

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, Editor and Prop.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., NOV. 16, 1893.

Millions of dollars have been saved by dynamite in the construction of railroads.

French paupers are provided for by the fund arising from a ten per cent. tax on theatre tickets. This tax averages \$10,500,000 a year.

Some one seems to have told the Sultan of Turkey that chlorate of potash is a dangerous explosive. Consequently no druggist or pharmacist in Constantinople is allowed to possess or sell it. The grand master of artillery alone is allowed to have it in keeping.

A new cage bird, the nonpareil, is fast securing a position among household pets that bids fair to prove a successful rival of the canary as a song bird, and in elegance of appearance, plumage and graceful motions he is far superior. He is a native of the South.

The annual report of the Boston fire department attributes the cause of a number of fires in that city last year to "smoking in bed," and it has a subdivision in which the origin of the fire is set down to "careless smoking in bed." Where the line can be drawn, comments the Chicago Herald, is not obvious to the ordinary mind, but it may be to the Bostonian.

The great morality of the Great West is to be Newburg, Oregon. The city council passed an ordinance a few days ago forbidding any person under the age of eighteen to wander about the town after 7 p. m. between November and April and after 8 p. m. during the rest of the year, unless bearing a written permit from or being in company with parents or guardians. The penalty is to be a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, or imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty days.

The Egyptian government evidently has a high admiration for the American way of doing things. It wants a system of street railways for Cairo.

Department invites to put in bids for its construction. The matter is attracting some attention among European capitalists, and there is likely to be active competition. Bids will be received by the minister of public works in Cairo up to February 1, 1894, but American investors can obtain full information on the subject at the State Department. Cairo has a permanent population of 500,000, and this number is greatly augmented during the winter by the influx of travellers.

A lately invented air bag has been given a practical test in the deep anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and has proved a success. The apparatus consists of an air bag, an apparatus to hold the nose shut and a battery and small incandescent lamp. The air bag is made of stout canvas, worn on the back and fastened under the arm. From the top of the bag a rubber hose runs to the wearer's mouth. The air is inhaled from the bag and expelled through the nostrils. The battery is strapped about the person, and the lamp is pinned to the coat. After a big explosion, when it is dangerous to enter a mine owing to the rapid collection of fire-damp, rescuers can be fitted out with the air bags and enter the pit without any ill effects.

One point more or less directly arising from the operation which President Cleveland underwent on board Mr. Benedict's yacht, and the prominence given to the fact that a specialist in the administration of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) was called in for the occasion, has been a discussion in high medical circles of the practicality of applying the anesthetic to all purposes for which chloroform and ether are now used. Experiments, it is said, have been made, and have clearly demonstrated that this agency is effective in prolonged surgical operations, as it is in such simple operations as are performed in the dentist's chair. The experiments have been conducted in leading hospitals in New York and elsewhere, and have been kept secret until their success was assured. It is now announced that nitrous oxide gas was recently used most satisfactorily in thigh amputation in the case of a patient seventy years of age, and that it has been tested also in other operations and found to be as effective, much pleasanter and less dangerous than chloroform or ether.

OUR FLAG IS FIRED UPON

HONDURAS GUNS SHOOT AT AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP. THE UNITED STATES WILL ACT IN THE MATTER AT ONCE.

A dispatch from Johnannesburg says that the Fort Tull column, consisting of 300 Bechuanaland police and a number of Chief Khama's men, under command of Commander Raaf, captured Bolwayo, on November 2, the day after the column had repulsed an attack made upon it by the Matabele under command of Gombo, Lobengula's son-in-law, during which engagement Gombo is reported to have been killed. The Matabele fought with desperate fury, but they found it impossible to stand up against the machine guns, which laid the dead in swaths upon the field.

It was not until 2,000 of the Matabele were killed that the remaining members of the line retreated and allowed their King's capital to fall into the hands of the British. This is the severest blow yet dealt to the Matabele, and it is expected that Lobengula will now treat for peace. The British loss was only five men killed. Many of the horses of the troopers were shot beneath their riders. After Bulawayo, Lobengula's kraal was captured, the place was set on fire and burned to the ground. The magazine, containing the greater part of Lobengula's ammunition was blown up. Some of the Matabele leaders or commanders, committed suicide after the fight at Shangani, being impaled there by the cowardice shown by their men during their attack on the British lines.

The passenger about whom the trouble arose is Policarpo Bonilla, who recently led the Revolution in Honduras, but was defeated by Gen. Vasquez.

Bonilla had decided to leave Nicaragua and sailed from Corinto for Guatemala November 4, on the Costa Rica. They arrived Sunday morning at Anapa, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Commander of the Port Chilla demanded that Capt. Dow should surrender Bonilla. When this request was refused, a threat was made to sink the ship.

None of the shots struck the Costa Rica. A dispatch from Washington says: The State Department has received confirmation from Minister Baker of the firing of the Costa Rica. Pending the receipt of full advice steps will be taken to prevent any illegal interference with American interests in these waters.

The attitude of the United States government in such cases as this has been pretty well defined in several instances notably in the Gomez case.

A PRECEDENT. Gomez, a Nicaraguan political refugee, in 1883 took passage at San Jose, Guatemala, on the Pacific mail steamer Honduras, and while the vessel was lying in the port of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, the local authorities made efforts to arrest him. The captain of the ship, McCrear, refused to give up his passenger and eventually sailed without him. The steamer Honduras was instituted against Captain McCrear in the Nicaraguan court of first instance, which resulted in his acquittal, the court holding that the captain was not under the obligation to deliver Gomez to the Nicaraguan authorities and that his refusal to do so was no disrespect to the latter. The case being referred to the Supreme Court of Grenada the finding of the lower court was approved.

THE TIDE IN TRADE TURNS.

A Distinct Improvement in Business Especially Manufacturing.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: The turn of the tide has come. Since the elections there has been a distinct improvement in business, and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions, and much more in the tone of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being put definitely out of the way and the chance of disturbing action in other respects being lessened, while the right of the people to rule their rulers has been vindicated.

While it is yet too early to look for great changes, there is already a distinct improvement in the demand for manufactured products since the action on the silver bill, some increase in the output of pig-iron, and in sales of wool, in the building trades in several cities, and the failures for the week latest reported show lower liabilities. In Michigan recovery which began with the silver repeal bill passed continues with increased strength.

The volume of domestic trade, though smaller than a year ago, shows considerably less decrease than appeared in September or October, the exchanges at clearing houses outside New York being only 17.4 per cent. smaller than for the corresponding week last year. Railroad earnings also exhibit some relative improvement as the decline for the latest week reported is only 2.4 per cent., although analyses of the returns show that the decrease in freight movement, separately considered was decidedly larger. Money is abundant and cheap, for although the commercial demand has quite perceptibly expanded, the supply accumulated at the chief financial centers is extraordinarily large.

Much more confidence is felt in the future monetary affairs since the repeal of the silver bill, and it is the common estimate that the result of the election will tend to prevent further action in the direction of silver coinage or paper inflation. The failures for the past weeks have been 361 in the United States, against 210 for the same week of last year and in Canada 37, against 50 of last year.

THE NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

Corn is Low. While Tobacco and Hay are High.

The November returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1885, 1887 and 1890 for the past 10 years. The yields for those years were respectively 22.2, 23.1 and 23.7 bushels. It is less than the average for the 10 years 1870 to 1879 by 4.5 bushels; less than the succeeding decade 1880 to 1889 by 1.1 bushels, and less than 1892 by a little over 1 bushel. The result is in harmony with the reported indication during the growing season. The July returns of conditions were high, being 35.2, from which point there was a rapid decline, ending in the returns of October at 75.1. A fall of a little over 18 points, a result due in the main to the severe, extensive and persistent drought.

The rates of yield from the principal corn states are reported as follows: New York, 26.3; Pennsylvania, 24.9; Ohio, 24.3; Michigan, 23.7; Indiana, 23.6; Illinois, 23.5; Iowa, 15.4; Missouri, 27.5; Kansas, 20.3; Nebraska, 25.

The returns relative to tobacco give the estimated average yield per acre for the whole country at 72.2 bushels. The consolidated returns from the tobacco growing States make the estimated yield per acre 35.3 bushels, as against 62 bushels in 1892. The average yield of hay is reported at 1.32 tons per acre, as against 1.17 tons in 1892.

The report as to the yield of buckwheat give a general average of 14.7 bushels per acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 13.3 in 1891.

Caring For the Storm Sufferers.

The Red Cross Society is feeding 2,000 of the Sea Island, S. C., storm sufferers and providing shelter for them. The men are working at ditching for two pecks of grits and two pounds of bacon per week. All are anxious to earn their living. More money, food, clothing and phosphate to enrich the impoverished land are needed.

LAIL DEAD IN SWATHS.

The Machine Guns of the British Lay Low 2,000 Matabele in One Engagement.

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TO RESTORE QUEEN LIL.

Secretary Gresham Announces the Administration's Policy.

The administration at Washington has decided on the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to the Hawaiian throne. The correspondence on the Hawaiian matter and the report of Secretary of State Gresham, were made known to the public Saturday evening. The Secretary, after reviewing the history of the Hawaiian revolution, declares that the present government there was virtually established by United States intervention; that the treaty should not again be sent to the senate and asks: "Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone, by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of this will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice."

Secretary Gresham claims that according to Commissioner Egan's report, the proposed government was established under protection of United States troops from the man-of-war Boston, and that without this aid it could not have been accomplished. The queen's abdication was the result of this action and was merely temporarily pending, as she officially expressed the hope her restoration to the throne, which she claims she is constitutionally entitled to, she concludes that European powers can scarcely be expected to recognize the independence of the island if this country fails to do so.

TRAPPED BY FLAMES.

A Number of People Burned to Death in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms at Memphis.

Fire Monday night, in the Wetter block at Memphis, cost a number of lives. Property, valued at \$500,000 worth, was destroyed. About 7:15 o'clock people in the vicinity were startled by an explosion. A pouring building in the lower floor of the block, occupied by the Schmalze, Hardware Company. The second, third, fourth and fifth stories were occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association and it was here the loss of life occurred. The fire started from the explosion of a large coal lamp near the stairway. In three minutes the entire front of the building was in flames and all means of exit cut off.

There were about 15 people in the library when the explosion occurred. They made a wild run for the main street exit, only to be driven back by the flames.

At this juncture the firemen arrived with ladders, which were quickly run up to the windows. Three men were rescued, but before the others could be saved the flames burned the ladder and the remainder perished in the burning building. The names of the killed cannot be learned. Secretary Perkins of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is the only person who can give any definite information as to the number of lives lost, and he lies at St. Joseph's Hospital unconscious, suffering from a fractured skull.

DROWNED BY HUNDREDS.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property by Floods in Japan.

The steamship China brings news of frightful loss of life and tremendous destruction by floods in the southern and middle provinces of Japan. At Tovoe the water rose 20 feet and submerged all the houses in the town. At Milomua the water attained the height of 20 feet, sweeping away many houses. It was still worse in Kawabe, where the river rose 18 feet and broke down a great embankment, carrying away 500 houses. About 100 persons are unaccounted for here.

In Kawane 400 houses were carried away and the fate of over 200 persons is uncertain. At Futakata a mountain-side gave way, burying the two villages and killing 30 persons. In the port of Misumi 120 vessels were shattered to splinters, but the number of men drowned has not been ascertained.

In all sections innumerable bodies of men and cattle are to be seen in heaps. At Noji 24 vessels foundered. Off Tanowia 70 vessels were wrecked and hundreds of people drowned.

Following are the returns of the inundation to October 21: Deaths, 1,357; persons missing, 627; vessels wrecked, 577; houses entirely destroyed, 2,308.

THE BIG WHEEL A BONANZA.

The Ferris Stockholders Divide \$150,000 Among Themselves.

The Ferris wheel at Chicago proved a bonanza to its owners. Exactly 1,433,611 people paid to ride around the immense circumference during the four months of its operation, as reported to the annual meeting of the stockholders. The receipts at 50 cents each amounted to \$720,805. After paying the \$300,000 due on bonds the company divided \$420,805.50 with the Exposition. The company had over \$15,000 left above operating expenses the principal part of which was divided among the stockholders.

No action was taken on the removal of the wheel and for the present it will remain in Chicago.

A BALTIMORE & OHIO Southwestern train made the run between St. Louis and Washington, Ind., a distance of 120 miles, in 105 minutes yesterday.

TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronical.

Capital, Labor and Industrial. The Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, Pa., which have been running half time for the past three months, have resumed operations in every department, giving employment to about 4,200 men.

The Thompson glassworks at Uniontown, Pa., which shut down in July, resumed work Saturday, employing 800 men.

At Steubenville, O., the Sumner Bottle Works, which have been idle for nine months, the Mingo Steel Works, after a two weeks' shut down, and the Brilliant Steel and Iron Co., which has been shut down for four months, have resumed operations.

At Little Falls, N. Y., Titus S. Heard, proprietor of a knitting mill has notified his 400 employees that he will suspend operations. The reason for the shut-down is that no orders are on hand.

The Barton & Lyman cotton mills at Woonsocket, R. I., after four months' suspension, have resumed operations, giving employment to 300 persons.

A 15 per cent. reduction in wages has been announced in the Atlantic Cotton and Worsted Mills in Providence, R. I.

The master painters in Indianapolis have reduced the wages of their workmen from 30 to 25 cents an hour.

The Illinois Steel Works at Joliet, closed since December have resumed operations, employing 2,300 men.

About 400 coal miners at Terra Haute, Ind., struck against an enlargement in the mesh of the screens.

The Panhandle glass works at Wellsburg, W. Va., which have been idle several months, resumed work employing 200 hands.

The Duober-Hampden watch factories at Canton, O., which have been running short handed for a long time, put several hundred men to work.

The North Wheeling Bottle works at Wheeling, W. Va., resumed work, employing 200 hands. The plant had been closed since last June.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. At Rock Island, Ill., the home of George Cooper, a farm laborer, was destroyed by fire and his children, Sadie, 4 years and Nell, 9 years of age, were burned to death. Cooper was badly burned while trying to save them.

Near Reno, Cal., one of the worst railroad wrecks that ever happened on the western division of the Central Pacific occurred, resulting in the death of Fred Leach, brakeman on the westbound, and Charles Givens, fireman on the same train and four tramps not yet identified and the serious, perhaps fatally injuring of three others—namely, James Bird, engineer of No. 7, Tom Morstead, his fireman and a tramp named William E. Vos. The cause of the wreck was a misunderstanding of orders.

By the upsetting of a yawl in New York bay Saturday John Crosby, Charles Drude, Edward Keany, Benjamin McGuire, Thomas Hoey, Charles Smith, James Malley, Albert Norman and Leonard Wanser, all workmen of New York were drowned.

Crime and Penalties. Early Saturday morning John Daniels, Edward Waggoner, the latter's son William and daughter Eliza, all colored, were hanged to a tree by a mob near Lynchburg, Tenn. They were charged with a series of barn burnings.

Richard Savage, aged 27, shot his wife, Maggie, aged 36, his child Richard, aged 4 and then himself at Halifax, N. S. Jealousy was the cause.

Five of the Oliphant, Ark., train robbers have been captured. Two are in jail at Batesville and three are being carried overland to Newport. A considerable part of the plunder was recovered from the two men in jail, including pocketbooks, money, staves and watches.

A gang of burglars Tuesday night looted 11 business houses and residences in St. Joseph, Mo., securing jewelry and silverware to the amount of \$4,500. Four of them attacked Joel Feltenstein and beat him so terribly that he will probably die.

Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, died at Boston. His last sickness was brief, peritonitis being the cause of death.

Annie Pixley, the well known American actress, died in London of brain fever at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Edwin Fulford. Her husband was present at the time.

Fire. Half a block of business and tenement houses were burned in Trenton, N. J., at a total loss of \$20,000.

Miscellaneous. The coroner's jury investigating the drawbridge disaster at Portland, Ore., found that Motorman E. F. Terry was grossly negligent in allowing the car to run across the bridge at an excessive and reckless rate of speed.

The trial of Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was set for Monday, November 27, by Judge Edward F. Dunne. Prendergast's brother has secured attorneys R. A. Wade and Robert Essex as counsel for the murderer. They consented to act only after being requested to do so by the Cook County Bar Association. Mr. Wade stated that the defense would be insanity.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Official dispatches received at London from Cape Town confirm the reports that the Chartered company's troops have defeated the Matabele in several fights, have put Lobengula to flight and have occupied Bulawayo. Lobengula's power is utterly gone. The losses of the British were slight. The losses of the Matabele is reported to exceed 3,000 killed and wounded.

Three persons lost their lives in the burning of the steamer City of Alexandria at

OBSTRUCTING THE RAILROADS.

Important Recommendations About Railway Postal Service.

General Superintendent Jas. E. White of the railway mail service has made his annual report to the postmaster general. This was laid on during the year 1892, 31,915 pieces of mail. This is an increase of 18.88 of 49.08 per cent. while the increase the number of clerks is but 13.86.

He refers to the number of accidents during the year and urges that some provision be made for the families of postal clerks who are killed. He also renews his recommendations that the salaries of postal clerks be increased, also that the force of 150 auxiliary clerks to be paid salaries of \$20 a year in addition to what they may be able to earn as substitutes. He also wants the mail cars and tenders of engines restituted for the safety of employees.

A special feature of the report is the recommendation of a bill making it a misdemeanor for an individual, association or organization to interfere with the passing of any train carrying the mails, and providing that any person, or representative of a representative of an association or organization obstructing the mails shall be fined and imprisoned for each offense.

A Year of Railroad Accidents.

"This year surpasses any one in history for railroad accidents," J. D. Lyvig, of the West Shore Railroad, is reported with having said: "From November, 1892, to November 1893, 2,318 persons have been killed on the railroads and 2,000 persons have been maimed and crippled. The figures include those persons who have met with accidents on street railways, and there are over 200 over them in the United States. Brooklyn heading the list with 15 persons on the surface track alone. The greatest accidents in which this country was concerned were the loss of three or four trans-Atlantic steamers—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gold Reserve Getting Bigger.

The net gold reserve of the National treasury has been picking up somewhat the last few days and on Monday it was \$110,140, an increase of about \$225,000 since Saturday.

During the last fiscal year the number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, was 33,471, and the number of trademarks 1,884. The number of patents which expired was 13,672.

MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, etc. and prices.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. White entertaining friends, Bertie Fruit, of Camden, N. J., died of an internal hemorrhage caused by a fit of laughter.

At the Birtle Indian school, in Manitoba, three girl pupils, ages ranging from 7 to 13 were drowned while crossing a creek. A fourth pupil and the teacher, Miss McLeod, narrowly escaped drowning while attempting to save the others.

The folding bed found other victims Sunday night in Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van, the former an advertising solicitor, in Memphis. Both were bruised and Mrs. Van will die.

The admission to the World's Fair grounds has been reduced to 25 cents.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, has declined to attend justification meetings on account of the fatigue of the campaign. He also suggests that the meetings be abolished and the money used to aid the needy unemployed.

Sixty Four People Killed by the Explosion of a Magazine of the Brazilian Rebels.

The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs cabled to New York: A second powder magazine of the rebels on Governor's Island, occupied by them containing more than 300 tons of powder, exploded while they were transferring the powder to the vessels. The rebels lost 60 men and some small vessels. Two officers and two sailors of the British squadron were also killed. They were in the neighborhood of the magazine.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of the rebels.

Interesting Report of Columbian Exposition Treasurer Seeberger.

At a meeting of World's Fair Directors at Chicago, Treasurer Seeberger made his report up to November 9. It shows the receipts were \$38,401,990.97 and total disbursements \$31,631,585.49. The cash on hand is \$2,152,128.73, and in this amount is included \$214,871.50 of sovereign coins. The chief sources of revenue were as follows: Gate receipts \$10,576,208; from concessionaires, \$3,365,638; from stock, \$5,512,972; from sovereign coins, \$519,765; and miscellaneous, \$1,704,130.

GERRY MANDERING STOPPED. Assemblymen in Jersey Will Hereafter Be Elected by Counties.

The Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey declared the county excise law unconstitutional; also the law electing Assemblymen by districts. They will hereafter be elected by counties. This will prevent any gerrymandering for the State Legislature in the future. The declaring of the county excise act unconstitutional will close many saloons in Camden, N. J., and probably result in doubling the license fee.

Ohio Election Returns. Based on full official returns from all except eight counties and the pluralities of the Republican and Democratic parties in the eight, the Prohibition vote in sixty-four and the Populist vote in sixty six counties the following totals are figured out. McKinley, 432,900; Neal, 352,000; Macklin, (Prohibitionist) 21,000; Bracken, (Populist) 16,300; total 882,900. McKinley's vote was 16,800 over Harrison's in 1888 and 27,700 over it in 1892. The Prohibitionists total 4,000 and the Populists gained 1,400.

—THERE has not been a stalk of corn not a spear of wheat raised in Southwestern Kansas for two years, and yet the settlers cling to their land with all the desperation of homeless people. Great destitution prevails.

Large table listing various market prices including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Butter, etc. with prices per bushel, barrel, etc.