manufacturers are still uncertain.

The foreign trade for June showed imports exceeding exports by \$18,206,340, and for the half year the excess was \$61,463,220. Against this the net exports of gold and silver for the half year were \$17,488,831, so that when interest and undervaluations are considered the movement of foreign capital this way appears to have exceeded \$100,000,000 for the half year. Exports of merchandise from New York in July show a decrease of eight per cent. in value, against one per cent. increase in imports, and for the past year exports have been smaller than any other since 1878, except the year 1885-6, while imports have only been excessive in one year, 1881-2, and then less than \$1,000,000.

Speculative markets are not active, and what has changed but little. Crop prospects have caused corn to decline 1/2 cent, and oats 1/4 cent; but lard, pork and live hogs are stronger. Oil is 1/2 cent weaker, and cotton and coffee are unchanged. The treasury has taken in during the past week \$2,600,000 more money than it has paid out, but reports from all interior points represent money in ample supply for all legitimate business, with a general deficiency of demand.

Once more the country closes a crop year with a surplus of over 51,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand unsold, and the latest reports indicate that the supply for exports during the coming year will exceed 145,000,000 bushels, exports for the past year having been less than 130,000,000 bushels. The failures attending half year's settlements have been numerous; for four weeks the number in the United States has been 618 against 594 last year, but in Canada only 82, against 95 last year. The business failures during the last seven days number 221, as compared with 228 last week, and 240 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the failures numbered 184.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Output Last Year the Largest in History.

Mr. David E. Day, chief of the division of mining statistics, has submitted a summary of the mineral products of the United States in 1887 in advance of the official report. The total value is \$598,056,945. It shows a wonderful gain over 1886, and is \$100,000,000 greater than the output of 1885. The United States leads the world in the production of minerals. The principal gains in 1887 were in the production of metallic ores and the fuels necessary for melting them. The production of pig iron alone increased more than \$25,000,000.

The high price of copper caused a notable expansion in that industry. The product of coal is the largest ever recorded. Taken as a whole, the report shows great prosperity for the mining industry. The grand total value of more than half a million dollars, the report says, resulted not only from an increase in the quantity of minerals mined, but also from a great advance in the prices of metals. It may be several years before this total is exceeded, and the year 1888 will fall considerably below it. Among many reasons for the decrease this year is the decline in railroad building.

OHIO'S BIG CORN CROP.

A Prospect That the Yield Will Reach Over 85,000,000 Bushels.

The farmers in Ohio are feeling good over the promising indications for one of the largest corn crops in the history of the State. This crop has been a partial failure for a number of years and high prices have ruled, while wheat has been ridiculously low. Owing to the drought last fall and the injury received by the thawing out and freezing during the winter a large percentage of the wheat fields were plowed up in the spring and corn substituted. The increased acreage devoted to corn makes the area larger than ever before, while the favorable weather of the past few weeks indicates that the yield will reach a full average.

It is now estimated that the crop will not fall short of 85,000,000 bushels, and it may exceed that estimate by one or two million bushels.

Vendetta on a Train.

On the Ohio Valley Railroad train, near Blackford, Ky., Wm. Carlwell, a passenger attempted to shoot a man named Nichols, of Blackford, Ky., with a shotgun. Nichols secured the gun and mortally wounded Carlwell in the abdomen. Pam Nunn, of Marion, Ky., a friend of Carlwell, then opened fire on Nichols with a revolver. Nichols returned the fire, but neither was hurt. The cause of the affray was a lawsuit.

PIG IRON PRODUCT.

The Output for the First Half of the Year Shows a Falling Off.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of pig iron, Bessemer steel ingots and Bessemer steel rails in the United States in the first six months of the present year; also complete statistics of the stocks of unsold pig iron in the hands of manufacturers or their agents, on the 30th day of June last.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1888 amounted to 3,383,593 net tons of 2,000 pounds, or 3,030,922 gross tons of 2,340 pounds. Our production in the last six months of 1887 was 3,771,796 net tons, or 3,367,853 gross tons. Our decreased production in the first half of 1888 was wholly in Bessemer pig iron. The production of foundry and mill pig iron in the first half of this year was slightly in excess of that of the last half 1887.

All the important Northern and Western pig-iron producing states show a decreased production in pig-iron in the first half of this year, as compared with the last half of last year, except Ohio, which production in the last six months was the highest attained in the history of the State in a similar period of time. The production of pig-iron by the nine Southern States of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Texas and North Carolina in the first half of 1888 was 443,756 gross tons, against 432,339 gross tons in the first half of 1887.

The stocks of pig-iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on the 30th of June last, and which were not intended for the consumption of the manufacturers, amounted to 358,273 gross tons, against 391,993 gross tons on the 21st of December last. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States in the first half of 1888, including 36,079 net tons of Clapp-Griffiths ingots, was 1,334,288 net tons, or 1,235,971 gross tons, against 1,650,785 net tons, or 1,473,915 gross tons in the last half of 1887, a decrease of 337,944 gross tons.

The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1888 was 775,261 net tons, or 692,197 gross tons, against 1,146,117 net tons, or 1,023,339 gross tons in the last half of 1887.

DEALT IN DYNAMITE.

Another Anarchist Plotter in Jail—Infernal Machines Ready for Deadly Work.

The drag net of the law enmeshed another of the Anarchists who sought revenge upon the representatives of the law in the persons of Bondfield, Gary and Grinnell, of Chicago. A gunsmith, named Rudolph Sebie, was arrested in Chicago, and is now behind the prison bars under bonds of \$7,000. He is charged with being the individual who furnished dynamite to the conspirators who intended to assassinate the three law officers most prominent in the Haymarket prosecution.

Sebie acknowledges that he has been illegally dealing in dynamite, and that he has sold over fifty pounds of the explosive to various persons within a year. He will only admit having sold ten pounds to Chicagoans, 25½ asserts that he cannot remember who they were. Inspector Bondfield says he has proof that the ten pounds, if not more, went to Hronek, Chapek and Chlebon.

It is definitely known that Sebie bought on May 20th, from the American Powder Company in Chicago, twenty five pounds of dynamite. It is ten pounds of this purchase that has been traced to the recently arrested assassins. Sebie claims that ten pounds of the twenty-five went to a farmer in Nebraska. On the 31st day of June he purchased 25 pounds more, which he claims to have sold to a farmer in Minnesota, but is unable to give his name or to locate him. Inspector Bondfield is positive that Sebie was in league with the three dynamiter arrestees a few days since, and sold them the explosive with which they expected to destroy Judges Grinnell and Gary. Sebie is a Bohemian, 28 years of age, and of intelligent appearance. He understands and speaks but little English.

Inspector Bondfield also captured several infernal machines. They are made of zinc, four and a half or five inches in height, of cylindrical shape, two and a half inches in diameter. These inside cylinders are filled with dynamite, and between them and the outside covering the space is filled full of cut glass, lead slugs and broken iron. In the top of the inside cylinders fulminating caps are placed with fuses attached. Inspector Bondfield will not say whether or not these machines were found in Sebie's house.

A Rare Verdict.

The coroner's jury assembled at the scene of the recent collision on the Norfolk and Western railroad rendered a verdict as follows:

"We, the jury, find the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company guilty of neglect in sending complicated orders not easily understood by the employees of the company, as shown by the evidence adduced before this jury, and for its failure to designate engine No. 3, which would have prevented this collision; and it is the opinion of this jury that the Norfolk and Western management should be held responsible for the results of this disaster."

Echoes of The Flood.

Colonel E. P. Roberts, of the Monongahela Navigation Company, has returned from a trip up the river as far as Lock 9. "The newspapers," he said, "did not get hold of all the loss occasioned by the recent flood. Above Brownsville there is no telegraph telegraph communication, so you could not learn of it. Whole barns were swept away, large gardens destroyed, fences carried away and whole crops destroyed. The flood was the biggest known in the history of the river. It was fully two feet higher than that of '62. Our locks suffered little damage and within a day after the water went down we had our machinery working again."

War Claims Allowed.

The Senate Committee on Claims has recommended that \$2,500 be allowed to the German Evangelical Church of Martinsburg, W. Va., on account of the destruction of the building and its furniture in 1863 while in possession of the army. It also recommends that C. M. Chaffer, of Berkeley county, be allowed \$1,500 for rent of his warehouse in Martinsburg during the war.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A fight between the McCoy's and detectives took place in Pike county, near the West Virginia line, a few days ago. John Dotson, of the McCoy party, was killed. It was also stated that fourteen were wounded, but the names are not given. The detectives were unhurt.

The Minnesota State Prohibition Convention, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Hugh Hartsen; Secretary of State, Peter Thompson; Treasurer, John H. Allan. No nomination was made for Lieut. Gov.

The Engineers' Brotherhood has issued another appeal to the American people, urging them to appeal to the strike is not off, and that the road is losing all the time. The appeal concludes: "Our boys are all opposed to any boycott being sprung against the 'Q' road. They believe that if the strikers employ only moderate measures the company will soon be glad to them back on moderate terms. The best men on the 'Q' road are in Illinois. Other lines of the system, where the inferior men are working, suffer so many accidents that the company will not much longer endure their expensive ignorance."

The 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia was celebrated at Kiev with great pomp. A number of bishops and deputations from Asiatic and European Russia were present. The leading ecclesiastics of the Greek Church were also in attendance. Gen. Ignatieff, as President of the Slav Society, took a prominent part in the proceedings.

The postage rates on seeds and plants has been reduced from one cent per ounce to one cent per two ounces. The former rate discriminated against American seedmen and in favor of Canadian, as the postal regulations permitted seeds to be mailed in Canada and forwarded to any part of the United States for one cent per ounce. The new rate prevents such undue competition.

The banks of the Skeena river, British Columbia, are reported by people who have escaped from Hazelton, to be lined with Indians, armed with Winchester rifles, awaiting the appearance of the force sent out to quell the uprising at Skeena Forks. The Indians have threatened to massacre all the white settlers at Hazelton.

The discovery of a rich quartz mine six miles from the mouth of Ruby creek, and 50 miles from the town of Falouts, W. T., has caused much excitement in that neighborhood.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Two men were badly burned by an explosion at the Sharpville furnace last Saturday night.

The barn of Solomon Keister, near Scottsdale, was burned. Loss, \$2,000.

By the explosion of a lamp Oliver Spang's boarding house, Johnstown, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$4,000.

The twenty-third annual reunion of the One Hundredth Regiment, P. V. (Roundheads), will be held at New Wilmington on August 20.

The extensive sawmill of Williams & Forsman, of Williamsport, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; Insurance, \$25,000.

John Wingrove, a miner, employed at John Eting's private coal mine, Ballkain township, Fayette county, had one leg cut off by a fall of slate.

At Thompsonville Ky., a boy named Hamilton shot and instantly killed two companions, aged 14 and 12 years respectively. The boys were playing 'Indian fighters' and Hamilton was snapping a gun, not knowing it to be loaded, when it was discharged with the above results.

The daughter of a Liverpool, England, merchant, and heiress to \$100,000, Miss Lucy Roston, eloped last Thursday with a stable groom named Aspin, who is married and the father of five children. Her father and brother overtook the runaway couple as they were about to embark for America.

Four railroaders of the Ohio & Mississippi road were poisoned at West Cairo, Illinois, by some drug being accidentally put in their coffee. It is feared their lives cannot be saved.

Samuel Haynes, who is serving a life sentence for murder in the Massachusetts Penitentiary, is said to be the murderer of W. B. Elliott, a citizen of Glenburn, Maine, on February 5, 1879.

The Canadian cabinet is considering the question of allowing citizens of the United States to use the Welland and other Canadian canals on terms of equality with citizens of the Dominion.

Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, who has for some time been confined in an asylum for the insane, died of general paralysis.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

A Bill Making Important Changes Recommended.

The bill introduced by Senator Blair at the request of the Federation of Labor, to amend the law prohibiting the importation of foreign signers under contract, makes a number of minor changes in the phrasing of the law as well as one or two changes of a somewhat important character. The first section, which made it unlawful to assist the 'importation of foreigners' into this country under agreement or contract to perform labor, is amended by making the paragraph read: 'The importation of any alien or foreign laborer, mechanic, artist or artisan, under agreement to perform labor.' This amendment does away with the provisions authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract with State Commissions to take charge of the execution of the provisions of the act within the boundaries of their respective States and designates the Collectors of Customs at the various ports of the United States as the persons upon whom shall devolve the duties heretofore authorized to be entrusted to State Commissions.

Said to Be in Canada.

George F. Howell, the young bank clerk of Patochgo, L. I., whose accounts were recently discovered to be short over \$3,000, hearing that the sheriff was after him with a warrant for his arrest, drove over to Medford station and boarded a train for New York. The friends of young Howell make up the deficiency, but it was too late, as District Attorney Smith had procured a warrant for the young man's arrest. It is said that Howell has gone to Canada.

BURIED ALIVE.

HE WILL NEVER FORGET IT.

John Anderson Tells How He Lived Nine Days in the Well.

John Anderson, of Johnstown, Neb., who was imprisoned in a well nine days and was released, says that when the boards and sand closed in over him he was crowded into a box about two feet square and with not enough room for him to stand erect.

He could not get on his knees or sit down, but had to stay in a crouching position during the whole of his imprisonment.

"For the first three days," said Anderson, "I got along very well, but after that I began to want water badly. The fourth day, when it rained, I heard what I thought was water slowly dripping. Feeling around I found it and holding my mouth open managed to get about a dozen drops of water, which gave me much relief. I had no difficulty in breathing until the well below me came so near being filled by sand occasionally coming in, caused by the diggers above. I had breathed the air over so much that it had become impure, causing me to feel a smothering sensation, but about this time the rescuers got near enough to me to let in air from above.

"By having a good supply of chewing tobacco I did not suffer so much for food as might have been expected. From the beginning I could hear considerable that was said and done above. I heard the wagon when it started to town for lumber, and heard some one say the man is dead and the order given to try to pull my box out. When they began to pull I knew there was great danger of the boards giving way and crushing me, and for my own safety and to give evidence of being alive, I cut the ropes and heard the exciting talk that prevailed when it was discovered that I was alive. It was music to me, and from that time on I was hopeful of being rescued.

"About the sixth day I felt something crawling on my hand and found it to be a fly. I thought by this an opening had been made from above. I was correct, for soon a wet rag was passed to me. In reaching it to me it became covered with sand, but no honey ever tasted better than that wet rag. Soon a bottle of water and a piece of bread were given me, and I was truly thankful. "From this time on I began to gain strength, and by helping my rescuers the time passed quicker than one could suppose. When my feet, which are badly swollen, are better, and I dare eat a square meal, I will be all right."

ON THE WAR PATH.

The Cassadors Indians, Near San Carlos, Arizona, are Creating Trouble.

General Howard has telegraphed to San Francisco, conveying a dispatch he received from the commanding officer at San Carlos, Arizona, concerning the Indian troubles there. Captain Lee, of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent out with his troop to look for a small body of Indians who were entrenched, but they had fled when the troops arrived. About 5 or 6 p. m., agency etc. on a grazing camp, were attacked by a party of Indians, 15 miles from San Carlos. The scouts and herders fled, and what became of the settlers is yet unknown. There may be serious trouble. The bands are those of the Cassadors and the Chilchuana.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Trees Uprooted and Grain Destroyed—Hot Weather in Dakota.

A tornado, cutting a swath about two hundred yards in width, and going to the Northwest, barely missed Fairmount, Ill. It swept everything before it, tearing down fences, trees, etc. The grain over which it passed was literally torn out by the roots. The residence of T. J. Davis, two miles distant, was demolished and his orchard uprooted and carried away. No loss of life is reported.

Special dispatches from Grand Forks, Aberdeen and Sioux Falls, Dak., say that the heavy rains and extremely hot weather of the past week have seriously damaged wheat. At Sioux Falls the temperature was 100 in the shade.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Tramps Supposed to Have Been Blown Up in a Nitro-Glycerine Factory.

The Rock Nitro-Glycerin Company's factory, two miles south of Lima, O., was set on fire and soon after exploded with great force. The building was reduced to splinters, and pieces of flesh were found some distance away. It is supposed several tramps were killed, as a number of them were seen around there a few minutes before the explosion.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Throughout Centre, Blair, Huntingdon, Clinton, Mifflin and Clearfield counties the grain crop just harvested shows a larger yield than any previous crop for 25 years, and the grain is all of