THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor, ARTHUR E. COOPER, Manager. MIDDLEEUROR, PA., AFRIL 26, 1894

American buggies are superseding those of English make in London and Paris. The only light, graceful vehicles in Europe come from this country.

Sheet iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburg iron mills that twelve thousand sheets are required to make a single inch in thickness. Light shines through one of these sheets as readily as it does through ordinary tissue paper.

The Philadelphia Inquirer quotes statistics showing that while New York received sixty-five per cent. of the World's Fair imports, Philadelphis received only one-third of one per cent. It declares that Tacoma, El Paso and Laredo are commercially ahead of Philadelphia, and it wants to know why these things are so.

The picturesque old University buildings on Washington Square, New York City, are soon to be torn down to give place to a ten-story modern structure. The loss of these buildings will be a serious blow to one of the prettiest bits of the great metropolis, which boasts of the Washington Memorial Arch and the Simpson Memorial Church.

Some of the old personal names met with in this country originated in English work-houses, where it used to be a common thing, as Dickens intimates in "Oliver Twist," to name foundlings for some utensil about the asylum, or for anything else that might strike the stupid fancy of the authorities. Thus many persons were launched upon the world bearing the names of the days of the week, or some church or street near the asylum, and of a hundred and one other things furnishing equally absurd cognomens.

It is not to be disputed, maintains the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the railroad interests of the country are in a badly tangled and very discouraging condition. About one-fifth of the entire mileage, including sev-

' lines of the first importance, is in mands of receivers, and o general shakiness prevails among the companies that still maintain their solvency. Roads that have heretofore readily met all fixed charges, and paid reasonable dividends, are now hard pressed for means to protect their

A COLLAPSED REBELLION

AND THE REBELS PARDONED

Excepting the Leaders. Great Indignation at Admiral De Mello's Cowardly Flight.

A dispatch from Montevideo, says -The rebellion of Admiral de Mello against he government of President Feixoto has ecmpictely collapsed and the capture of the rebel admiral by the field of President Peixoto is looked upon here as being only a question of a few hours. Admiral de Mello, after sis-taining a severe defeat at Rio Grande Ci y, losing from 400 to 500 men. succeeded in putting to sea with the Republica and transports and attempted to make alanding in the department of Rocha, Uraguay, intending to surrender his whole force to the Uraguayan authorities. But at the last moment a dis-agreement took place between the rebel ad-miral and Gen. Saigado, and the latter se-component by the arms thek and wounded. companied by 400 armed, sick and wounded, and almost starving men, landed Uruguayan territory and tendered their upor Bulmission to the authorities. After Gen, Sa-gado had gone ashore, Admiral de Melio sept an offer to surrender to the Uraguayan authorities if the latter would guarantee not o surrender him to the government of Brazil Uruguayan officials were unable to give this pledge and consequently Admiral de Mello remained on board the Republica. That warship afterwards went to the province of Rio Grande Do Sal, according to report received here and attempted to make a landg. But the rebels were driven back to their sats by the forces of President Peixoto and THE.

the whereabouts of the Republica is now unknown The Brazilian minister at London has re-their remaining vessels at Parana and Santa Catharina. The attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City was defeated. The rebels lost 600 men and afterwards landed in the department of Rocha, Uruguay, whence Admiral de Mello and Gen. Salgado went south. The Uruguayan authorities refused

to allow the rebel ships to remain where they had anchored, and they eventually left after landing 400 disarmed men. The insurgent troops were removed from the shores of Rio Grande Do Sul by the insurgent warship Re-Publica and by the insurgent transports, A later dispatch from Bacaos Ayres says:

"The remains of the Brazilian rebel fleet com-manded by Admiral de Melio, which arrived at this port, are the subject of extensive ex-changes of telegraphic messages between the authorities of this place and the Brazilian government. The rebel ships are the Republica, Metero,

Iris, Urano and Esperanza. They are in a very dilapidated condition and the rebels on board of them are suffering from sickness, wounds and proper food supplies. Their temporary wants have been supplied, with the consent of the Brazilian minister, who has received advices from Rio de Janeiro, saying that a general amnesty will be granted to the insurgent rank and flie, and that the Brazilian government will pay the quarantine expenses of the ships if they are surrendered to the Brazilian minister. Conequently the Argentine government, with acconsent of rebel leaders, is now superinlending the delivery of the five war vessels to the Brazilian minister, and this will have been accomplished by the time this dispatch reaches the United States.

President Peixoto's government has notifi-ed the government of Uraguay that the expenses and passage money home of the insurgents who landed in the department of Rocha, Uruguay, will be paid by the Brazilian government and that they may all, with the exception of the leaders, return to Brazil with no tear of being severely punished for the part which they have taken in the rebalhe rebal-

Nothing seems to be known of the ultimate destination of Admiral de Mello and General Saigado, though it is believed that the former will take the earliest opportunity of escapin some foreign country where he can hide himself for the rest of his life. On all sides the utmost contempt is expressed for Admiral de Meilo, whose desertion of Admiral da Gama is looked upon as a piece of cowardly treachery which even the admiral's most inty of their property. The causes of tent does this foring prevail that it is openthis unprecedented situation are dif-ferently stated by different observers. is little doubt but that he will be promptly tried by court martial and shot.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. Summarized Proceedings of Onr Law Makers at Washington

ONE RUNDRED AND FIRST DAT.

TO RENATED YANGE'S MEMORY. TO RENATOR YANGE'S MEMORY. SENATE - The early session of the senate was devoted to the adoption of resolutions in memory of the late Senater Vance and to the appointment of a committee of senators to accompany the remains to North Carolina.

The Senate then adjourned until 3:50. The forenoon session of the House was Similarly occupied. The speaker appointed a committee to accompany the remains to North Carolina. Resolutions in honor of the late Genera' H. W. Slocum were also adopt-ed and the house adjourned.

When the Senate reconvened at 3:30 the casket was borne from the marble room by nine capitol policemen in uniform and laid before the vice-president's rostrum. The lid was hidden by a mass of flowers. At 4 o clock, the invited guests being all present, Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., offered prayer, then delivered the sermon. The fumeral escort left the capitol by the eastern door. The remains were taken to Ashville, N. C. where the interment is to take place. At the conclusion of the services the s nate adjourned. where the interment is to

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

SENATE. - The agreement to consider the tariff bill from 1 p. m. to 5 uninterrupted each day was continued until next Tuesday by the senate. Senator Lodge offered a pro-posed amendment levying discriminating duties against Great Britain until that nation agrees with the United States in the use of ilver coinage. Senator Smith spoke and de-voted his speech to attacking the income tax. At the close of Mr. Smith's speech the senate idjourned,

House.- The house by an overwhelming vote decided to adopt a quorum-counting rule, which for all practical purposes is the same as that ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, in-augurated during the Fifty-first congress. The Populists did not vote. The adoption of this rule, taken in conjunction with the decision to enforce the old law of 1846 to dock the salaries of members absent save on ac-count of sickness, will, it is thought, put an end forever to parliamentary obstruction. Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, immediately presented the report agreed upon just before the house convened. It was read from the clerk's desk as follows:

Trom the clerk's desk as follows: "Upon every roll call, and before the be-ginning thereof, the speaker shall name two members, one each side of the pending ques-tion, if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the house during the roll call who do hall of the house during the roll call who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll call, when the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business those who vete, those who answered present and those so reported present shall be considered. Mem-bers noted may, when their names are called, record their votes notwithstanding the pro-visions of clause 1 of this rule.

"Amend clause 1 of the rules by adding this to the following words: "And on roll call should he not vote, he shall answer present, so as to read, 'Every member shall be pres-ent within the hall of the house during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily pre-vented, and shall vote on each question put unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question, and on rollcall should he not vote he shall answer present."

The vote on the passage of the resolution was, yeas 212, hays 47. So the resolution was agreed to. The Republicans all voted for the resolution and most of the Democrats. The order of arrest of March 26 was then discharged and the House adjourned. ONE BUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

SENATE .- After routine business the venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who recent-ly celebrated his 84th birthday and is the Nextor of the service, was recognized and during his remarks on the tariff bill w. corded more respectful attention that has coroted more respectful attention that has failen to the lot of the most of the speakers on the tariff question. In spite of his ad-vanced age he spoke clearly. Senator Turple and Senator Cameron followed Senator Morrill in opposition to the bill and after an ex-

cutive session, the senate adjourned, House—The diplomatic bill and Hawalian airs were discussed in the H

THOUSANDS GO ON STRIKE.

STORY OF A GREAT STRUGGLE

In Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Alon e 40.000 Men Will Quit Work.

On request, the Pittsburg Times, received

the following interesting summary of the great coal miners' strike from Patrick Me-Bride, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, Columbus, O.:

You ask, "Why and for what are the miners striking?

"Why?" Because they are forced to, "What for?" To improve trade conditions which havebeen destroyed by the unbusiness. like methods and recklessness of the coal operators. I suppose that while this answer might be satisfactory to you it requires some explanation for the benefit of the general public,

It is acknowledged by all who understand snything about the coal trade that it has developed more rapidly than the necessities of the country require. The result of having too many men and too many mines has caus-ed a keen competition between operators to secure trade. The more unscrupulous have sought to secure trade without any regard to the workmen. The more respectable among the operators have long deplored this fact, but the "pace was set and they could do nothing but foilow.

While trade was in its normal condition, the miners were able, with the assistance of reasonable operators, to maintain a fait price for their labor, but no sooner had depression cast its blight upon the country than the unscrupulous operator sought to seenre more than his share of the trade. The miner and his honest competitor were at his mercy and he did not spare the lash. Wages came down until men were in starvation, while having the name of being at work. It was useless to strike in one locality, as those bar-nucles on the tradewere to be found everywhere.

The miners reduced their wages to give the fair operator a chance to exist, but they have been patiently preparing for the present movment. They seek, first, a general suspension to remove the surplus coal from the market. They will ask the operators to meet them and establish a scale of mining on a fair and equitable basis that will let all secure a share of the trade. If they succeed in this move-ment then their suscension will come to an end, and everybody, including the general public, will be benefitted. If we fail to secure such a meeting then the

fight will go on until there is victory or de-feat. If the latter is in store for the miners the present is but the commencement of the fight, as another attempt will be made this year. I trust, however, that the sense of fair play among the coal operators of the country is such that before long a scale will be made and peace and harmony restored to the minf the country.

Telegrams received from the centers, in rb. e bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvanin, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia indicate that in obedience to the order of the general officers of the United Mine Workers of Amerion, 23,000 minersare on a strike in astruggle for uniform wages and more regular work. This number is exclusive of the 17,000 men in the Pittsburg river and railroad region,

who will also quit work. In the eighth bituminous district, embrac-ing Phillipsburg and Huntingdon and contiguous territory, nearly 9,000 men have quit and in the Wheeling district 6,000 men Johnstown district 6,000 men; Salineville, 600 men

West Newton, 2,000 men. In the Kaunwha region the 1,000 miners will remain at work in the hope of bettering their condition through the strike in Fitt-

burg.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Conditions as Shown by the P .eport fthe Week Past. The Weather Bureau, in its report of

weather crop conditions for the past week

85.VE The week has been cooler than usual and generally unfavorable for farm work in the Atlantic coast and Ohio Valley States although more favorable conditions prevailed in the Ohio valley during the latter part of the week. The week was also cool in the spring wheat region and in the States **c**u the Pacific Aithough the weather was cool in the s, spring sooling is well advanced in South Dakota, where the ground is reported in excellent *condition, with an abundant supply of molsture. It was slightly warmer than usual in the lake region, and from the west Gulf const northward to the Missouri valley. Although there has been an excess of temperature since March I, in the districts east of the Roelly mountains the season somewhat retarded owing to the fre wze which curred during the latter part of March.

THE COXEY ARMY Still Marching On to Washington. The "Unknown's" Identity Revealed.

The "unknown" in Coxey's army, it is said has turned out to be P. B. Bozzoro, a fake Indian doctor and transe medium who was located last summer in a tent on a vacant lot in Chicago. Bozzoro is the rankest kind of a fraud and Carl Browne was his partner and assistant fakir in Chicago. On the west side those two are well-known characters. The split in the army revealed the "unknown's" identity.

identity. Last June Bazzorro conducted a regular Indian medicine fake. Then Carl Browne ap-peared on the scene in ragged buckskin, flowing hair and with not enough money in his pockets to purchase a bowl of sonp. Boz-toro used him as a lecturer, and later the Tis poekers to purchase a town of some pro-zoro used him as a lecturer, and later the two started an office on West Madison street. Bozzoro's real occupation was a "trance medium" and this scheme he utilized to sell his Indian remedies. To advertise his fakes Bozzoro started a pape called the "American Patrict," in which he styled himself a "combination doctor, pro-phet, magnetic healer, medium, fortuneteller and astrologer." During the entire summer Bozzoro and Browne sold medicine and lec-tured on the vacant lot. Finally the people in the vicinity tring of the trench country in the vicinity, tiring of the tough crowds that flocked around Bozzoro's tent, complained to the police and the "Great Un-known" was arrested. When the weather became too cold for the tent show, Bozzoro rented an old church. There he spent \$500 in renovating the building, placed a stage in place of the pulpit and opened a variety show. He still continued to sell his fake medicines, but tusiness was poor and he moved to a basement and started a society child the "Association for the Prevention of Cruelity to Homanty." Crucity to Humanity."

Coxey's Army of the Commonweat is once more on land. The 90-mile voyage on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, while it gave to the men rest from walking did not improve their appearance. At noon Thursday, when the entire outfit had been unloaded from the canal boats at Williamsport, Md., it looked worse than at any other stage of its existence

worse than at any other single of its existence not excepting any of those fearful passages through mud, slush and ice. Coxey's army arrived at Hansock, Md., on Wednesday afternoon. The reception ac-corded the army there was anything but cordial. As the boats passed under a bridge crossing the canal, Brownensked if there was any surply of a by reception committee or any supply provisions. The populace, who lined bridge, shouted with one accord, "No," i th also the request that the army stay outside the town. The boats iny outside the limits, but the Commonwealers swarmed the town. Williamsport was reached Thursday after-

son. There the transports were unloaded the wheels and tops put on the wagon beds, and the army marched for Washington via Hagerstown and Frederick.

After two days of inactivity at Hagers-town, Md., the Army of the Commonweal again moved forward and reached Boonesbrough, where the night was spent in camp Daniel Boone. The next camp will be at Frederick, but what the programme will be after that camp is passed is a matter shrouded in deep mystery. The army is now two days behind its scheduled time, and Browne is apparently in no hurry to move with anything like rapidity.

There were about 300 men in line when the army marched out of Hagerstown a larger force than at any time since the army left Pittsburg. Where the strange faces came Pritsburg. Where the strange faces came from no one appears to know. The only ones who joined are Col. A. E. Redstone, the Washington agent of the commonweal and J. S. Eartlett, private secretary of Congress-man Coffin, of Wyoning. Redstone says that no less than 1,000 men will march out from Washington to join the army at Rock-ville, and that on the day the army enters Washington there will be an escort of 15,000 men not including 500 women, 500 wheel about Rockville. At Hagerstown Jenuie

known a day's sickness, saw the a. my had heard its band, and sank down on the pave ment dead.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE

It Is Not Large, But Is Based on Actual Increase in Orders for Consumption. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

DIRAFTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. At Sacramento, Cal., the entire electric plant of the Capitol Gas Company, which holds contracts for the lighting of the city and the running of street cars was barned. twenty-four dynamos were burned and half a dozen of the most powerful engines on the coast were practically destroyed. The origin of the fire was the contact of electric wires at the switch board. Total loss \$60,000.

Jerome, the largest mining camp in Arizona was burned. All the business houses are gone, including the town records and the property of the postoffice. Loss \$50,000.

One fireman was killed, one fatally hurt, and another seriously at a fire in St. Louis by overhead wires.

A fire at Santa Cruz, Cal., destroyed 24 buildings, causing a loss of \$255,000.

Hans Hanson, a bartender in a Gloucester, N. J., saloon shot and killed John Gleiber, driver for a brewery. Hanson says he did not know the revolver was loaded.

By the explosion of an oil car in the Chiago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad yards at Chicago, Patrick Fitzsimmons, John Foute John Weinfeldt and Charles Miller were fatally burned.

At Chicago, two children of a family named Cohensky ate electric paste. One, a boy aged nine, is dead, and a girl, aged 4, is dying.

Taree negro children were burned to death in a cabin at Pineville, Ky,

A train on the Delaware & Hudson milroad struck a mill, wagon at the Eastside crossing at Saratoga, N. Y. Charles H. Collamer and his wife, who were in the wagon, were both killed.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Hutchinson electric light plant at Keckuk, Io, three men were instantly killed and one fatally injured. The dead are James Sterritt, Patrick Keefe and John Rowan, and the in-Jured Charles Jones.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. The crisis has come in the Great Northern strike. Judge Sanborn of the United States Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., granted an injunction against the strikers in Minnes sota and North Dakota and cited them to ap" pear in his court in St. Paul, April 27, to show cause why each of them should not be enjoined and restrained from interfering in any way with the operations of the road.

Philo Pettibone and Newton Lull, bookbinders and printers, of Chicago, were fined for making factory girls work over eight hours.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

L'imitenant Commander Don Rafael Garcia Mansilla, naval attache of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse and killed in Washington, D. C.

Senator Hoar from the committee and the ciary made a favorable report on his bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic. It provides a fine of one thousand dollars and impriseument,

CRIMES AND PENALTIES. A lone highwayman robbed the stage near Milton, Cal., of the Wells-Fargotreasurebox, containing \$2,000. At St. Louis in a quarrel with Lorinda Gardner, aged 17, Latu Williams, aged 16, drew a revolver and fired at Lorinda. The hall missed its aim and entered the heart of Mamie Williams, aged 15, the sister of Luiu killing her instantly. All parties are colors

credit and keep up the earning capaci-

New York Life remarks : "The many thousands of American who are dis MELLO'S MESSAGE OF SURRENDER guated with the sickening details of In Turning Over Five War Vessels to the vivisection are not deserved by the old argument of sacrificing animals to however, the anniable vivisector, in ninety-nine experiments out of a hun Harks to Phenos Avers dred, has no more thought of saving human life than has the professional Saenz Pena, President, Agentina, bull-fighter in killing his animal. It is entertainment, pure and simple. A live animal quivering on a table gives a keen edge to a lecture, and furnishes more interest to the students than any number of dry words. To a scientist so constituted as to enjoy this form of sport, the shrinking of sensitive nerves from knife and pincers affords a pleasant excitement that no dead body can possibly supply."

The breeding of game birds on Long Island has resulted, as might have been expected, in a great increase of foxes, observes the Boston Cultivator. One thousand Southern quail were turned out two or three years ago, but none of these birds can be found now. A large number of Mongolian pheasants, set free about the same time, have entirely disappeared. Meantime foxes have so increased that their tracks are seen everywhere, and sportsmen are having great times in hunting these animals. In the meantime nobody has been allowed to kill either quail or pheasant. The foxes have been the only gainers by the bounteous provision which has been made for them. When will law makers learn that it is idle to prohibit the shooting of game birds by local sportsmen, while wild enemies of these birds are allowed to increase. In natural sporting some foxes will be killed each year, and in that way there will be opportunity for the game birds to increase. Protection by law does not protect against wild animals that are beyond the reach of law.

President of Argentina.

The New York "Herald's" Buenes Ayres while says. The following is a translation of save human life. If that were the the message sent by the Brazilian robel, question we should hold very different | Adadral Mello, to the President of Argentina, views on the subject. As it happens, when he brought his remaining ships into the harbor of huenes Ayres and offered to

Hurbor of Buenos Ayres, A pril 16, 1894,

As Luca anable to continue, on account of n absolute lack of resources, the naval reyoil unaugurated eight months ago for the purpose of defending the constitution of limcit against the military despotism of Presi-dent Peixoto, I now enter Argentine waters in order to solicit the protection of the flag of agenerous sister republic in behalf of myself, my officers, my marines, my troops and my fleet, consisting of the Republica, Erane, Iris, Meteoro and Esperianza, I beg to surrender these ships to your exliency for any disposition you may see fit

to make of them. With sentiments of the highest considera-tion for your excellency. I have the honor to

tar, ate (Signed) Custonio Jose ne Mello,

Rear Admiral.

FOR INDUSTRIAL VOLUNTEERS. Rev. Davis Wants Congress to Enlis 500.000 Men.

Representative Davis, a Populist of Kansas has introduced in the house a long bill reciting the woes of the unemployed and directing the secretary of war to immediately enlist "500,000 men in an industrial volunteer army to serve for the period of one year after enlistment.

The army is to be clothed and fed and paid The army is to be clothed and fed and paid as regular soldiers. Instead of drilling, they, are to be employed on public works such as canals, rivers and harbors, public highways, etc. To defray the expenses of this army the secretary of the treasury is to issue \$500,000-000 of legal tender notes and certain other forms of currency. The bill specifies the following issues of money to pay the army: Fifty millions to replace the waste and de-Fifty millions to replace the waste and de-struction on notes under the act of 1878; \$150,000,000 to replace national bank currency retired: \$100,000,000 annually hereafter to keep up the volume of money.

POLISH RIOTS IN DETROIT.

Two Men Killed and About A Dozen Others Wounded.

In a fight which occurred in Grosse Point township, just over the eastern city line, of Detroit, Mich., between a force of Polish Inborers seeking employment on the city water works extension, Sheriff Collins was probably fatally injured, two Polish riofers were shot dead, and haif a dozen more were sericously injured, at least three fatally, a police officer was budly hort, and as the result the county jail is filled with 50 of the rioters.

without final action the House adjourned. ONE BUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

SENATE-The day in the senate was almost intirely consumed by a speech against the pending tariff bill by Senator Perkins, of California. The Peffer resolution for the appointment of a committee on communica-tions for the purpose of hearing the griev-ances of Coxey's army was detailed by Senaances of Coxey's army was detailed by Sena-tors Spooner and Allen, both of whom favor-ed it, but it went over without action, Eulogies were prenounced on the late Repreattative W. H. Enochs, of Ohio, after which he source adjourned. Horse. The house went, into committee of

whole and the consideration of the diplomatle and consular till was resumed. Mr.Laocy offered bis amendment to strike out the ap-propriation for a minister to Hawali. The endment ree opened the Hawalian versy, which was continued until adjournthiarrat.

ONE MUNDEED AND FIFTH DAY.

SENATE Shortly after the Senate was call-ed to order the Poffer resolution for the ap-SENATIO pointment of a reception of Coxey's Army of the Commonweal, to be known in senate par-If nee as "the committee on communica-it us," went over without action, and the furiff bill being hid before the Senate, Mr. Gal-linger, of New Hampshire, spoke against the bill. Senator Dolph followed in a speech against the bill. Then the senate went into executive session and later adjourned.

House Nothing of public importance was done and after routine business the house adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

STNATE In the senate there were a number of visiting Pennsylvania laboring men in the gallery wearing the badge of the delegation When the tariff bill was laid before the sen delegation. ate Mr. Dolph resumed his speech. The delegates in the galleries closely following every word and move on the floor and had the pleasure of hearing Senator Quay read their petitions and memorials in opposition to the tariff bill. Senator Dolph had yielded to Senator Quay for the presentation of his me-morial. Senator Cameron sent to the desk another petition from workingmen, which was not read. After the presentation the greater portion of the delegates in the gallery filed out and Senator Dolph continued his speech, after which the senate adjourned. House. In the house after routine busi-ness and after eulogies on the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, the house adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY. SENATE The Populist Senator from Kan-sas, Mr. Peffer, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day a bill entitled, "A Bill to Dispose of Idle Labor and Discourage Idle Wealth in the District of Columbia," its object being to impose on all idle land an annual tax equal to its annual increment in value and to use the revenue thus obtained in the construction and management of public works so as to give employment to idle citizens. The bill was referred to the District Committee. Mr. Peffer then moved to proceed to the con-sideration of his resolution for the appointment of a committee to give hearings to the Coxey army. The motion was rejected, Senator Washburn, Republican, of Minnesota, then made a speech of great length in the Senate, in opposition to the tariff bill, and af-

ter a brief session the senate adjourned. House, - The house devoted the entire day to business from the committee on the Distriet of Columbia.

He Barely Escaped.

Albert L. Farquhar was attacked by seven bears in the Big Horn basin while or, his way from Biamark, S. D. He killed four and swam the river to scape the remaining three. The finding of his horse and wearing appar-el caused a report of death.

Telegrams indicate that the general condi-tons have improved throughout the states of the central valleys and that the week closed with favorable weather, leaving the ground in good condition for plowing.

GOV.TILLMAN DEFEATED.

The Liquor Dispensary Law of S. C., Declared Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina, at Columbia, decided that the famous Palmetto dispensary fiquor law, the attempted enforcement of which has cost several lives, and thrown the whole State into turmoil, is unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in a composite case, composed of a case, or-iginating in Darlington to test, the constituonality of the dispensary law, and appealed to the Supreme Court by the State and sever al minor cases likewise appealed.

Chief Justice McIver and Associate Justice McGowan filed an opinion affirming Judge Hudson's decisions in the court below, that the law is unconstitutional, because it create monopoly for the state, Justice Pope filed a lissenting opinion, affirming the tionality of the law. Gov. Tillman said about the decision: "1

bayen't read it and don't know its scope. The matter is not finished. I will obey the court for the present, and appeal to the supreme sourt-the people,

SUCCEEDS SENATOR VANCE.

Thomas J. Jarvis Appointed to Represent North Carolina in the Senate. Hon, Thomas J. Jarvis has been appointed

and has ascepted the Unifed States Senatorship to succeed the late Senator Vance.

Mr. Jarvis is a soldier, legislator and an ex-Governor of North Carolina. He was born in Jarvisburg, Currituck county, N. C., Jan-uary 18, 1836. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1841, rose to captain and then retired, his right arm having been shattered. He was a member of the Consti-tutional convention of 1865, served in the Legislature in 1868 and 1870, was a Presiden-tial elector in 1872, and in 1876 was elected Lieutenant Governor, becoming Governor by the election of Gov. Vance to the Senate, was re-elected Governor in 1880 and was Minister to Brazil in 1885.

Senator Vance Laid to Rest.

At Asheville, N. C., Senator Z. B. Vance's remains were followed to the grave by a con-course of 10,000 people on Weinesday. The body lay instate from 8 until 10.30 a. m. in m. in the First Presbyterian church. Friday was observed as Memorial day throughout the Friday was state.

Touched a Live Wire.

At Philadelphia, Amos Waters, aged 40 years, and John Richardo, aged 48 years, imemen for the Bell Telephone Company. were killed by coming in contact with an sleetric light wire, William Pike and William Hanarach were seriously injured.

Trade," New York, says: Extensive storms checked improvement in business only for a time, and numerous strikes have not yet arrested it. Distribution of products to consummers seems larger, for people are able to buy. But it is less clear that the increase of working force continues, or that orders for products will further expand.

The improvement thus far realized is based on actual increase in orders for consump-tion, but part of this was to cover belated demands for the spring season. A consider-able portion of the industrial force is still unemployed, and with wages much then a year ago, consumption is not as large. New orders for future distribution are still materially restricted by uncertainty about action at Washington and about the extent and catcome of inter difficulties. The great strike threatened by bituminous

coal miners and strikes of associated em-ployes on some railroads, make the future less hopeful. Out of 29 textile and metal working concerns which stopped during the past week about a third closed business be-

ause of trouble about wages, Exports in March showed a moderate increase, with a great decrease in imports and in April thus far exports from New York have been about 40 per cent larger than last year, and imports about 48 per cent, smaller, Commercial loans do not increase and the rate for the best paper drops to 2 2-4 cents, the lowest on record.

The failures of the past week have been omewhat more important than usual, but were 219 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 22 last year. For the first half of April liabilities reported have been \$4,168,416, of which \$2,-202,550 were of manufacturing and the bal-ance of trading concerns. ance of trading concerns.

OUTLAW DALTON KILLED.

Eight Others Also Meet the Same Fate, Including Two Daltons.

A terrible fight took place between the notorious outlaws "Bill" Dalton, "Bill" Doolan and another outlaw, said to be Bitter Creek and a number of deputy marshals about 40 miles east of Perry, O., near Ewen Mountain, Thursday night. The three out-iaws and a woman and her little girl were shot dead, as also were two deputy marshals. Marshal Nix, of Oklahoma, has been plan-ning for days to catch the Dalton gang and Marshal Burrell Cox, with Heek Thomas and Bill Tighemann, of Perry and a crowd of 14 marshals, left some days ago for the eastern part of the Cherokee strip, in pursuit of the Daltons. The marshals met Bruce Miller, on of the gang and the Eght commenced, was McEiroy's ranch, 15 miles this side Ingalis. Dalton and Doelan were nearby when the fight occurred and went to Brue nearby Miller's assistance and a regular fight took

Messengers from the place of conflict say that eight persons in all had been killed. The price for Dalton's capture, dead or alive, is \$2,500 and the price for Doolan's head is

Cyclone Fatalities.

In the recent cyclone at Summerville, Mo., Mrs. Val. Keel and three children, her hired girl and hired man, named Matsinger, were stilled and a large number of others, it is leared, were fatally injured.

1 .we's Bullet Proof Coat.

At Per., a the Mannheim tailor, Dowe, gave an exhibition of his bullet proof coat before the surgeons congress now in session at Berlin. The bullets fired at a 25-foot range failed to penetrate the coat or even startle Dowe, who was inside it.

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MISCELLANDOUS.

Ex-Governer and United States Senator James Harvey died at his home in Junction, City, Kati,

The funeral services of Gen. Henry W. Sloenm, who died Friday, took place in the Church of the Messiah in Brooklyn, on Tuesday. The interment was in Greenwood,

Henry S. Ives of New York, the "Napoleon of finance," died at Ashvilie, N. C. Ives reached Ashville about two months ago from Florida in an almost dying condition and has hardlyleti his bel since. The cause of his death was consumption.

Col. A. M. Hardy was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Second congressional district of Indiana.

The output of the Minneapolis mills inst week was 31,860 barrels greater than the preceding week and 34,941 greater than the same week hast year.

FOREIGN,

In the House of Lords at London, the amendments to the Bering Sea bill, submitted by Lord Kimberly, were accepted, and the bill as amended passed its third and final reading. The House of Commons approved the amendments. The bill ratifles the Paris award which is satisfactory to the United States,

The ceiling of the Riverside school, in a suburb of Montreal, Canada, fell. Three children were crushed to death and several were badly injured.

Neu Sandec, Austrian Gallela, population 7,000, was almost wiped out by fire.

A bill permitting the return of the Jesuits to Germany passed third reading in the reichstag at Berlin by a vote of 168 to 145.

The Belgian steamer De Ruyter, Captain Henry Meyer, which left Antwerp for Boston March 12, has been posted as lost. Her crew was 28 men and her cargo sugar and ginss.

Auother Royal Wedding.

Envssels.-The wedding of the Princess Josephine, daughter of the Count of Flanders, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sig-marigen, will be celebrated at Brussels, May 22.

Betrothal of the Czarewitch.

The Betrothal of Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarewitch of Russia, to the Princess Alix, of Hesse, youngest sister of Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, was announced at Coburg.

Plunged 1,000 Feet to Death.

Richard Huert, a miner, met a horrible death at Mountain View mine, near Glasgow, Mont. He feel 1,000 feet down a shaft.