

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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A novel insurance company has been started in France, with the object of supplying girls with dowries when they marry.

Experiments made in England in running carriages by electricity have been very successful, and it is freely predicted that a time is not far distant when it will displace the horse on the farm as a motive power.

It is reported that gold has been found in the region of "the big red apple" of southern Missouri. This may be true, but the farmers will find far more gold with far less work in the golden grain and golden pippins above ground, is the sensible view taken by the Kansas City Star.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the United States for the year 1891-1892 was 13,234,163, the average daily attendance being 8,552,851. The enrollment for the year 1890-1891 is shown to have been 13,048,282, and the average attendance 8,407,535.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to like America very much and to take a lively interest in her affairs. He was one of the first of European rulers to advise his people to participate in and visit the World's Fair, and is said to be greatly gratified at the success of the Fair and at the treatment which his people met in Chicago. When the steamer Finest Bismarck arrived at Constantinople recently the Sultan, learning that there were Americans aboard, sent his Grand Master of Ceremonies down to the ship to present his compliments to the Americans and tender them the freedom of the city.

Miss Edith Dadami is a Californian, seventeen years old, whose name deserves to be enrolled upon the book of fame. She is only five feet and a quarter of an inch high and weighs only 128 pounds. She can, however, lift a bag of barley, 125 pounds in weight, and fling it into a wagon with the same airy grace that she would display in tossing a ball. She can break stangs, drive gang-plow teams, play the piano, lasso a steer, milk and make butter, embroider dollies, tell a horse's age and value by looking at him, and prepare as delicious dinners as it is permitted Californians to enjoy.

A French merchant, a millionaire at the time of his death, left his property to a friend on condition that when he was buried a sum of \$100,000 should be placed in his coffin. The executor was in no mind to comply with the precise terms of the whimsical request, but was at his wits end to discover some means of defeating it. A happy thought, however, came at last. He placed a check for \$100,000, payable to the dead man, in the coffin, and in telling of his ruse to his friends, for the story was too good to keep, announced that he is quite prepared to honor the check when the payee presents it. Which gives rise to the reflection by the New York Sun that doling dead men is easier far than waiting for their shoes.

There is reason to apprehend that unless some cataclysm occurs to arrest the progress of civilization our descendants will be as toothless as Europeans. King of Cyprus, described by the historian Pliny as reduced to masticate his food with a structure of solid bone in lieu of teeth. This, at any rate, is the inference deduced by the New York Tribune from the statistics recently published by order of the British Parliament demonstrating the alarmingly small number of cases of in any way sound dentition among the English people. Of 4000 children attending the London public schools there were only 707 who had sound teeth; while during a period of three months 506 recruits were rejected by the medical department of the army for purely dental reasons. Of course part of this state of affairs is due to neglect of the digestion and of the teeth themselves, a fact demonstrated by the statement that of all the girls who entered domestic service from the London public schools last year five-sixths had never heard of such a thing as a tooth brush—an assertion that has led the educational authorities to institute in many of the metropolitan schools what is now known as "tooth brush drill." Decay of teeth has always attended the advance of civilization and each barbaric invasion has been followed by a recovery of sound teeth in the old world.

BOLD BANDITS IN A BUGGY

HOLD UP AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Near Their Favored Missouri Town. Boodle for \$500 to \$50,000.

Once more have robbers in Missouri held up an express train, and it is believed the latest job was done by the same parties who robbed the Hannibal railroad, a week ago. Shortly after Friday midnight five masked men halted a passenger train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, only a mile north of St. Joseph, Mo., at Roy's landing. The means adopted by the bandits were a track torpedo and a red lantern.

Officers who visited the scene of the robbery found that the robbers had a spring wagon or buggy hitched near where the train was stopped and as soon as the job was finished all of them returned to St. Joseph in the conveyance. The vehicle was tracked to that city, but the trail was lost at the head of Sixth street, where the thoroughfare is paved.

Officers of the Express Company refuse to say how much was secured, but it is generally believed to be large. The train robber carried all the through matter for Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest, and it is thought the train had quite a sum aboard, some people placing the amount obtained as high as \$50,000 or \$60,000.

The train ran past the place where the robbers intended it should stop and the men were left behind the engine. Shortly after the stop had been made, however, a man came running out of the brush alongside the track and covering the engineer and fireman with a revolver shouted: "Throw up your hands!" Then he ordered the engineer and fireman to get down from the cab and as they were covered with a revolver in each hand of the masked man they readily complied.

While this was occurring four other men came running from the rear of the train toward the engine, all the time firing their revolvers in the air and shouting at the top of their voices to the passengers telling them to keep their heads inside the car or they would get hurt.

The five robbers then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car, and one of the gang pounded on the door of the car and told the messenger to open it. This was done, as soon as the messenger showed his head he was covered with revolvers and told to stand back from the door. Then three of the robbers forced the engineer and fireman in ahead of them and entered the car. Inside the car, besides the express messenger, was the baggage man. All of the men were ordered to stand against the wall with their hands above their heads. A short man took all the packages from the safe and dropped them into a sack which he carried.

When the sack had been emptied the trainmen were compelled to leave the car and the robbers followed them. They were marched ahead of the bandits down half the length of the train and stood in a row at the west side of the track.

When the trainmen had been stood up in a line about midway of the train on the west side of the train and they climbed over the platform and joined them. They then walked away westward, going out of sight in the willows a few feet from the right of way.

WILSON HOWARD HANGED. Desperado Executed. He Confessed His Crimes. Three Other Murderers Hanged.

Wilson Howard the notorious desperado and murderer, was executed at Lebanon, Mo. He died without making a confession of his many crimes.

Howard was a Kentuckian and prior to his appearance in the State, some six years ago, was tied up in one of the bloodiest vendettas known in Kentucky. The crime which brought him to the gallows was the murder of a man named Thomas, in the Michigan, Maries county, in 1883. The murderer was stopping with a deaf mute friend in a remote part of the county when Wilson appeared at the house. He represented himself as a detective and pretended to be named McMichael for robbery. He took the mute out into the woods a short distance from the house, shot him, robbed him of about \$5 and disappeared.

Two days later the body was found and on the next morning the murderer was taken to court and several other articles which, at the trial were the most damaging evidence against him. He was taken to the Pacific coast and found in the California penitentiary being sentenced to life imprisonment. He was returned to Missouri. He was tried in the Circuit Court of Laclede county and convicted of murder in the first degree. He had money and fought the case desperately. It cost the State over \$12,000 to convict him.

THREE OTHER HANGINGS. At Jellet, Ill., Ernest Lacore, who murdered Nellie Byron, the 13-year-old daughter of a farmer for whom Lacore worked, after having criminally assaulted her, on August 6 last, was executed Friday morning. When in his cell he confessed that he killed Nellie Byron, but on the scaffold he said nothing of the crime.

At Gaudin, N. D., Albert F. Bamberger was hanged about a mile from that place in a deep ravine, surrounded by high hills for the first time on July 6, last. Bamberger was sentenced to be hanged March 15. He murdered Marion Rose in December, 1892.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—The president's message and correspondence on the Hawaiian controversy were laid before the senate to-day. Mr. Hoar gave notice that after the routine business was completed he would address the senate on the subject of executive action was then ordered, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house resumed the consideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Wilson immediately began the offering of amendments. Debate on different amendments consumed the time until adjournment.

AMENDMENTS.—The amendments agreed to reduce the tariff on furs or skins of beaver, mink, fox, otter, marten, fisher, marten, cat, skunk, badger and jamaican leather, dressed upon leather, chamois and other skins from 20 to 15 per cent; all hydrographic charts were placed on the free list. The rate on condensed milk was changed from 20 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound. Chair canes or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds, were taken from the free list and a tariff of 7 per cent ad valorem imposed.

HOUSE.—After an interesting discussion of Civil Service Reform until the close of morning hour, the Senate resumed as the unfinished business, the House bill to amend the Federal election laws and the debate on that subject continued until the close of the legislative day. The bill went over without any action. In the executive session the senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Harrison, the brother of the ex-president, nominated to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Kansas City, Mo. The remainder of the session was consumed in confirming about 150 postmasters and Interior Department nominations, none of which were very important.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee on the whole to consider the tariff bill. The substitute by Mr. Johnson providing that the free wool clause should take effect immediately after the passage of the bill was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 102. Other amendments to the bill were considered until adjournment.

SENATE.—After the adjournment of the senate to-day was the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall of Mississippi. Senator Walthall is 63 years old and succeeded the late J. Q. Lamar in the senate nine years ago. His retirement is the result of the illness of his wife. Senator Walthall is very popular in the senate. The legislative session of the day was short and unimportant. On motion of Senator Cockrell the senate went into executive session and the tariff bill was considered until Monday.

HOUSE.—There were two very interesting questions engaging the attention of the house to-day, one being a resolution submitted by Mr. Brewster, a Republican of Michigan, to substitute the wool clause of the McKinley law for that of the Wilson bill. Almost the entire day was taken up in a discussion of the question. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 77 yeas to 131 nays.

The second proposition was one submitted by Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, a large manufacturer of steel rails, putting steel rails on the free list. This led to what probably proved to be one of the most interesting discussions of the present tariff debates. The session was continued into the night, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.—After some routine business the Senate went into executive session and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—After a little routine business the House resumed consideration of the tariff bill, pending amendments being that offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, the Cleveland free trader, to place steel rails on the free list. The amendment was defeated.

SENATE.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in the House the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Johnson, of Iowa, to substitute the wool clause on agricultural products for the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill. The amendment was lost by a vote of 116 to 61. Mr. Train, of Texas, offered an amendment to the tariff bill to reduce the duty on woolen goods from 40 and 45 per cent to 25 per cent, and Jerry Simpson an amendment to place all cotton and woolen goods on the free list. A long debate followed. The amendment by Mr. Train was pending when the House adjourned without action on this amendment.

SENATE.—For the first time today the senate was occupied in the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, Populist of Kansas, last week, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to issue bonds and sell them at a discount as proposed in his report. Mr. Peffer held the floor most of the time, yielding, however, to other Senators to interpose remarks.

The resolution went over without action until Monday, when it was again considered. The House was given up to consideration of the sugar schedule but no conclusion was reached. Amendments were offered to amend the tariff on sugar, but they were all rejected. The amendments were agreed to—yeas 107, nays 107.

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LATER NEWS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

At Pueblo, Col., the steel works of the Colorado fuel and iron company resumed operations in the cold steel department with a force of 700 men.

The East Stroudsburg, Pa., silk mill, which was closed for a long time during the dull season, is now running and the silk business is reported to be improving.

An order was issued by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company to shut down 11 of the company's largest collieries for an indefinite period. A number of the Lehigh Valley coal company's mines will also shut down.

The Delaware iron works, New Castle, Del., have started up in all departments. Triton cotton mills have resumed. Garrett's snuff mills, Yorklyn, resumed operations and are running day and night. Marshall Bros.' paper mills have also resumed.

Andrew Ramsey of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed of \$1,730 by two masked men. Ramsey had closed a real estate deal and the robbers are supposed to have known he had the money on his person.

At Gloucester, Mass., Judge C. P. Thomson of the superior court, at his home shot himself through the head. He had been ill for the past two months and it is generally believed that discouragement and despondency brought about the suicide.

New Pawhuska, in the Osage Indian reservation, Mrs. Plimmer, wife of a farmer, threw her two little daughters aged 8 and 1 year, into a creek with their hands tied, drowning them and then committed suicide by shooting herself with a shotgun. It is believed she was insane.

Theresa Jones, 17, and Martha Hartford 16, both mill girls, were drowned while skating in the Westfield river at Miteacook, near Springfield, Mass.

L. Dolan of Winnipeg, Man., and a party of nine men perished in an avalanche in the Rocky mountains.

On Saturday a switch engine on the Belt line of East St. Louis ran down the incline opposite Car street and plunged into the river, drowning its engineer, George Kirby.

The president has nominated Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. Mr. Peckham is a member of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon of New York city.

The exchange bank of Ottawa, Putnam county, O., Samuel Slauson, president, assigned to Dr. W. Reed and B. E. McGreevey. The assets are about \$70,000. The bank will pay about 40 cents on the dollar, and the real estate may raise it to 75 cents.

The spread of measles in New York is becoming alarming. In one week the cases of measles have exceeded 100 per cent, and the average daily death rate is 27.

The southern Pacific's tunnel, the third of a series of seven on the route to San Luis Obispo, Cal., has been pierced through Santa mountain. It is nearly 4,000 feet long.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

The American Iron and Steel Association Gives Out the Pig Iron and Bessemer Figures for 1893.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete returns of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1893 and also complete returns of the stock of unsold pig iron in the hands of makers or their agents at the close of the year. The total production of pig iron in 1893 was 7,124,302 gross tons against 9,157,000 tons in 1892. The production in 1893 was 2,032,498 tons or over 22 per cent less than in 1892. This great decline in production may fairly be said to have occurred wholly in the second half of 1893, as the production of the first half was larger than that of the second half of 1892 and almost as large as that of the first half of 1892.

As compared with the first half of 1893, the production in the second half shows a decrease of nearly 44 per cent, the largest semi-annual decrease in production of which there is a statistical record. All the states show a reduced production of pig iron in the second half with the single exception of Georgia, which is not a large producer of any time. Comparing the total production in 1893 with the total production in 1892, only three States, Georgia, Maryland and Colorado, made more pig iron in 1893 than in 1892.

The number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1893, was 137, which was the smallest number in blast at the close of any year. The number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1893, was 233, against 251 on December 31, 1892, and 256 on June 30, 1892. The stocks of pig iron unsold, in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on December 31, 1893, and which were not intended for their own consumption, aggregated 967,328 gross tons against 981,116 gross tons at the close of 1892, 986,333 tons at the close of 1891, and 693,929 tons at the close of 1890. On June 30, 1893, the stock of unsold pig iron was 549,111 gross tons.

There was, therefore, an increase in unsold stocks in the last half of 1893 of 112,927 tons. This increase was distributed among the different fuels used. In addition to the stock of pig iron unsold on December 31, there should be added 45,230 tons in the yards of the American Iron and Steel Storage Warrant Company which had passed out of the hands of the makers, making 707,319 gross tons which may be said to have been on the market December 31.

The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1893 was 3,133,532 tons against 4,188,435 gross tons in 1892, showing a decrease in 1893 of 1,054,903 tons, or over 25 per cent. The production in the last half of 1893 was less than one half the production in the first half, being 1,031,467 tons against 1,092,067 tons in the first half. The total production of Bessemer steel rails in 1893 was 596,353 gross tons against 1,438,782 gross tons in 1892, a decrease of 423,959 tons or almost 28 per cent. The production in the first half of 1893 was 294,240 tons and in the second half it was 312,113 tons.

The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1893 was the smallest since 1885.

Crushed Under a Construction Train. One Killed and 20 Injured. A construction train used in connection with the building of the new tunnel at Fairview, N. J., fell through a trestle, killing one man and injuring 20 others. They were Italian laborers at work under the trestle.

A temporary trestle had been constructed across the lowlands leading to the tunnel. A large gang of Italians were working beneath the structure. A construction train was running over it when there arose a sound of breaking timber. The train disappeared suddenly and the next moment the shrieks of the wounded Italians were heard. The entire train, with its engine and 200 tons of material, fell into the water below.

One by one the maimed bodies of the Italians were drawn out. Only one was dead. He was crushed beyond recognition. Others had arms, legs and ribs broken. Their names are not known, as they worked under numbers.

WILL BE PUBLIC PROPERTY. Valuable Inventions Upon Which the Patents Soon Expire. Among the most important patents which expired this week were the following:

Air compressor by J. Clayton; grain separator by O. J. Clubbuck; seed planter by D. J. Davis; acoustic electric telegraph by T. A. Edison; safety valves for elevators, by N. H. Fogg; electric harmonic telegraph by Edwin Gray; apparatus for manufacturing gas by G. H. Hunt; electric gas-lighting attachment by G. H. Hinds; machine for winding up fabrics by G. F. Jones; link for valve gear for steam engines by J. H. Luther; underground telegraph line by W. Macintosh; printing telegraph transmitter by G. M. Phelps; high pressure hot-air engine by C. Steinberg; registering fare-box by J. C. Strong; dial telegraph by J. C. Watts; reversing valve for steam engines, by J. Wells and W. H. Phillips.

It is learned from the records of the Patent Office at Washington, that the Bell telephone having run the allotted term of seventeen years for which it was granted will expire on the 30th inst., and become the property of the public.

A CYCLONE IN TEXAS. The First Hard Blow of the New Year Does \$100,000 Damage. At Dallas, Texas, a cyclone, attended with thunder, lightning and rain, struck Oak Cliff from the southwest and traversed Dallas and East Dallas demolishing or damaging over 100 buildings and killing Royal Seate, an orphan boy. Andrew Mixler, who was sleeping with Seate, was seriously injured. Robert Scott, whose bank on Main street was wrecked, was injured in the spine.

The Christian and Methodist Episcopal Church building in Oak Cliff were totally wrecked. The power house of the Rapid Transit railroad was partially destroyed. The cotton gin factories of E. Van Winkle and the Murray Ginning Company and also the Texas Storage building were damaged. The total damage to property is estimated at \$100,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

DIPHTHERIA rages in Russia.

ITALY is almost in a state of bankruptcy. The "beautiful blue Danube" is frozen stiff. New Yorkers eat 12,000 bushels of oysters daily. New York State has 40,000 union liquor dealers. The real cause of the Sicilian riots is said to be famine. The supply of cranberries has so far been greater than the demand. Detroit merchants are asked to give un-saleable goods to the poor. An experiment is being made in growing floricon near Tacoma, Wash. A bill to kill murderers by electricity has been introduced into the Maryland Senate. There are seventeen crematories for the burning of human bodies in the United States. The Reading Railroad shows a deficit of \$500,000 for the year, and liabilities of \$8,000,000. The total output of Colorado gold and silver mines increased in value about \$2,000,000 last year. Reform is demanded in the Bank of England. The bad management of the concern is becoming notorious. The statement of the Missouri Pacific Railroad shows a decrease of \$2,000,000 in earnings during the past year. Matthew Marshall, the financial writer, says the public is recovering from its distrustfulness and is buying the better grades of securities. An attempt by the Carnegie Steel Company to roll a six-inch beam of aluminum at Homestead, Penn., failed, but another trial will be made. At San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Bridget Daniels was awarded \$20,000 damages against the Southern Pacific Railroad for the killing of her husband. Great Britain is to have thirty-two new warships, among them two battleships to cost \$5,000,000 apiece, and a cruiser designed to be the biggest, swiftest and most powerful in the world. The body of William C. Short, formerly a well known druggist at Louisville, Ky., in whose whereabouts have been unknown for some months, has been found in a medical college at Atlanta, Ga.

THREE KILLED OUTRIGT. A Wagon Load People Under Locomotive Wheels. On the northern boundary of Findlay O., at a crossing of the Toledo and Ohio railroad, there was a fearful accident Saturday evening. Six persons were caught in a heavy wagon by a fast running train. Mangled bodies of the men, women and boys, mixed with the wreckage from the wagon, were strung along the track on both sides.

Daniel Bedecker and his wife and Mrs. William Hershey were frightfully mutilated and killed outright. A young daughter of Mrs. Hershey was mortally wounded. John Sullivan will die from his injuries and but one of the party of six will survive. The only explanation of the tragedy is that the wagon was so heavy and carried such a load the horses were unable to handle it as quickly as the driver thought they would when he tried the crossing.

A SEBASTOPOL HERO DEAD. Demise of General Millinet, the Father of the French Army. General Emile Millinet, the father of the French army, is dead. He was born in 1808, and was the son of a general in 1822 and was present at the Saint Sebastien. In 1847 he was general where he distinguished himself. He was promoted to 122 rank of general in 1858. In April 1855, he served in the army of the East at Sebastopol. His bravery at the attack of Malakoff led to his being made general of division four days afterward. He took part in the Italian campaign in 1859 and was made general commander of the National Guards of the Seine. He was elevated to the dignity of Senator in 1865.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY. A Chicagoan Shoots Two Women and Then Kills Himself. Walter Phelps shot and dangerously wounded Mrs. James McCormick and Ema Erickson on State street, Chicago, and then committed suicide. Phelps had been on a spree and entered his room where Mrs. Erickson was getting things in order. The report of a pistol was followed by screams from the girls. Mrs. McCormick rushed to the room and found the girl lying on the floor with a bullet in her head and Phelps standing over her with a revolver in his hand. He fired at Mrs. McCormick, the ball taking effect in the head. Phelps then rushed down stairs and shot himself with fatal results. Mrs. McCormick and Miss Erickson it is believed cannot recover.

HAD TO READ THE RIOT ACT. A Strike of Traction Companies Employes Assuming a Serious Phase. At Bridgeport, Conn., a strike of the traction companies employes is assuming a serious phase. Mayor Bestwick and the police commissioners went to the stables Monday morning and the mayor read the riot act to 2,000 people. Crowds gathered later on the line of the road in East Bridgeport and the entire police force was kept busy trying to disperse them. The company made several attempts to send out cars but they were stoned and finally abandoned by the men brought from New York.

The Fastest of Her Class. The Montgomery holds the first place in point of speed among the 2,000 ton cruisers built for the government. Her average speed per hour in the test Friday is announced by Admiral Walker to have been 19.63 knots. The Columbian iron works, the Baltimore company that built her, will receive a bonus of \$20,000. The Marblehead and the Detroit, other 2,000 ton cruisers won premiums of \$125,000 and \$150,000, respectively.

Talmage Going to Resign. Rev. Dr. Dwight Talmage Sunday night announced in the Brooklyn Tabernacle that this coming spring, on his 25th anniversary as pastor, he would resign. Dr. Talmage in making this announcement said: "My plans after resignation have not been developed, but I shall preach, both by voice and newspaper press as long as my life and health are continued."

Must Vestibule the Cars. At St. Paul, Judge Twoby, in the case against Frank Hopkins, Superintendent of the street railway, arrested for violation of the law requiring street railway companies to vestibule the cars for the protection of employes, held the law constitutional and imposed a fine of \$50. The case will be at once taken to the Supreme court.

New Jersey's Legislative Muddle. At Trenton, N. J., the two senates met on Wednesday, but neither organization had a quorum and both adjourned till next Monday. Some of the Republican leaders favor holding a joint meeting at once, the election of a State Comptroller and a State Treasurer and then adjourning sine die.

Deer Starved to Death. Mate Cleland, who arrived at Bangor, Me., from Bubars camp at Millinocket lake, says that in many places in northern Maine deer have been found dead in yards. The cause is attributed to starvation, the branches of trees upon which they feed having been encased in ice since December by the sleet storms which occurred in that month.

Another Weak Trestle Causes Death. Three men were killed and 18 injured in a wreck on the J. E. Potts Lumber Company's tram road, 10 miles south of Camden Ark. The disaster was caused by the giving away of a trestle.