

# THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROP.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., AUG. 9, 1888.

## GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEATH.

### THE BRAVE SOLDIER SURRENDERS.

A Sudden Relapse From Which He Does Not Rally.



General Sheridan died very suddenly at Nonquitt, shortly after 10 o'clock, Sunday night, the fatal symptoms making their appearance only half an hour before his demise. The immediate cause of death was the paralysis resulting from the diseased kidneys, and the failure of the lungs through the prostrating influence of the first cause. He was conscious up to the moment when the stroke came, when he sank back unconscious among the pillows, and never rallied. He was surrounded by his physicians and family. The latter, who for a month past had looked upon his near recovery as certain, gave way to grief pitiful to behold.

Upon arriving at Nonquitt Gen. Sheridan rallied rapidly until last Monday, when the marked progress ceased. The end shows that there was no real benefit received at any time, the only seeming increase of vitality through the liberal use of stimulants. Last Monday a change was observed. He stopped getting better, but seemed no worse, sitting up daily reading the proofs of a book and playing with the children. This stationary condition continued until Wednesday, when the most powerful opiates failed to prevent a retrogression. In alarm the doctors decided on a consultation, and Dr. Pepper was summoned in all haste from Washington. He arrived Saturday and judged a crisis was approaching.

The family was warned, but continued hopeful. Early in the morning it was seen that the patient was weakening, and everything possible was done to stem the tide, but without avail. It was not expected that the end was near, however, so the family were taken unawares. The news spread rapidly, and caused unusual expressions of sorrow. Mrs. Sheridan is reported also seriously ill from overwork and nervous prostration.

## CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

### Building Ships and Increasing the Army to Cop With Great Britain.

Mail advices by steamer from Australia give the somewhat remarkable statement that the leading Chinese merchants of Dundee, one of the chief cities of New Zealand, have received a copy of an imperial proclamation and edict from a high man in Peking, in which the action of the colonies in trying to prohibit Chinese immigration is characterized. The proclamation goes on to say that the imperial army numbers 13,000,000, but they are not so well armed or drilled as the troops of Western Nations, while the navy, though larger than a few years ago, is not sufficiently large to warrant the Empire taking aggressive action. The government, however, intends building more ships, and also to improve the army. This work of re-arming and re-drilling the army, and of building war ships sufficiently powerful to enable the Chinese Empire to cope with the soldiers and navy of Great Britain, will occupy a period of three years. By the edict the government of China commands all Chinese subjects in Australian colonies to wind up their business in the next three years, and return to China by the expiration of that period.

### Blinky Morgan Hanged.

Charles, alias Blinky Morgan, the principal figure in the Ravenna rescue and the murder of Detective Hullivan, of Cleveland, was executed at the Ohio Penitentiary at an early hour Friday morning.

The prisoner spent a quiet day, refusing to see visitors except those with whom he had been intimate and had taken an interest in the commutation of his sentence, all with whom he had talked. He protested his innocence of the crime.

He stolidly refused the ministrations of clergymen who called to see him, and, while refraining always from talking on religion, has been regarded as a free thinker.

A letter addressed to Tom Draper, of New York city, gives some directions as to the disposition of his property, and assigned Charlie McDonald, who he claims is his real name, though the letter he addressed to the Warden of the Penitentiary is signed Charles Morgan.

### A Desperado's Deed.

Charles Perkins, alias Wilson, the desperado who killed seven mules and one horse belonging to Mrs. Moore, in the Choctaw Nation, 10 days ago, shot and killed two United States Marshals and one citizen while resisting arrest. The officers got two citizens to pilot them to where they heard the outlaw was ambushed, and while on their way met him at Marshall's Ferry, on Red river, ten miles north of DeKalb, Texas, and attempted to arrest him, with the above result.

J. C. Flood, the San Francisco banana broker, is taking the waters of Hamburg in the hope of securing relief from kidney troubles.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

### Volume of Trade Equal to That of This Season Last Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Business is a little better and in aggregate volume is now fully equal to that of last year at date. The iron and woolen trades have materially decreased, but business in groceries, lumber, and farm products generally is large. Trade has improved at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, Nashville and Galveston, and is excellent at Omaha, At Detroit and St. Paul the lumber trade is especially mentioned as excellent, and at Pittsburgh and Nashville larger transactions and better prices in iron have been noticed, with improvement also in charcoal iron at Detroit. Wool dealings are smaller than usual and dry goods are not especially active, and the demand for woollens being slack even at low prices, and for cottons rather irregular for the season. The coal trade has been good for July, but seems to slacken; more activity is seen in coffee, which has declined 1/2 cent, and in raw sugar, but refined is easier, production having overtaken consumption.

### BULLISHNESS IN SPECULATION.

The speculative markets have been non-active. Wheat has risen 4 cents for the week, with sales of 81,000,000 bushels at New York, and corn 1 cent, with sales of 16,000,000 bushels, and oats 2 cents, but all were still higher on Wednesday and have since declined. Hogs have risen 10 cents, and 15 cents per hundred pounds, and pork 25 cents per barrel, oil 1/2 cent and cotton 22 cents per 100 pounds, with sales of 200,000 bales. Iron is considered stronger, though No. 1 Southern is quoted at \$17 3/4 delivered in Brooklyn, and steel rails are lower, sales being quoted at equivalent to \$29 Eastern mills. The general average of all prices has risen 2-1/2 cents since July 1st. Reports as to collections do not improve, and complaints are common. One hundred and eight quills of wool average exactly the same price as July 1. The exchanges at all points are smaller than a year ago, but because of a decline at New York; outside of this city the aggregate shows a gain of 1 per cent.

### FOREIGN TRADE FALLING OFF.

Foreign trade is diminishing, however. New York reports for four weeks show a decline of 13.3 per cent. in value of exports and much more for the last week, with only a slight increase in imports. The New York returns would indicate an excess of merchandise imports over exports of about \$13,000,000 for July, following \$61,000,000 for the previous six months. Unless products move out freely, embarrassment may result and the rise in prices of exportable products tends to check their movement. The treasury has taken in during the past week \$2,000,000 more than it has paid out and the actual circulation of all kinds is about \$5,000,000 less than it was a month ago, owing mainly to the large retirement of bank notes. Reports from all monetary centers indicate that the supply of money is ample for all legitimate business. The settlement of the cable war and the excellent crop prospects have been used to advance stocks about 6 cents per share, but Western freight was not yet improve in spite of frequent hopeful reports.

Business failures throughout the country during the last seven days numbered 216, as compared with 221 last week and 228 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the failures numbered 182.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

### Cholera Raging in China—Japanese Towns Destroyed by a Volcanic Eruption.

The steamship Arctic, which arrived from Hong Kong and Japan, brings advices that the excitement in Corea caused by choleraepidemics has recently calmed down.

A band of pirates in the Province of Ching-chong, China, which has held its fastness since 1881, in an engagement in June, lost nineteen killed and a considerable number wounded.

The cholera in Amoy seems for the time to be held in check, but at Chag Chong it is reported that 3,000 deaths have occurred in the past sixty days.

Japan papers state that a telegram from Wakanonoto, Japan, dated July 15, says that the volcano of Mt. Iwahashi suddenly burst into activity, and in a short time fifty-five houses in Iwahonura were destroyed. A telegram received on the 16th, says the eruption still continued with great destruction and loss of life. About 400 persons and 30 houses in a village called Bira were buried under sand and ashes thrown out by the volcano. Among those buried were some fifteen visitors at the hot springs in the neighborhood.

### Sixty-Four Firms Signed.

The sixty-fourth signature was appended to the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association, when the Zena Iron and Steel Company, of Bridgeport, Ohio, came in. The company employs 500 hands and stood out as long as possible under the circumstances.

There are now only four iron firms in the Pittsburgh district who have not yet signed the wages scale, and the workmen feel confident that they will come in within a few days. They are Shoenberger & Co., J. Painter & Sons, Dilworth Porter & Co., and the Keystone Iron Works.

### Crops Destroyed by Hail.

A hail storm from the Northwest passed over the Sisseton reservation Tuesday and ruined all the crops in its wake. The swath it cut was over a mile wide and ten miles long. The storm crossed Big Stone lake, about six miles south of Brown's Valley, leaving this place unharmed. Great loss of property is reported. Near Rosemont, Minn., a young man named Cummings, was killed by a bolt of lightning.

### Cigarettes Made Him Crazy.

Henry M. Viment, of Millersburg, Ky., was sent to the Lexington Insane Asylum. Those who were acquainted with his habits say that his loss of reason was caused by his inveterate cigarette smoking, he having been known to smoke over 100 per day. At the time that his mind commenced to give away he was holding a lucrative position in Leadville, Colorado, a couple of years ago, and was a model young man.

## TRUTH COMING OUT.

### FOREIGN LABORERS IMPORTED.

### Padrones Admit the Truth of Damaging Evidence Secured by the Congressional Investigators.

The Congressional Committee that is investigating the immigrant problem struck a rich mine Monday. It was proved beyond doubt that thousands of Italians are imported under contract, and that there is little fear of the law prohibiting such importations.

Log Troje, an Italian money-changer on First avenue, New York, was the first witness. He could not speak English, and knew nothing until Chairman Fair produced a copy of an agreement made between the witness and a man named Philip Smith. The agreement said that the witness was to furnish Philip Smith with 300 or 400 newly imported Italians to work on a railroad at \$1.20 a day. He was to board these men and allow Philip Smith 5 per cent on all board bills. The men were to be furnished by October 1, next. After acknowledging the existence of such an agreement the witness was allowed to step down.

Joseph Sica, another Italian, whose business it is to furnish laborers to large employers, testified to a similar contract between him and Mr. Smith, to furnish 200 laborers at the same wages, etc. Witness furnished 400 men to Brown, Howard & Co. in the aqueduct. The men received \$1.50 per day. Witness put up some shanties, and boarded the men. His profits averaged from their board. He furnished 1,500 men to the West Shore Railroad, and boarded 500 of them. The remainder are in a present of 75 cents each. The West Shore road paid the witness a fixed salary of \$2 per day.

### A SPECIAL AGENT'S STORY.

George H. Simmons testified that he was a special agent of the Treasury Department. He took the name of Philip Smith and went into 'Little Italy' to look for laborers. He approached the previous witnesses, Troje and Sica. He had several interviews with them. He told them he wanted 400 men fresh from Italy, of good frame and health. Troje and Sica told witness they were partners, and agreed to furnish the men at \$1.20 per day. They would land the men at Castle Garden in a couple of months. Under the name of Philip Smith the witness elicited from both Sica and Troje the fact that they had frequently furnished laborers to large concerns. Further testimony of the witness proved conclusively that the two Italians, Sica and Troje, had been engaged for some time in importing their fellow-countrymen under contract.

Francisco Ironi, a clerk in the office of the Italian Immigration Society, said that he was aware that some of his countrymen were compelled to pay \$40 in order to procure a job on the docks. He was sure that Italian laborers were imported. The witness said that Sica, who testified, did not state what was true. The 'present' system was a clear case of blackmail. Every month, when pay-day comes, the men are expected to chip in and present the boss with a substantial purse. Those who refuse to contribute to the purse are generally without employment shortly after their refusal. His testimony went to show that very many of his countrymen are constantly the victims of sharpers and middlemen.

## STARVING IN THE MINE.

### The Alabama Moonshiners Still Hemmed In By the Poss.

The Bibb county, Ala., moonshiners are still confined in the coal drift near Brierfield, and are being zealously guarded by the citizens posse. Those in the mine have had no chance of escape, and, being without food, are undergoing a gradual process of starvation in the drift. There were originally six of the gang, and they were regarded by the revenue officers as among the most desperate and daring in the State.

When they committed the crime for which they are now in the drift they were making moonshine whisky and selling it to negro laborers and railroad employes. The gang were getting along splendidly, and had succeeded in making and selling lots of whisky, when Payton and King Lansford, the two leaders of the gang, were arrested and lodged in jail by a United States Deputy marshal. The other four lay in ambush for the officers a whole day, but they left the neighborhood when their prisoners by another road.

The officers were guided and assisted by Jack Lawley, a prominent citizen of Bibb county. Lawley was called to his gate and was shot dead and robbed by Snyder, Roy, Hickey and the negro. This aroused the citizens and the moonlighters were driven into the drift and one of them killed. They being well armed, the citizens' posse decided on the starvation plan.

### Traded Wives.

There is a big sensation at Cleveland, Tenn., over the swapping of wives by Wm. Van Patten and R. E. Brooks. The trade took place three weeks ago. Van Patten and Brooks came south two years ago from Michigan. The families have always been on the best of terms. By the consent of both husbands and wives the two men traded partners three weeks ago, and the trade has proved very satisfactory until a few days ago, when Van Patten went to Cleveland and consulted a lawyer to ascertain if he could not compel Brooks to trade back. Brooks is entirely satisfied with Van Patten, and is willing to live with him. Brooks is said to have got the best of the bargain, as Mrs. Van Patten is a beautiful woman.

### Burglars.

At an early hour burglars broke into the residence of William Clark, at Enon, Pa. They entered the sleeping-rooms of the seven members and at the point of revolvers compelled them to all gather into one room. Here each was bound and gagged by means of sheets, which the burglars tore into strips. They then compelled one of Clark's daughters to open the safe, which they rifled. Fortunately they got only three watches, a revolver and \$6 in money. The house was thoroughly ransacked. The burglars left the family bound and made their escape. Clark is one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He refuses to pay detectives to hunt for the ruffians.

## HEAVY CORN CROP ASSURED.

### Pastures and Cattle Reported in Uniformly Good Condition.

The warm weather recently has brought corn on rapidly and a heavy crop seems to be the prospect in every State. Exaggerated reports have been sent out by interested parties stating that much damage had been done by hot winds. While our reports indicate some damage from this cause in Kansas (from which State most of the sensational dispatches have come), they still show the condition of the corn crop in the State to exceed an average. Recent rains have been beneficial to corn, pastures and potatoes in many localities, but more rain is wanted almost generally. The hay crop has yielded better than was expected. Pastures are in a fair condition.

Now that the winter wheat crop, most of it overtop and spring wheat are in the shock, or stacks and before complete threshing returns have been received, it will be interesting to turn to the condition of affairs among cattle on the pastures. The same conditions which affect crops for better or for worse may be said to affect cattle at pasture. If rains are abundant, growing crops survive, grass becomes plentiful and cattle correspondingly improve in condition. If, on the other hand, drouth prevails everything in the vegetable world droops and stock suffers in a like manner. A careful study of reports from our correspondents on this subject discloses the fact that cattle are in far better condition in the different States than some dispatches have endeavored to show. Up to the time of going to press our reports place the condition of cattle in Illinois as uniformly good. Only five counties report the conditions as 'fair.' Our reporter from Sangamon county tells, however, of cattle dying there on account of flies and heat. Cattle in Indiana are in good condition, except in eight counties, where their condition is only 'fair.' Iowa makes a good report, only two counties placing the condition as low as fair. In Kansas four counties report the condition 'fair.' Ohio shows up rather badly, with only fair condition in eleven counties. Kentucky makes the same report as Iowa, while Missouri reports five counties only 'fair.' In the west and northwest cattle are doing well, Minnesota has but two counties where the condition is only fair, Nebraska all good. Dakota only one 'fair,' and Wisconsin the same. It is understood that the counties in the States other than those reporting 'fair' condition, report the condition as good.

## A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

### Twin Brothers Skip out With Their Sweethearts.

Paralls, a suburb of Greensburg, Pa., comes to the front with the 'best' sensation that that place has experienced for some time. James and Robert Best are twin brothers and are both employed on the railroad as engineers. These brothers, it would seem, have an affiliation for each other that is strangely remarkable and has existed for some time. They both choose 'the same occupation, that of railroading, and both commenced work upon the road at the same time, received their engines on the same day, and have, in fact, always been together, and whether they started in two ladies on the same day is not known, but it seems they eloped with their prospective better halves on the same day, going to Maryland to have the connubial knot tied on the same day, in the same State, by the same person. James has for some time been keeping company with Miss Julia Kells, who has been making her home with Mr. Keffer, while Robert has been wooing a Miss Hie, daughter of Photographer Hie. Miss Kells is only eighteen years old, and her mother, who lives near Ligonier, objected to her getting married on account of her tender years, which is doubtless the cause of the elopement. Whether there were any objections to Robert's matrimonial inclinations is not known, at all events they are gone and are now enjoying the sweets of married life.

## A DEADLY HOT WAVE.

### Many Fatal Cases of Sunstroke—Violent Storms in the West.

Dispatches from various points in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin report Tuesday to have been the hottest day of the season—the temperature ranging from 92 to 105.

A violent thunder storm is reported from several points, and much damage was done by lightning. A number of prostrations from heat are reported—two fatal.

At Dixon, Ill., six laborers working on the Anglo-Swiss milk factory, were sunstruck. The entire gang was compelled to quit work on account of the heat.

A dispatch from Clinton, Iowa, says: A violent wind and rain storm visited that place Monday evening, during the progress of which a barn belonging to Long Buel, two miles west of Lyons, was struck by lightning and destroyed. A valuable mare and colt farming machinery, etc., were also burned. Loss, \$7,000; insurance one-half. A horse was knocked down on the street, and fatally injured by lightning, which struck in at least a dozen places. One man was badly shocked but will recover.

Seven deaths have occurred in Kansas in City, Missouri, in 24 hours as a result of excessive heat. The highest temperature recorded by a standard thermometer has been 97, while the Signal Service instrument, located on top of the postoffice, has fallen several degrees below that figure.

## RAVISHED BY FIRE.

### One Hundred Houses in the Town of Suffolk, Va., Destroyed.

In the town of Suffolk, Va., a fire broke out at 11 A. M., and burned fiercely until 3 P. M. The fire began on Washington Square, extended east to the Suffolk Lumber Company's railroad, south on both sides of Railroad street and to the Norfolk and Western Railroad depot, north on Main street. Over one hundred houses were burned, including the Herald office, dry goods stores, groceries, furniture and all the drug stores. The fire was in the heart of the business portion of the town.

Nearly the whole town has been swept away. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. Assistance was sent from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

## FISK'S LETTER.

### THE PROHIBITION NOMINEE ACCEPTS.

### General Fisk Issues His Letter, and Severely Criticizes the Old Parties.

Letter of General Clinton B. Fisk, candidate for President, is dated at Seabright, N. J., July 25. The opening paragraph expresses a grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Indianapolis convention and formally accepts the nomination. It then proceeds as follows:

"Within a few years the temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been and is yet going on, temperance forces no longer face human appetites and habits alone; they oppose legislation, the purpose of which is to raise the policy of State and Nation. What law creates a new law can kill. The creatures of law, the saloon, the liquor traffic can die only at law's hand, or at the hand of law's executor. Conscience in availing itself of inquiry, born of a useful legislative wedlock, the licensed saloon, the legalized liquor traffic, bastard child of a civilization professing purity and virtue, must be strangled by the civilization which beget it, or that civilization must go forever, and with the scarlet letter of its own shame. "It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the State. The policy of the great commonwealths of a whole people must be re-made, and put in harmony with sound, economic principles, the true co-operation of industrial effort, the essential condition of national prosperity, and genuine brotherhood of man. So broad a demand as this can be met but in one way. It has been well said: A political reform can become a fact in government only through a political party that administers government. "A reform so vast as this we invoke, involving such radical changes in State and nation, a policy is utterly dependent, for its agitation and consummation, upon some party agent or force.

The National Democratic party in its platform offers no word in support of the greatest foe to the Republic, the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly, in its utterance at National conventions, maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no longer fit to represent the nation. St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmed its old position on this, the greatest question now being debated among men. "I accept, therefore, these conclusions, and come to adopt an imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my choice, the National Republican party, maintained its organization. "I do not mean the sacrifice of cherished associations, which for four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of party prohibitionists, under the flag of Prohibition, bleached snow-white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want. I have seen no hour of regret, every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course, and the inevitable truth of my conclusions.

In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee and Oregon, so-called non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition have failed, through partisan necessity, born of liquor elements in old party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine, the laws have been shamelessly defied for like reasons. A result of these things, these last four years, has proved hopeless the broader range of Prohibition effect through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the narrow methods of local option and high license, while from the Supreme Court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or State limitation again.

"The first concern of good government, said the recent National Republican Convention at Chicago, is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. Revenue, then, is not government's chief concern, whether coming from internal taxation or a tariff on importations; and any source of revenue which discounts the virtue and sobriety of the people and tapers impurity in the home should be the first object of every party professing to seek good government; while the revenue derived from such a source should be the first to be foregone—not alternatively, for sake of a protective tariff, but positively, for sake of protection clearer and more vital than the tariff can ever yield. Had I not left the Republican party four years ago, I should be compelled to leave it now, when, after reading the words I have quoted, and the various supplementary but not included in its platform, and finding in the words my own idea of government's chief concern set forth, I search the long platform through in vain to find condemnation of the same objects of purpose to assault, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse, and its income wholly for the nation to share. "If the 'chief concern' has no place in a party's platform, and a party has no policy as to 'chief concern,' that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. "The Prohibition party's chief concern is for the purity of the home and the virtue and sobriety of the people. The party is not a labor's trust friend which would tar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize foreign industry, and die by a liquor system, perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must compete and whom largely honest labor must support."

The letter closes with a review of the principles of Prohibition.

## GRASSHOPPERS.

### Devouring the Crops in Canada—Catholics Invoke Divine Interference.

In the Parish of St. Barthelmy, county of Berthier, swarms of ravenous grasshoppers have settled down upon and eaten almost everything in the fields. The wheat and oats crop in the neighborhood has been completely destroyed.

The grasshoppers do not seem to be satisfied with the ruin they have wrought to everything in the shape of fruit and vegetables, but are actually eating the cedar bark from the posts along the fences.

In speaking after mass with reference to the plague, the priest attributed the serious visitation to the probable wickedness of the people, who had neglected to perform their religious duties in a manner becoming a Christian people; hence the wrath of the Most High. Those present were exhorted to make all possible atonement for their sins. The faithful assembled at the church door and a great number of them marched in procession through the village and invoked Divine intercession for the sadly stricken parish.

### First Vacation in Forty Years.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Brownson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, at Washington, Pa., by order of his physicians, has been given a three months' vacation on account of ill health. Dr. Brownson has been pastor of the First Church lacking a few months of forty years. During this time he has been absent from the pulpit on account of sickness two or three times. His present sickness was occasioned by a fall which he received at the last meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia.

## LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Cofredo & Saylor, of Pottstown, Pa., will on August 16 reduce the wages of their 500 employes 10 per cent.

Burglars broke into the Atlantic City post-office and secured cash and stamps to the amount of \$1,000.

C. Alexander, of Paris, Ky., recently sold from his 22,000-acre farm in Bourbon county 550 head of fat cattle to be shipped to England.

James O. Johnson, the life-long friend of Henry Clay and executor under his will, died at Lexington, Ky., at the age of 84.

The combination of soap manufacturers is declared to be not a trust, as trusts are generally regarded, but for the purpose of remedying evils of the trade.

Charles Gillen, of Carbondale, Pa., fractured Joseph Hines' skull with a hammer for refusing to treat him. Gillen is in jail and Hines is dying.

Fifty armed men took from the jail at Carthage, Tenn., W. H. Handy and hung him to a tree. Handy in September last killed J. B. Worman, a Deputy Sheriff.

Gangs of Italian laborers have been dumped at Toronto, Canada, recently from all quarters. They arrive penniless and are almost starving. The Consul is determined to punish the dishonest contractors who are sending these Italians under devious promises of steady and profitable employment.

Dr. Giespie, of the West Virginia State Board of Health, of Tyler county, reports smallpox at Strongtown, Ohio, opposite Sistersville. The town and area for two miles above and below is patrolled to enforce a quarantine against the infected district. No mails are allowed to leave the town, and even Government pension examinations are not allowed to enter the place. Strongtown is on the Ohio river.

Hon. Alfred Hand, President Judge of Lackawanna county, Pa., has been appointed by Governor Beaver as the successor of Judge Trunkley on the Supreme Court bench.

There have been shipped into Montana within the past fortnight 117,000 cattle, from Texas, most of which will be put upon the ranges of Eastern Montana. Stockmen are well satisfied with the price Montana beef now brings in Chicago.

A terrible explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Wandsworth, a section of London. Several women, who were at work in the building, were killed.

The trouble with the Indians at San Carlos appears to be more serious than was at first reported. The efforts of the army are still hampered, by a failure of the War Department to supply horses for the cavalry.

Twenty-one hours in St. Cloud, Minn., were struck by lightning during Wednesday night's storm. Two children were fatally injured, two valuable horses killed and three passenger trains were unable to proceed. St. Cloud was devastated by a cyclone two years ago.

The foreigners resident in Peru are greatly excited and indignant over the recent high-handed proceeding of the Peruvian Government in seizing the railroads of that country, which were built by foreigners with capital raised abroad. The Americans are waiting anxiously to see if the United States will not take some decided step to vindicate the rights of her citizens which have thus been violated.

Forest fires are raging in Ontario and the city of Ottawa is almost completely enveloped in smoke. St. Joseph, a village of 500 inhabitants, is almost surrounded by fire and the people are making arrangements to leave, as it is believed the village is doomed. Other towns in Ontario are threatened and many people are already homeless.

John Brown, a rich farmer of Highland county, Ohio, was shot and fatally wounded by his brother-in-law, Marion Britton, a brother of Representative Britton. The tragedy is the culmination of family troubles. Britton is in jail.

At Arnoldsburg, Calhoun county, W. Va., in a row growing out of a political controversy William Robertson was stabbed to death by John Westfall.

At a meeting of the Union and United Labor parties held in Cincinnati, at which 100 of the leading spirits of both parties were present, a resolution was adopted and signed by all present, whereby the United Labor party of Ohio consolidated with the National Union Labor party. The resolution was offered by the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the United Labor Party.

## RAIN WOULD SAVE THEM.

### Effect of the Hot Winds on Crops in Western Kansas.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is now receiving his monthly crop reports.

They show the crops of the eastern half of the State to be in very satisfactory condition, but a critical moment has arrived in Northwest and Southwest Kansas, where rains must be had immediately.

There have been good rains throughout eastern Kansas within the past two weeks, and the reports say that all of the early corn is assured, and that some of the late corn would turn out well without another rain. There have been some very hot winds in the past week, but owing to the moisture of the ground they have done no damage in the eastern half of the State; but in some part, of Western Kansas, where rain is badly needed, the hot winds are doing much damage.

Mr. Mohler said that without any more rain the yield in the State would be larger, probably, than ever before, but some counties would be cut off almost entirely, while others would have an abundant crop. The situation he does not consider as encouraging now as one month ago. A good rain in Western Kansas at once would make a very fair crop.

### Three Reunions Enough.

In reply to an invitation to attend the reunion of two Massachusetts regiments on September 22, General Sherman says that he has come to the conclusion to attend only the following encampments this year: Grand Army of the Republic, at Columbus; Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, and the Army of the Cumberland at Chicago, all of which are to be held in September next. This, the general believes, compose a reasonable share of reunions for him.