MIDDLEEURGH, PA., MARCH 22, 1894.

Ireland, according to John Morley, as passed the quietest winter known for thirty years.

M. Gaulp, writing to a Paris publieation from Russia, says that the culwonderfully since American varieties of the plant have been introduced, At first the natives were so prejudiced against the new plants that the experiment failed.

The greeting "Hello, Governor," is apt to attract the attention of nearly half the members of the United States Senate nowadays, observes the New York Post. Colquiti, Gordon, Harris, Bate, Hawley, Vance, Coke, Perkins, Shoup, Proctor and Hill are among those who have been executives of the States which they represent.

It is a little over a hundred years since the Chinese learned to smoke opium. The pernicious habit has spread with alarming rapidity, till now, declares the San Francisco Chroicle, the whole nation has become enslaved to an insidious drug that is responsible for the physical, mental and moral ruin of millions of human beings every year.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin exclaims: "Houseke eping is a science. It cannot be intuitively grasped. Its principles are sometimes imparted by mothers to their daughters. No doubt the science of housekeeping could be effectively taught in schools. When the time comes when no girl who expects to marry is believed to have finished her education until she has graduated in the science of housekeeping, the vexing servant girl problem, which now seems so formidable, will have disappear. I from American life.

"In one sense," confesses the New York Independent, "we may say that the more we study diphtheria the more humiliating is it to the medical profession; for though a careful sifting of cases, microscope in hand, shows that many supposed cases are not the genuine Klebs-Loeffer bacillus kin l, still the melancholy fact remains that, of the true cases, medical science today cures no larger a percentage than it did ten years ago. Just now, many the price of silver fluctuated, so the amount of the doctors fancy they are getting the best results from peroxide of hydrogen; but this, used too late, is futile. No other of the contagious diseases seems to be so rapidly fatal as this, and the immediate moral of all the cases we can collect seems to be that no sore throat should be regarded as a light affair, or be neglected a moment. The rate of mortality is still forty to sixty per cent."

There is a growing belief throughout the country, declares the Manufacturers' Record, that the creat coldbearing field of the South is soon to become the center of a considerable activity in legitimate mining developments. The many failures in the past have not been due to lack of ore, but to other troubles. That the South has a vast quantity of gold ores is universally admitted, but how to mine them and reduce them on a profitable basis has been the question with most of the people who have gone into gold-mining operations. These questions have been solved and it is now possible for this industry to be developed on a broad scale, with a good margin of profit, thus adding another source of great wealth to the South, for the Manufacturers' Record believes that gold-mining is to become one of the conspicuous industries of the Carolinas and Georgia and possibly Alabama. Prior to 1849 the Southern mines yielded a large amount of gold, but the California excitement drew all miners away to the Pacific coast, and since then we have seen only spasmodic attempts to develop Southern mines, and many of these efforts were confined more to trying to create a speculative market for worthless stocks than to an honest development of the properties. A number of mines have oeen well managed and they are running right along, saying little about what they are doing and making no effort to boom stocks. With the attention that the industry is now reseiving, with the world hungry for gold as never before and every nation scrambling for it, and with the progress that has been made in reduction methods, there ought to come a great development of honest gold-mining in the South.

THE BLAND BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE FAVORS COIN-AGEOF THE SEIGNIORAGE.

The Measure Agreed to by a Vote of 44 to 31-Even Its Friends Surprised at the Large Majority in Its Favor - The Vote in Detail -Sent to the President.

The Bland seignlorage bill was passed in the Senate, just as it came from the House, by a vote of 44 yeas to 31 mays. When the result was announced there was hand claptivation of cotton in the Zarafshan ping in the crowded galleries, which district of that country has developed breach of order was rebuked by the presiding officer. The Republicans who voted for the bill were Senators Du-bots, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Oregon), Pettigrew. Power, Quay, Shoup, Stewart, Teler and Wolcott. The Democrats who voted against it were Senators Brice, Caffery, Gorman, McPherson, Mitchell (Wis.), Mur-phy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas. The three phy, Paimer, Smith and Vilas. The three Populist Senators, Messrs, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted for it.

Mr. Hill announced his pair with Mr. dixon. As the bill passed without any Dixon. As the full passed without any amendment, its next stage was its presentation to the President for his approval or disapproval. Preparatory to the vote five short speeches were made—three in favor of the full and two against it. No other business of public importance was transacted and the Senate at 4.10 adjourned.

The majority in favor of the passage of the Biant seigniorage bill was unexpectedly large. Even the friends of the bill had underestimated the number of its supporters. Senator Vilas, who is regarded as the spokesman of the Administration, indicated his speech that the President did not favor the passage of the bill. Senator Lindsay, on the passage of the bill. Senator Lindsay, on the other hand, who is regarded as an Ad-ministration man, and who is at least a mouthpiece for Secretary Carlisle, spokenni voted in its favor.

The action of Senator Hill in recording his vote in favor of the seigniorage bill, for this is practically what he did do, being paired with Senator Dixon, a strong opponent of ir, created much comment, which is increased by the fact that his colleague, Mr. Murphy, voted against the bill. Mr. Murphy says he voted against the bill because he was satis-

voted against the bill because he was salis-fied that it was objectionable to his ideas on the financial question.

Following is the vote in detail on the pas-sage of the Bland seigniorage bill.

Yeas—Allen. Bate. Berry. Blackbarn. Blanchard, Butler. Call, Cockrell, Coke. Col-quit, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gor-ter. Handwoods. quit, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby,
Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Orsgon; Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew,
Power, Pugh, Quay, Eanson, Rogeth, Shoup,
Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees,
White, Wolcott -44.

Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffrey Carey, Chandler, Cullon, Davis, Dotph Gallinger, Gorman, Gibson, Haie, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMullan, McPherson, Man-derson, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson—31.

Definition of "Seignlorage."

The New York Recorder offered a prize of twenty five dollars for the best definition of twenty live dollars for the best definition of the word "Seigniorage," so frequently heard of late in connection with the silver ques-tion. A definition of the word given by Senator Sherman, and agreed to by silver Senators, is in these words: "The seignior-age is merely the difference between the coinage value of the silver and its cost."

The clarest history and its cost."

The clearest, briefest, and, on the whole, best statement of what "seigniorage" means as applied to the existing financial condition of this country was that received from Mr. Fred. J. Herzog, of New York, to whom there fore the paper has awarded its prize. Mr. Herzog's definition is as 1

"Seigniorage consists of the difference tween the cost of an amount of builden and the face value of the coins minted from it. By the Sherman act the Government was of Treasury notes issued in payment of this bullion sometimes increased, sometimes diminished. The downward tendency having been greater in the last few years, there were issued, from the time of the passage of the sherman act to its repeal, \$154,000,000 in Treasury notes, to cover an amount of bu which should actually have made 200. 000,000 silver dollars. In other words, there is now an amount of builton (in excess of the reserve necessary to cover the \$154,000,000 Treasury notes) in the Treasury which, is coined, would make 55,000,000 silver dollars, against which the seignlorage bill is to issue paper currency, and so put \$55,000,000 in the Treasury and help the Government out of its financial difficulties."

BULLETIN ON INDUSTRIES. Showing What Manufacturers Add to

The National Wealth. The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States was made public at Washington. The statistics are given for all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries. The total number of manufacting establishments is reported as 355,-401, against 253,852 in 188). The summary

of totals gives the following for 1800:
Capital \$6,124,475.305; miscellaneous expenses \$630,044,35; aggregate of the average number of employes 4.771,812; wages, \$2-682.823.265; cost of materials used \$5,158.808 353 and the value of products \$9,370,624 The contribution to the wealth of the country. is stated, is more clearly shown by ducting \$5 158,868,353, the cost of material used from the value of the products. This leaves \$4,211,220,271 as the increased valuation of the raw materials. The number of establishments and aggregate capital invested as given by the States is asfollows: Alabams, 4.977, \$46,122,571; Alaska, 10, \$105,727 Arizona, 76, \$616,629; Arkansas, 2.073, \$14.971,614; California, 7.023, \$146,-797,10; Colorado, 1.518, \$26,651,840; Con-737, 103, Colorado, 1,318, \$25,031,340; Con-necticut, 6,822, \$227,004,496; Delaware, 1,003, \$31,608,400; District of Columbia, 2,295, \$28,805,080; Florida, 805, \$11,110,304; Geo-gia, 4,285, \$16,021,580; Idaho, 140, \$1,048,916; Himors, 20, 482, \$502,004,312; Indiana 12,354, \$132,405,360; Indian Territory 20, \$204,329 \$132,405,560 Indian Territory 20, \$204,329 Iowa 7,440 \$77,513,097; Kansas 4,471 \$43. Kentucky, 7,745, Louisana, 2,613, 5,010; \$80,418,809 \$79,811,-\$34,754,121; Maine, 5 010; band 7, 483, \$119,067,316, Michig and 7.485, 3830 032,341; Michigan, 127,686,618; 412,240; Minnesoua, 7,505, \$127,686,618; Missishibid, 1,98; \$14,836,884; Missouri 14,045, \$180,236,422; Montana, 280, \$4,203,-704; Nebraska, 3,014, \$37,540,508; Nevada, \$1,211,268; New Hampshire, \$1,211,268; New Hamp Massachusetts, 04; Nebraska, 3.014, \$37,560,505; New Hampshire, 525; \$1,211,269; New Hampshire, 525; \$1,211,269; New Hexico, 127; \$226, \$19,310,428; New Mexico, 127; \$165,163; New York, 65,840, \$1,130,461,-105; North Carolina, 3.667, \$32,745,995; North Pakoto, 382, \$2,894,553; Ohio, 28,673, \$400,703,010; Oklahoma, 72; \$95,510; Penny \$402,793,010; Oklahoma, 72; Oregon, 1,523, \$32,122,051; Oregon, 1.523, \$32,122,051; Penn-sylvania 39,336, \$990,999,375; Rhode Island 3,377, \$126,483,401; South Carolina 2,382, \$29,276,251; South Dakota 499, \$3,207,796; \$20,276,251, South Dakota 4.55, Tennessee 4.550, \$51,457,092; Texas 5.268, \$46,815,181; Utsh 511, \$6,-583,022; Vermont 3.003 \$32,763,291; Vir-5.268. \$40,810,181 583,022; Vermont 3.003 \$32,763,291; Vir-inia 5,915. \$63,456,799; Washinston 1.513, \$34,369,735; West Virginia 2.576 \$28,118,-030; Wisconsin 10,417, \$246,515,404; Wyoming 190, \$1,411,184.

Daring Mail Robbery. A mail rider carrying mail between Pine Bluff and Sheridan, Ark., was held up by two men Saturday while en route and two pouches taken from him. The men rifled the pouches. Onlylone registered package was in the mail. The robbers escaped to the woods

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-

Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—The proceedings in the senate
to day were of an extremely uninteresting
character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presenta-tion of a few pensions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the senate tool up the discussion of the seignforage bill, which was continued until adjournment. House.-The house began the considera

tion of the bill making appropriations for th- sundry civil expenses of the government and fair progress was made No other business was done and the house adjourned after a brief session. SENATE-The Bland seignlorage bill dis-

cussion occupied the entire day and after a short executive session the senate adjourn-

House-Chairman Sayers of the appro prostse—Chairman Sayers of the appropriation committee is making wonderful progress with the sundry civil bill in the House. Today 40 pages of the bill were disposed of, making in all 83 in two days, and leaving only 16 pages more. No amendments of importance were adopted to as although the postsystem members. today, although the northwestern members made a vigorous effort to increase the smount for the survey of public lands. The House adjourned at 4:30 p. m

SENENTY FOURTH DAY.
SENATE.—The Bland bill for the coinage of \$55,000,000 of the Silver seigniorage in the Treasury passed the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 44 to 31. Thirty Democrats, 11 Republicans and 3 Populists voted for the bill and 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats against it. After a short executive session the senate adjourned

House -The lower branch of congres transacted no business of importance to-

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY. SENATE-The senate was not in session, House-The house, in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the sun dry civil appropriation bill. The house at foclock took a recess until 8 o'clock. About 50 members were present at the night ses-sion. After action on a number of private persion, bills the house at 10:25 ad-

SPNATE.—Not in session.

House.—No business of public importance was had and after a short session the house adjourned.

SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY. Sixare. No important business was transacted in the senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of bills on the calendar. The senate received from the president a message in regard to the occupation of Bluefields, Nicaragua and also a message relative to Hawaiian affairs. At 5.05 o'clock an executive session was held, and soon afterward the senate admrnest.

House-The House went into committee of the whole today and the consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and continued until adjournment

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Number of Disputed Questions Settled by the National Board. There exists in Washington a board of the

ersons representing various executive de. eartments and bureaus, charged with the uty of settling questions of disputed georaphic names for official use. At the last egular monthly meeting of the board about 60 cases were decided. Some of those are of minor importance, while others are of a nore general character. The following are elected as examples of the decisions:

Au Sable Chasm, in the Adirondack re-tion, the Board decided upon Ausable in accordance with the well known tendency o consolidate double na res. Budapest, the apital of Hungary, the boar I decided to pell as one word and to omit the final h ounty, ra, replaces the lottome hands Mandata. Cheesequake creek, in New Jer-iey, is the name adopted for a stream some lines called Cheese and sometimes Cheese-

That branch of the Columbia river, which was named after the explorer Captain Will-iam Clark of Lewis and Cark's expedition scalled Clark not Clarke. The strait in Washington sound, over which there was a ooundary dispute some 29 years ago, and which has been variously called Canal De Haro and Haro strait, was passed upon by he board, which adopted the form. Canal De Haro. A lake in Northwestern Montana Missoula county, has been variously called Terry's Lake, McDonald Lake and Nith-What-Tque. The board adopted McDonald lake. A bay on the coast of Texas. varously caded Mezquit, Mesquit, Mezquita, tc., is called by the board Mesquite. An sland in the Hudson river variously called Pelopens, Polopel, Polevers, etc., the board agreed to call Pailopeis.

Pokamoonshine Peak in the Adirondack region, is so spelled by the board, this form replacing other modes of spending it. For a river near Bridgeport. Conn., the adopts the form Pequonnoc. The strait which forms the boundry between Vancouv er Island and the islands off the coast he State of Washington the hoard decided all the Resario strait, Sabattus, the name of the postoffice railway station and a small mountain in Maine, is the form adopted by the beard, replacing other various modes of spelling it. Dack treek, in belaware, has now become Smyrna river, in accordance with law. Connecticut contains a village

sometimes called Winchester Center. The board dropped the ending center and uses he name Winchester only. On the southern coast of Mascachusetts are four little anchorages or bights, known as holes. These are known as Holmes' nole, Hood's hole, Quick's hole, and Robnson's hole. Holmes' hole some years ago was changed to the more attractive name of Vineyard Haven, a very suitable name, it being a snug anchorage on the north coast of Martha's Vineyard. Robinson's hole and Quick's hole are still so called. The village which has grown up near Wood's hole was some years since changed to Wood's Holl, for the anchorage lowever, the board adheres to the form of

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

All Railroads Are Asked to Make Concessions For It.

The agricultural department at Washingon has issued a circular to be sent to all railroad presidents in the United States offering suggestions for their co operation in the good roads movement. Many of the railway companies have made concessions in transporting road materials, ranging from half rates to free carriage. Others have offered to carry the freight at the bare cost of hauling whenever a general road improvement is undertaken. It is suggested that the latter plan be generally adopted. The method of computing the cost, it is citied, could be defined and a board constituted for adjusting the rates be granted, in accordance with conditions.

The circular says: "Such a combined oncession would be of immense value to the public, while it would involve little actual expense to the companies and its bare announcement would do more to advance the road movements than years of purely educational work. It would be an inspiration to prompt action by state and local authorities throughout the union. Should anything in the state or national statutes be found to prohibit such discrimination. ination in rates the legislative authorities would no doubt quickly remove the obstacle in the intesest of the public welfare."

Awarded \$50,000 for Breach of Promise. In the breach of promise suit of Esther Jacobs against Henry B. Sire. New York. the jury brought in a verdict awarding [the plaintiff \$50,000, the full amount claimed.

THE LOWEST EVER KNOWN

CONSUMERS COMPELLED TO

Live More Cheaply. Works Going Into Operation Harassed by Doubts.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review Trade, New York, says: Week by week it is found ros ible by an increasing number of concerns to revive production with a general range of prices the lowest ever known. As old stocks give out orders for replenishment are first for cheaper goods than have before been chosen traders therein representing consumers who are com-pelled or desire to live more cheaply. Then the quantities ordered are much smaller than the industries have been accustomed to supply, and so far below the capacity of the works that the competition d prices in each grade down to or below ual cost, squeezing out profits and forcing down wages. Yet the profits and the wages are the fund from which future purchases for consumption must be made.
It is under such conditions that more

works are going into operation, many with a doubt how long they will be able to oper-ate. Thus the measure of resumption by works or hands, or hours of labor, is not a measure of the revival in business, either as measure of the revival in business, either as to quantity or value of goods distributed. Prices of commodities are this week, on the whole, the lowest of which there is any record, having declined 1.2 per cent in March and averaging 11.3 per cent lower than a year ago, so that more than a third of the decrease in volume of all payments is due to decline in prices of things consumed.

Six more iron furnaces have gone into blast this month in part because prices of this tied products are a shade lower and further contracts have thus been secured. It its burg gets the iton's share and has most of its works in operation, cheaper freights having helper this work with lower wages d coke and contracts for Mesaba ore at 25. Cheapness of material and labor stimulates the erection of many buildings both East and West.

Sales of wool again exceed last year's 4.851.700 pounds for the week, against 3,948,200 and for the month thus far the increase has been about 1,900,000 pounds, though in February the decrease was 21.3

Wheat has been depressed by the report that 114,000,000 busi-els remained in farmers hands Mercu I, indicating very great errors in estimates of yield, or else a heavy decrease in consumption. Exports of practices are 40 per cent, above and im-ports 38 below last year's for the month

Failures for the first week of March wer few, with liabilities thus far reported of only \$2,025,338 of which \$816 284 were of manufacturing and \$1,161,270 of trading concerns. Owing to large deferred state-ments received too late for use last week, the aggregate of liabilities for February has been raised to \$17.805.679. The number of failures reported for the week is 294 in the United States sgainst 190 last year and 55 in Canada against 30 last year.

FISH LAW SUSTAINED.

The U. S. Supreme Court Holds That States Can Order Illegal Fishing

Devices Destroyed. J. W. Hagne, Game and Fish Warden, has received a copy of an opinion handed down a few days ago by the United StatesSupreme Court, in which the right of fish wardens to destroy nets, seines and other illegal devices for catching fish under State Laws is settled finally. Mr. Harne says he has destroyed \$15,000 worth of articles of this class since he has been in office and the question of his right to do so has frequently enough to get authoritative decision on it. He was once arrested for it, but the Grand

Jury ignored the bill

The case just decided is that of George W. Lawton and others against W. M. Steele, a fish warden of New York. Steele destroyed hoop and fake nets worth \$525 owned by the plaintiffs and they such to frecover the value of them. A jury awarded them \$216. The Court of Appeals reversed this ordered a judgment absolute for the defend-ant. Then Lawton and others appealed to the United States Supreme Court on ground that the State law authorizing destruction of nets was unconstitutional, for the reason that is deprives a citizen of his property without due process of law; that it is in restraint of the liberty of the citizen and that it is an interference the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The nets destroyed were taken from a navigable stream, which is

under the control of the government.
The court is of the opinion that the destruction of the nets is a proper exercise of the police power of the State. The waters from which they were tasen are within the jurisdiction of the State, notwithstanding that the stream is a navigable one. The cost of condemning the nets by legal process, the of condemning the nets by legal process, the court says, would be more than they are worth and this would interfere with the working of the law which has for its object the protection of fish. The person owning the property seized has a legs remedy. If it was used in violation of th law he has no just cause of complaint. I not used so he can replevy it or sue for the value in which case the burden is on the defendent to show that the property was used illegaly. In conclusion the decision of the New York Court of Appeals is af-

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer dissent from this opinion. They hold that fish nets are articles of private hold that fish nets are articles property and are entitled to protection of law. They are unwilling to concede to legislatures power to declare them public nuisances and to order their The illegal use of them would be terminat-ed by the withdrawai from the water and the detention of them. Private property can not be arbitrarily invaded under the guise of police regulations nor forfeited for an alleged violation of the law by the owner, nor destroyed by way of penalty without giving him an opportunity to be keard. giving him an opportunity to be keard. They do not care to sanction the smallest invasion of property rights.

THE DEADLY CYCLONE AGAIN.

A Fearful Wind Sweeps Over Texas Causing Death and Destruction. A cyclone struck Longview, Tex., shortly

after midnight Sunday causing great damage to property and loss of life. Hailstones weighing from 15 to 18 ounces fell with such force as to destroy buildings, trees and

shrubbery.

The list of dead is as follows: Alexander Lester, aged 50, Alexander Lester, Jr., 19 years old: Robert Lester, Saran Lester, the moth-er, Lester baby 2 years old, found dead in a treetop and Jasper Collins, crushed under

Reports from Emery, the county seat of Reports from Emery, the county seat of Rines county, are to the effect that six people were killed outright and several fatally wounded. Among the dead are Esther Alexander. Henry Brass, George Walker and a year oid son of Henry Murray. Three bodies were found north of Emery which have not yet been identified.

He Escaped Through Death. At Birmingham, Ala., a negro named Charlie Fleming, a city convict. attempted o escape from the street gang. Street Commissioner Burkhalter, who was on horse-back, overtook him and drawing his pistol commanded Fleming to surrender. The negro quickly snatched the officer's pistol, ired one ball into Burkhalter, another into Burkhalter, another into Burkbaiter's horse. Killing the animal, and oursed a third in his own brain, dying in-stantly. Burkhart's wound is not serious.

LATER NEWS.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Prohibitionists registered two victories in the Iowa General Assembly Senate defeated the Carpenter local option bill by a vote of 36 to 12 and the Hopse killed the committee bill for mulct and local option by a vote of 42 to 58 The Democrats voted with the Prohibition Republicans against both bills.

Assemblyman Lawson has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature which provides that none but the American flag shall fly from any public building in that State. The only exception it makes is in the case of the visitation of a representative of a foreign nation to this country.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Marshalton iron works of Wilmington, Del., which went into the hands of a receiver on January 12 and was then closed, has started up, giving employment to 500 hands.

The boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Isanc Prouty & Co., of Spencer, near Worcester, Mass., one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The factory employs 2,000 hands. No statement can be obtained of assets and liabilities.

President Bliss of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in the running expenses of the road in this city and to carry this out a wholesale reduction and discharge of employes will take effect on Monday. All branches are included.

The 5,000 miners in the Jackson county, O., district, who have been out on a strike against a reduction, have decided to accept the same and will go to work this week.

WASHINGTON.

The army appropriation bill was completed by the house committee on military iffairs. It appropriates a total of \$23,577, 284. The commanding officer of the army now, Major-General Schotleld, is made a brevet general. The major generals, who now number three, are to be reduced to two, one of whom shall be the commander of the army with the brevet of Leutenant general.

Chairman Pearson, of the house committee on enrolled bills, presented the Bland seigniorage bill to Private Secretary Thurber, who receipted for it in the president's name Monday afternoon. The constitutional 10 days' limitation within which i must be signed or vetoed began on Tuesday as fractions of days are not counted.

Secretary Herbert has ordered all th American warships away from Rio. Ther is no further need for them there.

DISASTEES, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES. At Duluth, Minn., Edward Wagner's

German laborers put three sticks of dynamite in the family cook stove to thaw out The house is in ruins and the family in mourning. Otto Wagner, aged 13, is dead; Mrs. Edward Wagner is fatally burned and bruised; Edward Wagner, slightly hurt; Martha Wagner, aged 12, seriously cut and bruised; Baby Wagner, aged 2 years, cut and bruised.

O. D. Stevens, a contractor, and Jacob Collins, a blacksmith, were killed at Buffato, N. Y., by a premature explosion of nitro ple cerine.

CHIMES AND PENALTIES.

At Minneapolis Louis and Frank Floyd were sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary for complicity in the defalcation of Phil. M. Scheig, the ex-teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, now serving a seven year sennce at Stillwater.

Ten year old Chicago youth named Dick Vaut shot and killed his 12 year old brother because of some trivial dispute. A few months ago the youth killed his brother,

The jury in the Ratcliffe-Jackson murder trial at Kosciusko, Mo., brought in a verdict that Ratcliffe is not guilty. Ratcliffe is a preacher and Populist legislator who was denounced as a liar by Jackson, a fellow legislator and opened fire on him in a crowd killing him and an innocent bystander. The fight occurred some two weeks ago.

Hinton E. Carr, ex-President of the Tuscumbia Ala., Banking Company, which failed last June, was sentenced to a year's hard labor for receiving a deposit when his bank was in a failing condition. He was also sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of a special deposit There are 42 other similar cases against bim.

FIRES.

At Philadelphia fire destroyed the big mill property owned by Frederick Rump & Bros., manufacturers of tablecloths and counterpanes, fronting on Huntington street, in the heart of the Kensington mill district. The total loss is estimated at \$240,000.

PORFIGN.

Insurgent Admiral Da Gama and about 70 of his officers and men have escaped decapitation in Brazil by being taken aboard Portugese vessels, which will land them at

RIO KEEPS A HOLIDAY.

Pive Hundred Rebel Prisoners Have Been Liberated.

The insurgent forces deserted Ft. Ville gaignon and the ships at Rio de Janeiro on Monday night, leaving the flags flying, and took refuge on the islands of Enchadas and Paqueta. There was not a soul on the rebel ships during the hombardment of the other

The insurgent officers on Monday took refuge on merchant vessels. Admiral da Gama left the harbor on board the French vessel Mazon. The Magon has returned It is not known whether the admiral is still on board.

The insurgents offered to surrender on Mondey but the government refused to promise that amnesty would be granted. Some 60 rebel privates gave themselves up. All the insurgent officers with the exception of the surgeons have fled.

By order of President Peixoto 500 rebel

prisoners have been liberated from the falls The rejoicing among the people that the war has proved a fizzle is great. The streets are crowded and everyone is keeping a hori-

5000 Men Return to Work. Five thousand men who have been in en-Five thousand men who have been in enforced iddiness for several months. have gone to work at South Chicago within the last two weeks and fully 3,000 more went to work on Monday. No place in the country felt the blow of last summer's financial disturbance with more force that South Chicago and the reopening of the industries there is a great boom to the people.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOSEPH JEPPERSON IS SIXTY-four years old THE Earl of Dudley's diamonds are worth

BRET HARTE has not been in the United

States since 1878.

THE yearly salary of the President of Mexico is \$30,000.

BIGHARD CROKES, the New York politician, is to buy a ranch in Texas. SENATOR ERICE's income is not less than \$800,000 a year, and probably more. LORD ROSERRRY, the English Premier, is largely interested in Florida lumber lands,

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will retire from public life at the end of his term, March 3, GEORGE B. PLATT, still hale and athletic, is the last survivor of Phil Sheridan's head-

quarters scouts. SUNDAY mornings the German Emperor goes reverently to church, and Sunday even ings to the opera.

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, said he comtemplates the resignation of his Senatorship, but not in the immediate future.

FRANCIS TROMPSON, who is the latest addi-tion to the ranks of the English poets, sold matches in the streets of London four years

"Mank Twain" has absolutely no regard for neatness in his apparel. His clothes look as if they had been pitchforked onto him at long range. THE King of Portugal has just effected an

insurance on his life of \$200,000 with an English office, the risk being sublivided among several companies. DB. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, holds more offices and is in the enjoyment of more honors and emoluments than any

other man in America. JUSTICE WHITE is one of the largest individual sugar planters in Louisiana. Last year over 3,000,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured on his plantation.

Taz richest German is considered to be M. Albert Hoesen, the principal owner of the great Hoesen steel works near Dortmund His annual income is a little over \$2,000,600 J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn, is the only living American to whom a public mon-

He drives to Prosper

Park to take a look at his statue every pleas-

iment is erected.

ant day.

Slaughter the Only Care. A bulletin has just been issued by Pro-essor Robertson, of the Central Experimenta Farm, at Ottawa, Canada, in water he says there is no cure for tuberculosts in cattle. The only means of exterminating the dis-ease, he says, is the slanguter of animals

MARKETS.

PITISBUEG.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN RELOW.

TATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE COLUMN		
GRAIN, PLOUR A	AND PEED.	III SANG-DA
WHEAT-No. 1 Red	\$ 60 (3 8 61
No. 2 Red	59	60
No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear	45	46
High Mixed ear	43	44
No. 2 Yellow Shelled	41	42
Shelled Mixed		414
DATS-No. 1 White	384	39
No. 2 White	3/4	38
No. 3 White	364	37
Mixed	32	33
No. 2 Western, New	561	57
No. 2 Western New	55	564
FLOUR-Fancy winter	pat 3 75	4 00
Fancy Spring patents.	4 00	4 25
Fancy Straight winter.	3 10	3 35
XXX Bakers	2 75	3 00
Rye Flour		3 50
Buck wheat flour		-3
HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'	v 12 50	13 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy.	10 00	12 00
Mix	10 00	11 00
PROF.	**** ***	94
A STATE OF THE STA		

FEED-No. 1 Win Md 9 T 17 50 No. 2 Vinite Middlings.... 16 00 Brown Middlings..... 15 00 Bran, bulk. 16 50 STRAW-Wheat 6 00 Oats. 7 00 BUTTER-Elgin Creamery

Fancy Cresmery...... Fancy country roll..... Low grade & cooking.... CHEESE—Ohio, new..... New York, new..... APPLES-Fancy, # bbl... 6
Fair to choice, # bbl... 3 NY & M(new)Beans@bbt 1 75 Lima Beans,.....

ONIONS—YellowGiobe≱bu Mixed Country Spanish, per crate......
TURNIPS—purple tops.... POULTRY ETC. Live chickens # pr...... Live Ducks # pr..... 60 1 00 Live Geese # pr...... Live Turkeys # b Dressed chickens # ib.... Dressed ducks 30 th

ressed turkeys & fb..... EGGS-Pa & Ohio fresh.... Dressed geese Extra live Geese W Th .. No I Extra live geese P fb MISCELLANIOUS. TALLOW-Country, Pt... SEEDS—Clover....

Buckwheat. MAPLE SYRUP, new crop. CIDER—country sweet ₽bbl CINCINNATI. FLOUR— WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... RYE—No. 2 CORN—Mixed....

OATS BUTTER PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....
CORN—No. 2 Mixed
OATS—No. 2, White
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.

EGGS-Pa., Firsts..... NEW YORK. FLOUR—Patents.
WHEAT—No 2 Red.
RYE—Western
CORN—No 2
OATS—Mixed Western

BUTTER—Creamery..... EGGS—State and Penn..... LIVE-STOCK REPORT. EAST LIBERTY, FITTHBURG STOCK YARDS, Per 100 1bs.

CATTLE. Prime Steers..... Good butcher 4 00 to 4 20 8 00 to 3 75 2 00 to 3 00

Prime 95 to 100-Ib sheep.... \$ 3 50 to 3 75 Good mixed..... Common 70 to 75 lb sheep... Choice Lambs.....

.............