

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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The original concession for the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway was obtained by a native of Jerusalem. It was built by a French company, the engines and carriages manufactured in the United States, run over rails made in Belgium, and the most remunerative part of the passenger traffic is drawn from British tourists.

The most honorable business of "housewifery takes equal and recognized rank with that of "husbandry" in Colorado now. When the wife of ex-Governor Bennett stepped up in the front rank to register as a voter at Denver under the new equal suffrage law recently, and was asked her occupation, she replied, "Housewife." And hundreds of women who had felt some embarrassment on this point took the cue.

The undeniable insecurity and decrepitude of many of the large buildings of Chicago is a subject which is beginning to agitate and alarm builders and business men, declares the New York Sun. The Postoffice and Custom House has been settling upon its soft clay foundation for years, and is now generally spoken of as "the ruin." This is not alone because the city wants a new building, but because the structure is absolutely unsafe. Its floors are uneven, its walls are crumbling, and the drainage pipes are so broken and disconnected as to fill the building frequently with noxious gases.

The British warship Goldfish recently returned to Sydney, New South Wales, from a five months' cruise among the Solomon Islands. She brought back reports which show, avers the San Francisco Chronicle, that the work of missionaries among the South Sea islands has been practically without result. Cannibalism goes on as it did before the white man appeared, only now the natives remove the skulls from their huts and hide them when a warship is sighted. A missionary who has spent seventeen years in the Solomon group has decided to abandon the field, as the natives are beyond influence. This is a sharp contrast to other islands, where missionary work, though slow and vexatious, accomplishes valuable results in a few years.

It is reported that the French Minister of War has decided that the canned goods for the use of the army must hereafter be of French manufacture. The cost of the change to the Government will be, it is said, 130 per cent. additional, and it will be necessary for the department to ask for an increase of appropriation. Hitherto most of these goods have been procured from this country. The Armours, of Chicago, who have held large contracts for supplying the French army, say that they have heard nothing of such a decision, and are not inclined to believe it. It is said that such an order would make very little difference with their business, anyway. They would still continue to supply the goods, which the French contractor would sell at the advance price by changing the marks on the packages.

"A venerable man," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "who deserves well of his country and is honored the world over for his achievements, has been quietly walking these streets for three months, almost without recognition. His name is Theodore R. Timby, and your memory is so short that the name will not enlighten you as to its claims to a paragraph in this letter. As long ago as 1816 Mr. Timby exhibited to army officers his plans for the revolving tower which is now in use in the navies of nearly all nations. In 1862 he patented this design, and in that year contracted with the builders of the Monitor for the use of the revolving tower upon that vessel for a consideration of \$5,000. He also invented—think what it means to all who go to war and whom armies and navies protect—the system of firing guns by electricity, and the American pattern of the turbine water wheel. Mr. Timby is seventy-two years old, but is as vigorous as Gladstone was at that age, and his mind is as fertile in invention as ever. Last week General Miles and some members of his staff honored themselves by calling upon this grand old man."

Adam was the only man who had a wife made to order, and even she turned out a misfit.

COXEY'S COMMONWEAL ARMY

WENDING ITS WEARY WAY

To The Nation's Capital. Strict Discipline in Camp. Hardships Born Patiently.

Coxey's army encamped on the night of their eighteenth day's march in an abandoned old post house, one of the many historical places that line the old National road, over which the army is now making its way to Washington. The pilgrims marched 14 miles Wednesday, and never since they left Massillon, over 200 miles away, have their experiences been anything like those of today. They have been half frozen by blizzards, drenched in fearful storms, half buried in mud and all the while subjected to blinding clouds of dust, but today's experience capped the climax. The army left Uniontown at eleven in the midst of a driving snow storm, tramping through mud ankle deep. The mud soon changed to silt and slush, and by the time the picturesque column was half way up to Laurel Summit, it was laboriously making its way through snow four inches deep and rapidly growing deeper. The storm was furious, the snow fell so thickly that one could scarcely see 20 yards ahead. Teams gave out and the army had to put its shoulders to wheels and push the heavily laden commissary and camp wagons up the slopes. It was a heroic march. There were 275 men who made it on foot and about 30 others on horses and as many teamsters. There is constant grumbling over the food supplied. For lunch, when the men stopped in snow eight inches deep, all they got was eight crackers each. For supper they fared little better, secured beef being on the bill of fare. It is the other members of the column or level of adventure that makes this sorry looking body push forward so resolutely. The army resides in what is known as the old Akerman mansion. It was bitter cold, but big coal fires were burning in the old fireplaces.

On the nineteenth day out, the army had a new "camp" today over an awful road, the heavy snow having been turned to about one foot of mud and slush. At Somersfield a stop of two hours was had for lunch, and 23 barrels of hard tack, sent on from Pittsburgh, were gotten out of the wagons and placed on the commissary wagon. At Addison, Pa., a bleak and dreary mountain hamlet, was reached about dark. Part of the pilgrims slept in a small carriage house, and the balance were corralled in a shed in an open field nearby. The boiling of the oat and frying of bacon was done in the open air by the roadside. As usual, Brown and the balance of the staff were comfortably quartered at a hotel.

The twentieth day landed the army in the State of Maryland, reaching Grantville late in the afternoon. The march was not without difficulties. It was with difficulty that a place was found for the pitching of camp. U. S. Grant. Finally George Brewer, lumberman, took pity on the forlorn-looking travel-stained aggregation, and offered the use of a dilapidated building on the edge of the town. Over 1,500 people have paid 10 cents to enter the grounds and look at the pilgrims and hear Browne inveigh against banks and bankers, the pulpit and the press and characterize Congress as a body of robbers and murderers. Mayor Hopewell Hebb and Lloyd Lowndes, president of the Second National bank, expended about \$80 in purchasing 600 loaves of bread, 75 pounds of cheese, 60 pounds of coffee, 100 pounds of beef, and 100 pounds of butter. They held the town council. They noted as they did just as people in other places have done—in the hope that the army would pass on without doing any plugging. On Saturday the first open hostility between Brown and Smith was manifested. Brown wanted the commissary to stop while he dressed a half dozen farmers, Smith wouldn't have it that way. Both men addressed the commissary. That functionary stood by Smith. Brown was deposed and he telegraphed Coxey, who arrived Sunday. When Smith was deposed and ordered out of the army. It is rumored that Smith will leave the army and lecture. It is said Jesse Coxey will accompany him.

Commonwealers at Other Points. The western division of the industrial army under the command of Kelly, arrived at Council Bluffs, Ia. The train was crowded out on the prairie and the passengers prepared a dejected breakfast. Kelly hopes to get a train from some of the lines running into Chicago to carry the army. A number of new members were signed in and the army now numbers nearly 1,500.

Walters, Del., Jones' division of Coxey's army spent Sunday at Newport, where it was well treated and allowed to camp on a farm. The division numbered less than twenty men.

Grand, Ok. The Oklahoma contingent of Coxey's army, 300 strong, completed arrangements with the railroad company to carry them to Washington in box cars.

Topoka, Kan. In view of the probable passage of Coxey, Kelly's industrial army through Topoka, the People's party league of Shawnee county passed a resolution to give the recruits a suitable welcome and a substantial feast on their journey to Washington. A committee to make the necessary arrangements has been appointed.

Stonewall, Wash. The industrial army is growing stronger here and on Monday a permanent organization was effected and captives were elected.

Foreboding an Insurrection. In an interview at Boston, Mass., Grand Master Workman Sovereign said Coxey's movement was the foreboding of an insurrection. Thousands of toilers were watching him, ready to resent any abuse the army may receive from municipal, state or national officials. The army was the only working man to-day what John Brown's party was to the slaves before the war.

MAY BE 22 VICTIMS. Work on the Glucose Plant Revealed Four Bodies. The searching of the ruins of the works of the American Glucose company, at Buffalo, N. Y., for bodies was begun, and when the workmen were compelled to quit by darkness four bodies had been found. The remains are simply chunks of charred fish and bones. The largest piece was a portion of a man's trunk, which was found outside the walls.

The morgue was crowded with weeping Polish women, wives and relatives of the men burned. They made great outcry when the charred remains were brought in, and some of the more demonstrative threw themselves on the backless pieces of flesh and caressed them. The morgue officials had to use force to get them away. The exact number of men cremated cannot yet be definitely stated. It is absolutely certain that 12 men were burned, but there is grave reason to believe that the number is larger, and it is not improbable that there were 22 victims.

The Cook Can Smoke. Cigarette smoking by women is so far legalized in England that the London court decided that a mistress is not justified in dismissing her cook without notice because she smoked in the kitchen. The magistrate at the same time expressed strong sympathy with the mistress's feelings.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY. SENATE.—In the senate Mr. Welcott's resolution for negotiations with Mexico for the purchase of United States lands of Mexican standard deers was passed. The chief speech on the Wilson tariff bill was made by Senator Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, after which a short executive session was held and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed for the protection of game in the Yellowstone park and for the punishment of crime in the park by the extension of the law and jurisdiction of the Wyoming United States district to its territory. The house then went into committee of conference and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill until adjournment.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—In the senate after routine business Mr. Hale, Republican of Maine, began his address on the Wilson tariff bill, other speakers followed and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Immediately after the journal had been read, Mr. Reed called up the matter that went over from yesterday—the right of Mr. Springer to withdraw his motion to discharge the order of arrest issued to the sergeant-at-arms, which was laid aside, being taken no question had been presented. The roll was then called on Mr. Springer's motion. This developed no quorum and a call of the house was ordered. Unable to obtain a voting quorum the house adjourned.

SENATE.—During the transaction of the routine business Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to marriage and divorce which was referred to the committee on jurisdiction. Senator Kyle introduced a bill providing for Sunday rest. It provides that no one shall perform any labor or engage in any amusement on Sunday in any district, territory, vessel or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. It also prohibits the transportation of the mails on that day. Mr. Peffer delivered the third installment of his speech on the tariff bill. At 5 o'clock he had not finished his remarks and according to the agreement the tariff bill was laid aside and the agency deficiency bill was again taken up. At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned without decisive action on the bill.

HOUSE.—The house was in session just an hour and then gave way to a Democratic caucus held to consider the extraordinary situation and the method of improving it. No quorum appeared on a roll call and not even the journal of the previous day's proceedings was approved.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY. SENATE.—After some routine business, the senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill. The bill was debated up to 10 p. m., when it went over without action. The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, began the fourth part of his speech on that subject. At 12:30 o'clock, at the conclusion of Senator Peffer's speech, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, took the floor, and soon after the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The whole day was spent in fruitless attempts to get a quorum, except on the adoption of the resolution revoking leave of absence of Mr. Mitchell, which was passed without getting a vote on the new rule fixing members \$10 when they are present but fail to vote on a yeas and nays roll-call, or are absent without leave when there is no quorum for the transaction of business.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS DECIDE TO "COUNT A QUORUM." MEMBERS PAY TO BE FORFEITED. At a meeting of the Democratic caucus the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the committee on rules should report to the House a rule, or an amendment to the rules, by means of which members present and not voting may be taken into account in determining the yeas and nays on a question and in electing members."

Another resolution was adopted by the caucus. It was offered by Mr. Bland, of Missouri and provides for enforcing the law passed in 1856 which forfeits a member's pay for every day he may be absent without leave, except in cases of sickness.

SENATE.—Senator Peffer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a new committee of the senate to receive the petitions and hear the statements of bodies of men like Coxey's army, who visit the Capitol for the purpose of making petitions to Congress. After further debate on the tariff bill the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house was unable again to obtain a quorum, and on motion of Mr. Outwater (Dem.), of Ohio, adjourned at noon.

A NEGRO LYNCHED. The Law Defied and Justice Rashed by a Mad Ohio Mob. Troops Called Out. Seymour Newlin, a negro with a bad reputation, who has been in the Ohio penitentiary, committed a criminal assault Saturday night upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rushtsylvania, Morgan county, Ohio. He was captured Sunday morning, but when the sheriff arrived from Belmont, he found the prisoner, a mob which had collected refused to let him up. The sheriff summoned a posse, but still the mob would not yield. A posse was then made upon the militia, and a company led by Belmont for the seat of trouble. A thousand determined men had charge of Newlin and the situation was very grave.

Sheriff Sullivan then held a long parley with the leaders of the mob and it was finally decided by them that if Sheriff Sullivan would order the militia back to Belmont, they would release the prisoner until morning and give him a hearing in Rushtsylvania, but Sheriff Sullivan must make no further attempt to get the man until after the trial.

After parleying for a time the Sheriff decided to hold the man, to bring the militia and the troops were ordered to return to Belmont. The citizens promising that they would care for the prisoner and see that no harm came to him.

The troops left for home at 8 o'clock. At 8:30 the mob made a raid on the outposts. The building was overturned and the struggling negro quickly taken from it. A report had been provided. A posse was put about the neck of the trembling wretch and he was dragged to a cottonwood tree about 100 yards distant. Very little was said and no important news was given to the press. A confession or statement.

A dozen willing hands grasped the rope and the negro was swung into the air. As his body rose above the mob the air was rent by the shouts of the men and women who had assembled to witness the lynching. As soon as the work was finished the mob dispersed and quiet was restored.

The Oldest Man in Congress. At Washington Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, celebrated his 84th birthday on Saturday. In the evening he held his customary birthday reception, and at 9 o'clock midnight his home was thronged with friends and associates who came to offer congratulations.

Senator Morrill is the oldest man in either branch of Congress. He was elected to the House in 1852, and 1867 was sent to the Senate, to which he has been four times returned.

An Ancient Fowl. A turkey that has just died in Ovid, Mich., stood 4 feet 3 1/2 inches high, measured 2 1/2 feet around the base and weighed 42 pounds. It never used to be seen in any form and didn't even know the name of its intoxicating beverages and was over early to bed and early to rise.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. A train on the Northern Pacific was thrown from the track near Chicago by running over a horse. William Andrews and James Donohue, brakemen, were instantly killed.

By the collapsing of a tenement house in Williamsburg, N. Y., John Kelly and Mrs. Clifford were killed.

The Frothingham Arcade, a business block at Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$80,000.

In a storm on the Long Island coast Dr. James A. Hutchinson, Thomas G. Knight and Frank White, out in a yacht which capsized, were drowned.

Mrs. Lewis Larson and 1-year-old baby of Wild River, 12 miles south of Fargo, N. D., were burned to death. The baby's dress caught fire from the stove and the mother was enveloped by the flames in endeavoring to extinguish them. She carried the child in her arms into the yard, where both were found naked and their flesh horribly burned.

WASHINGTON NEWS. The bill introduced in the U. S. senate some time since by Mr. Peffer, Populist, of Kansas, generally known as the Coxey good roads bill, was reported adversely from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, presented three amendments to the tariff bill, intended to be proposed by him. One of them proposes to change the duty on cigars, cigarettes and cigarettes from 25 per cent to \$4 50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order providing that hereafter only short names, or names of one word only, shall be accepted for newly established postoffices. Exceptions may be made by the department when the name is historical or has become local by long usage.

AT KANSAS, O. nine hundred employees of the Warner company who have been on a strike since Monday for the restoration of a ten per cent out and decided to return to work. The 200 pressmen and press feeders withdrew from the meeting and will stay out for the 31st days.

The troubles that has affected the tailoring trade in St. Louis, Mo., for almost two months, were settled, and 1,000 employees will resume work immediately.

Over 7,000 employees of the Dolphin Jute Company, of Paterson, N. J., struck for the return of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages some time ago.

The old wages of the employees of the Union Pacific railroad affected by the reduction made September 1, 1893, have been restored.

On May 1 the Queen and Crescent railroad will cut wages of all employees getting \$11.00 or more per day 10 per cent. It is believed that 10,000 employees will strike.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the Belmont mill of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, resumed operations after 10 months' idleness, employing 700 men. The operating of this mill will start other departments in a few days giving employment to nearly 1,000 idle hands.

Eight thousand Colorado coal miners will strike April 21.

MISCELLANEOUS. At Albany, New York, the municipal elections resulted in the complete overthrow of the old Cleveland Democratic organization. Oren E. Wilson, a Republican, the candidate of the Honest Elections party, a fusion of the new Democratic organization and the Republicans; was elected mayor over James Rooney by an estimated majority of 3,400 votes. The Honest Elections party also elects a good working majority of the board of aldermen and supervisors. Both these boards have been Democratic for years. Last fall the Democratic majority for the state ticket in Albany was about 5,000, while James H. Manning, the present Democratic mayor of Albany, was elected two years by a majority of nearly 6,000.

A great sensation has been caused at Platte City, Mo., by the action of the grand jury in finding indictments against 40 of the leading ladies and gentlemen of that place for indulging in progressive eucher. As a result one of the leading churches is likely to be disrupted.

English capitalists have secured control of Kansas City street railroads. The companies have been consolidated with a capital of \$4,000,000.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT. A Favorable Report Showing Good Prospects Despite the Cold Snap. The condition of winter wheat on the first day of April as reported by the department of agriculture averages 86.7 per cent for the entire country; last year the average was 77.4 per cent. In 1892 it was 81.2 per cent, and 90.9 per cent for the year 1891. The corresponding average for rye is 94.4 per cent. The weather from seeding time until the recent cold wave swept over the country has been very favorable to the growth of the plant.

In the eastern, northern and northwestern states snow covering has afforded protection in addition to that of a mild temperature. The injury to the crops from the recent cold snap is undoubtedly considerable, if not great. In the eastern and northern states the damage was comparatively slight. In the south Atlantic and southern states the injury is marked and decided, with perhaps the exception of Texas. While in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky the injury from frosting is considerable, the extent of some is contingent upon future meteorological conditions. The returns indicate that freezing to the ground was quite prevalent, especially on low and rich moist lands, but with roots left untouched, or at least alive with good prospects of recuperation on the recurrence of good weather. In the states of Kansas, Nebraska and California the impaired condition of the crop has not resulted so much from the frost as from cold, dry weather. Rain is much needed in these states as in other important wheat producing states.

—Deaths the quarter ending February 1, 24,119, 76 worth liquor was seized by the 87 State dispensaries in South Carolina.

LATER NEWS NOTES.

Charles F. Johnson of Topeka, Kan., has filed a suit against Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for \$100,000 for ruined health by taking the Keeley cure.

The managers of the Interstate fair to be held at Tacoma, Wash., shortly, are endeavoring to secure ex-Queen Liliuokalani as one of the attractions.

Charles Wislomo, colored, 22 years old, was hanged at St. Louis for the murder and robbery of Edward A. Drexler, a tobaccoist, April 24, 1892.

Jack Redding and Jacob Harper, owners of the celebrated Dosebach mine, in old Mexico, in a quarrel Thursday shot and killed each other. This makes five deaths among the owners of this property, which seems to carry with it a strange fatality. Only one owner now survives.

The schooner Jennie M. Carter, Sullivan, Maine, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of paving stone, came ashore at Newburyport, Mass., without a soul on board, and it is believed that the entire crew of six men has perished.

The strike of the Indianapolis painters was declared off, the strikers accepting the employers' scale, which ranges from twenty-five to twenty-seven and a half cents an hour.

At Providence, R. I., the Weybossett mill was run for the first time since last fall. Other local mills are starting with a prospect of an overtime schedule within a few days.

Gov. Tillman has begun to dismis from the military service of the State of South Carolina those companies which failed to respond to his call during the Burlington troubles.

A train at Evanston, Wyo., was derailed. William Lethbridge, the engineer, and H. O. George, firemen, were instantly killed.

At Janesville, Minn., the residence of August Kraske was burned, and his three little children perished in the fire. Their charred bones were found in the ruins of the house. The father was away, and the fire had consumed the building before it was discovered. In her efforts to rescue the children the mother was badly burned.

By the explosion of an oil car in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad yard at Chicago, Patrick Fitzsimmons, John Fouts, John Weiffeldt and Charles Miller were fatally burned.

A dead-burst near Troy, Tex., swept away crops, burned cattle and, it is feared, overwhelmed several families.

Reports from the glass plants about Pittsburgh, Pa., are that trade is improving gratifyingly.

The coke strike in the Connellsville (Pa.) region is regarded at an end, and plants are resuming operations.

J. W. Watkins, a well-to-do farmer, living five miles from Hiawatha, Kan., fatally shot his wife and then committed suicide by taking poison.

BEHRRING SEA PROCLAMATION. President Cleveland Warns Trespassers Of Our Preserve. At Washington, D. C., the following proclamation was issued by the President: Whereas, an act of congress entitled "An act to give effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals," was approved April 6, 1894.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, have caused the said act to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed; and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels, sea elephants, seals, sealskins, apparatus, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD. Figures For Last Year Show a Value of \$35,950,000, a Fair Gain. Director Preston of the Mint Bureau has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total production is given as the value of \$35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 33,455 ounces, representing \$1,518,423.

The following shows the production in fine ounces for the calendar year 1893 by States, with the increase or decrease, as compared with the year 1892: Alaska, 48,863, decrease 35,403; Arizona, 57,286, increase 321; California, 584,345, decrease 23,790; Colorado, 364,922, increase 50,772; Georgia, 4,702, increase 139; Idaho, 96,668, decrease 3,692; Michigan, 2,032, decrease 354; Montana, 172,941, increase 19,433; Nevada, 46,369, decrease 29,654; New Mexico, 44,191, decrease 2,229; North Carolina, 2,538, decrease 1,207; Oregon, 79,541, increase 7,273; South Carolina, 5,398, increase 30; South Dakota, 193,762, increase 3,043; Utah, 41,293, increase 9,257; Washington, 10,744, decrease 7,327; all other states, 726.

The value of the gold in any case may be found by multiplying the number of ounces by 20.67. These figures are about \$1,000,000 less than the aggregate values reported by the agents of the bureau, for the reason it has been unable to trace the full amount reported to the refineries and mints. The Director states that his estimates are certainly not in excess of the actual production.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN OUT. A Big Strike of Alabama Miners Causes Fears of Serious Trouble. A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: It is entirely possible that this district may have considerable trouble with its miners. The United Mine Workers struck on the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company about 8,000 men are involved. A report has been circulated that the company will open its Blue Creek mines with negro miners. Another report has it that the strikers will not submit to this, but will resort to force to prevent it. Sheriff Morrow sent to Blue Creek a posse of deputies with Winchester to preserve order in case of an outbreak. Forty thousand rounds of cartridges have been sent to the local military, and they have been instructed that they may be called upon at any moment.

About 3,000 miners are being worked at Pratt mines by the company, and if trouble results at Blue Creek, it is entirely possible that the Pratt mine strikers may see fit to attempt to pull down the lock and release the convicts.

—It is estimated that 13,000,000 human beings have perished as a result of earthquakes since the year 1556 B. C.

TWO NOTED PERSONAGES

CALLED AWAY BY DEATH.

Senator Vance, of N. C., Stricken Down by Apoplexy, and Maj. Gen. Slocum Dies of Pneumonia.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday night. He had a stroke of apoplexy in the morning. He has been suffering for some time with paralysis and a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected, as he was regaining his health and it was thought was on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to go to Florida. He grew somewhat better and in view of the struggle over the tariff he fled to Washington. He was a member of the committee on finance, but took little or no part in framing the present tariff bill.

Zachariah Vance, of Charlotte, was born in Hanesborough county, N. C., May 13, 1826. He was educated at Washington college, Tennessee, and at the university of North Carolina, was admitted to the bar in January, 1852, and was elected county attorney for Hanesborough county the same year as a member of the state senate. He was elected in 1854, was a representative from North Carolina in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses, entered the Confederate army as captain May, 1861, and was made colonel in August, 1861, was elected governor of North Carolina in August, 1861, and was elected in August, 1864; was elected to the United States senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned in January, 1871; was the Democratic nominee for the United States senate in 1874, but was defeated by a Republican; was elected governor of North Carolina for the third time in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in place of S. Merrimon, Democrat; took his seat March 18, 1879, and was re-elected in 1880. His term of service would expire March 3, 1887.

GEN. HENRY SLOCUM, the noted soldier, lawyer and politician, died at his Brooklyn home early Saturday morning. He had been ill with pneumonia for several days, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Slocum was born in Oneida county, New York, sixty-six years ago. He went to West Point and served three years as lieutenant. Then he resigned his commission and for five years practiced in Syracuse, also going to the assembly and being elected county treasurer. When the war broke out Slocum went to the front as colonel of the Twenty-seventh regiment, New York volunteers. He was badly wounded at Bull Run and was made a brigadier for his bravery. His subsequent part in 1873, seven years ago, was as a major. He won for him a major-generalship. By the death of Mansfield at Antietam he was made a corps commander. At Gettysburg he commanded the right wing and shared the honors of the great conflict with Meade, the commander, and Hancock. Later he was put in command of the department of the Mississippi and took part in Sherman's march to the sea, commanding the army of Georgia. The war over, Gen. Slocum returned to law practice, settling in Brooklyn. He was elected for secretary of state in 1865, but three years later was sent to Congress. When Cleveland was nominated for Governor in 1882, General Slocum was a prominent candidate against him. A year later he was elected congressman-at-large from the State. That was his last public service. In 1887 he was a candidate for colonel in chief of the Grand Army, but was defeated. Gen. Slocum was erect and soldierly in appearance, nervous and decided in action, with a clear-cut fine face and a courteous manner. He was a good speaker, clever in debate and persuasive in argument.

NATIONAL STRIKE ORDERED. Decision of the National Convention of United Mine Workers. At the national convention of United Mine Workers at Columbus, O., the committee on resolutions was called on to report on the question of a general strike. The committee reported that twelve fifteen resolutions on this subject had been submitted to them, and after careful consideration they had agreed to report one ordering a general strike on April 22.

The reading of this caused prolonged applause. The sentiment seemed unanimous in favor of the general strike. It was a very vigorous kick on the date of April 22, by the Indiana delegates, who favored May 1, and the miners had agreed to work till that date and had escaped a reduction in the wage scale by that agreement, which they could not afford to give up. The convention finally decided April 16, and the convention finally decided April 21, and voted to declare a general strike on that date. Three hundred thousand men are interested.

THE 70 CENT SCALE ADOPTED. The convention on Thursday decided that the wage scale and conditions adopted at the convention of 1892 should be changed, with a vigorous kick on the date of April 22, by the Indiana delegates, who favored May 1, and the miners had agreed to work till that date and had escaped a reduction in the wage scale by that agreement, which they could not afford to give up. The convention finally decided April 16, and the convention finally decided April 21, and voted to declare a general strike on that date. Three hundred thousand men are interested.

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