THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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MIDDLEBURGH, PA., MAY 3, 1894

A physician says he finds it tires him more to ride twenty miles in his carriage than the same distance on his bievele.

President Patten, of Princeton College, says that he realizes the fact that all the youths who attend college do not want to become finished scholars, and that he is heartly in favor of athletic sports. The New Orleans Picayane thinks this ought to make Princeton a prime favorite with the young men who do not go to college to become scholars.

It is curious, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle, that the designer of the new series of postage stamps for Hawaii should have made the same error in omitting the word "cents" on the five-cent stamp that the designer of our new nickel half-dime did several years ago. The defective stamps will be sought by philatelists and no doubt will soon command a premium.

The Boston Cultivator thus philosophizes: Gardening is conducive to contentment of mind, and therefore to longevity. There are suggestions in the cultivation of growing plants which keep the mind in a state of healthful activity. It gives plenty of outdoor exercise and pure air. Plants need the sunshine, and whoever cares for them must be much in it. The first man was put in a garden, and had he never been obliged to leave it would have lived in innocence forever. That there is much hard and some disagreeable work in gardening does not prevent it from being one of the most desirable occupations that any one can wish. In what occupation can hard work of one kind or another be avoided?

Cattle ranching in the Northwest Territories of Canada will soon be a thing of the past, declares the New York Times. The Government refuses to renew their leases, as the lands are in demand for new wheat farms. And, beside this, the business has been found unprofitable chiefly on account of the enormous increase in the number of woives, which have of late become exceedingly destructive. Auother difficulty experienced is the greater cost of winter feeding, as the grass meadows have been largely taken | Logansport. Auditor of State-A. C. Dailey, up by settlers, who cut the natural hay Lebanon. Treasurer-F. J. Scholz, Evansand demand excessive prices for if ville. Atterney General-W. A. Ketcham, Infrom the cattlemen. This will doubtless be a great advantage to the Canadian farmers in the removal of an H.W. Ogden, Democratic enadidate for Desver. The Minneapolis, Tribune discussing about 5,000. immigration statistics has the following to say of the South : "England \$23 source miles of area. Either been all tred lands in severality, shall be Masseuri, or North Carolina has a larger area than England. The country south of the Muson and Dixon line entirens, could comfortably accommodate the entire population of England, and would be an immense gainer by the transfer. Texas has a larger area than of 1,750,000 roubles resulted from the burnadded, and could accommodate the 30,-000,000 of Prussia with great case and profit. Saxony has 3,500,000 populalation on only 5789 miles of area. Arizona, with its J13,000 of area, could accommodate the 3,500,000 the streets or other public places on May Saxons and the 1,600,000 of Alsace. day, Lorraine thrown in, and it would be the making of Arizona." Says the New York Post : Maryland is in particular need of the services of a forestry commissioner, and the A Permanent Commercial Museum to be State Academy of Sciences, with a view to the creation of the office, is collecting specimens of the 167 kinds of indigenous trees to be found in Maryland, and inviting the people to examine them. The interest excited has already repaid the academy for its labors, and the appointment of a commissioner is now only a question of time. Wasteful cutting of trees in Maryland will denude it of forest tracts in a comparatively few years unless a halt is called. The Louisiana tupelo, or large-leaved tupelo, for instance, flourishes in the country back of the Pocomoke River, and during the last ten years several square miles of these trees have been felled to furnish material for factories which make bowls, bread-trays, peach and berryboxes and baskets. The tupelo reaches a height of 100 feet and attains a diameter of four feet, and it is a tree that merits preservation, being picturesque to look at, and indispensable to the watersheds. >



Important Events Briefly Tok.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND DA TALITYS. While Mrs. George Sinelair, of Tubogee, Ala, was absent from home her 2 and 6 year old girls were murdered. Horace Johnson, an insate negro, was later found dicownej and is supposed to be the murderer,

The wife of John Jest, of hease mer, Mich., socidentally shot and killed he husband, immediately became violently fisant and died.

A sovere rain and thunder at "m] assed over New Orleans, Several bull igs were struck by lightning. W. T. Dor dsori was instantly killed by the shoek, his lick foring broketi.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

James Reddick, of Caddo, Okla., wh ipped his step-daughter, aged 11, to death because she disobeyed him in a trivial matter.

William C. Green, a farmer at Adams, N. Y., beat his wife so that she will die, and then killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. At West Superior, Wis., the Heath rail joint ompany, which is connected with the West Superior iron and steel company, was started en an order for 20,000 rail joints, with more orders in sight. The steel plant itself will be started this week by Receiver Kelley. The entire Connellsville, Pa., coke region,

with the exception of a few works, is out on strike for the first time since 1891.

During Wednesday 9,450 additional miners have joined the strikers, and the latest revised list given out by President MeBride, at dumbus, O., is as follows: Colorado, 1,500; Alabama, 8,000; Tennessee and Kentucky, 5,000; West Virginia, 3,250; Indiana, 5,000; Ohio, 26,000; Illinois, 28,500; Iowa, 1,3005 Indian territory, 2,000; Missouri, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 51,500, and Michigan, 300, making a total of 135,350.

John Rouch's ship yard, Chester, Pa., once among the largest in the country, closed business for the first time in its history. The condemnation of the ship Dolphin by William C. Whitney, bankrupted John Roach, the builder, and was the cause of his death and if the final and complete suspension of the ostablishment.

The Chicago plumbers' strike is settled, and 1,800 journeymen plumbers will return to work Monday morning. The men concede ome minor points, and the bosses grant them \$3.75 a day, which was the principal issue. A large portion of the village of Floriston,

Cal., was burned out. Loss \$25,000.

The Cleveland, O., rolling mill company has shut down for lack of fuel, dae to the strike,

MINCELLANEOUR.

The Indiana Seventh District Republican Convention nominated Chas, L. Henry, of Madison county, for Congress,

The Indiana Republican State Convention at Indianapolis nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State-Rev.D.W.Owens,

diampolis,

LATER NEWS NOTES.

The New York Legislature adjourned sine die on Friday.

Eighty-seven new cases of chol era ware reported in Lisbon, making a total of 440 patients.

Labor riots continues in Russian Poland, The troops are frequently obliged to fire on the mots, and toany persons have been kill-

At noon Friday the Great Northern strike went into effect at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and at all points on the line from St. Paul to the coast. The Eastern Minnesota is also involved.

At New Orleans, four more of the negroes who were connected with the murder of J. B. Boyce in Madison parish last week were captured by the Sheriff's posse, and as expected, lynched soon afterward!

A crowd of 100 men at Burlington, Ind., gathered the other night and battered in the doors of a notorious saloon, emptied the liquors in the gutter and burned the furniture in the street, meantime holding the proprie tor blindfolded while the work was being done.

At the fire in Gasport, N. Y., at least one life was lost and the business portion of the town was destroyed within a half hour.

Samuel Vaughn was hanged at Fayetteville, Ark., for the murder of John Gage in September, 1891.

Edward Pardridge, the Chicago wheat speculator, has cut the wages of the girl clerks in his department store from \$4.60 to \$3.60 a week.

A motion for a new trial in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was overruled by Judge Bradley, at Washington, Saturday, and 30 days allowed in which to take out an appeal. The New York sub-treasury has received \$550 worth of copper half-cents. They were found buried on a farm in Connecticut.

While 18 miners were descending the shaft of a coal mine at Boies de Luc, near Mons, Germany, the cable broke and the cage containing the men was precipitated to the bottom of the shuft. Thirteen of the men were killed outright, and the other three were fatally injured.

At Beigrade the King has issued a ukase, annulling the measures of the former regents and of the Skuptsching against ex-King Miler. and Queen Natalie, on the grounds that these measures were unconstitutional. The King restores his parents to constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

HOW THEY MARRY.

Interesting Statistics Concerning the Conjugal Relation.

The census bureau has just issued one of its most interesting bulletins. It relates to the conjugal condition of this country in the census year showing the number of single, married, widowed and divorced persons in the United States. Of the total population of 62,622,250, over one-half, or 37,129,564, were single, 21,331,424 were married, 2,970,052 were widows or widowers, 120,996 were divorced and 70,214 did not report on this line. An investigation of the table accompanying the bulletin shows that the single males out number the single females in nearly all the states of the union.

Of the males under 15 years of non the proportion of marri able. able. while of the females unde. every 10,000 were married. one in een the ages from 15 to 19 only half o per cent of

the males were married and nearly 19 per cent of the females. Among those of 20 years and upward the proportion of the matried increased with great rapidity with both sexes. Between the ages of 20 to 24 less than one-fifth of the males were found to be

STOLE A WHOLE TRAIN.

Commonwealers Capture a Whole Train and Star: East at a Rapid Rate. The Train Overtaken By Troops.

At Butte, Mont., Coxevites broke into the Northern Pacific round house Monday night. seized an engine and train, manning them from their own number, and started east at 40 miles an hour. There are between 400 and 500 in this branch of the Indus-trial army, and they had been encamped at Butte for several days, while their leaders

at Butte for several days, while their leaders were trying to arrange for transportation. The army includes men of all occupations, including railroaders. The Northern Pacific round house was broken into, an engine fired up, a train made up, and the army started east at its best possible speed. Little atten-tion was paid to time tables, and there is creat worder how a vector and The army was delayed several hours by a ave-in in a tunnel, but they got to Livings-ton yesterday afternoon. From the time they left Butte until they reached Boxeman the of-

Idials were kept in a fever of anxiety lest a collision occur. When the officials sent the army word to look out for trains they re-plied. "If you don't want your trains hurt keep them out of the way."

THE TRAIN STEALERS CAUGHT.

DEFIANT CONFUTER SUBRENDERED TO UNITED. STATES TROOPS.

A dispatch from Forsythe, Mont., says: The mighty arm of the law has reached out and seized the Montana army of the common-weal. The army, 650 strong, came in here from the west at 10:45 Wednesday night. Its aders gave it out that the train would remain at Forsythe until morning. At 11:30, however, the engineer went to the round-house and deliberately proceeded to take out a fresh engine and prepare for the trip east-

In the meantime Col. Page, of Fort Keegh, had secured a special train and was thunder-ing down the road to meet the train stealing contingent. He came into Forsythe shortly after midnight and found a large part of the Coxey army asleep in the box cars. The sur-prise was so complete that the Coxeyites gave up without a struggle. The troops left most of the men aboard the train and surrounded

Although Col. Page and his 250 United ates regulars moved with great caution in capturing the Montana Coxey army, nearly 100 of the train stealers escaped to the woods. Those captured made no resistance whatever. The number of those taken by the de-tachment of the Twenty-second Regiment was 311, including Gen, Hogan, Engineer Harmon and Fireman Brady. The Commonwealers were poorly armed, only three revolvers being found. Three of the men were found to be slightly wounded, their injuries having been received in the skirmish

Seventy-five deputy United States marshalz arrived at Forsythe, Montann, on Thursday afternoon, and the Hogan contingent of 'oxey's army was turned over to them. train, in charge of the marshals, escorted by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment, started for Helena. The prisoners will be arraigned in the United States District Court there without delay on the charge of the theft of a train, and disobedience of an injunction. The general belief is that only six or eight of the leaders will be held, and the remainder will be hanted back to Butte and set at liberty. WBY TROOPS INTERFERE.

It is explained at Washington that the order of the President for the troops to interlept the Northern Pacific train and arrest the runaway Hogan contingent, was issued solely to command respect for the mandate of the United States Court, and was not in sense a national interference in local affairs

The miners had applied to the Northern Pacific officials, that road being in the hands of the government receivers for free trans-portation to Washington, and when this was refused the strikers broke into the round house, seized a locomotive. coupled cars to serm a train, and when the United States Court granted an injunction against this action, and issued an order for the dress of the maranders, and the United States marshal attempted to execute the order of the court, with as strong a posse as he was able to summon to his aid, his forces were over-powered and the stolen train escaped,

TOTAL OF COXEY'S ABMIES.

FFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Onr Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE BUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY. ONE HUNDRED AND RIGHTH DAY, SEN TE.—Senator Fower introduced an ameniment to the tariff bill re-enacting the provisons of the McKinley law, as they apply to wod, except that the rates are changed. The anendment provides a duty of 7 cents per-poind on wool of the first-class, 8 cents on seefid-class, 4 cents on third-class worth 9 cent and 5 cents on third-class worth ex-ceeding 9 cents. This is a reduction of about one-thrif from the McKinley bill rate. The one-thrd from the McKinley bill rate. The debateon the tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Mills, Democrat, of Texas, closed the "gen-eral dente" on the Democratic side in support of theodil. After a short executive sees

the senate adjourned. Hore,-Nothing of importance was done, nd the House adjourned after some routine busines.

ONE RUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

BENETE - Several bills were introduced and appropriately referred, the principal being a bill by Senator Peffer and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, en-Committee on the District of Columbia, en-titled, "A bill to provide work for unemployed persons in the District of Columbia." The tariff till was then taken up to be read by paragraphs. The latter part of the day was occupied with good-natured bantering on both siles of the chamber, and by a silver speech by Mr. Stewart, and at 6 o clock the Senate adjourned. House. The journal was approved and the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropria-tion bill, and the House adjourned without definite action.

definits action. ONE BUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAT. SENATE - Immediately after the reading of the jotrnal in the senate, Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed from North Carolisa to suc-ceed the late Senator Vance, was sworn in. The resolutions offered by Mr. Allen, Populst, Netraska, asserting the right of perions visiting Washington to assemble peaceably and petition for redress of griev-ances was laid before the Senate. After some liscussion Mr. Allen spoke for half an hour in justification of his offering the resolution and is the course of his remarks spoke of "the scontaneous uprising of American eiti-The spontaneous uprising of American citi ens, appressed and wronged." At the con-clusion of Mr. Allen's remarks, the resolu-tion went to the calendar, and after some further unimportant business the Senate ad-

ourned. Hotse .- The house after some routine bus ness yent into committee of the whole and resured consideration of the diplomatic and

nsular appropriation bill. Debate proceed-d curing the afternoon in a desultory nanzer on small unimportant amendments none of which was adopted. When the bi was completed the committee rose. The bill as passed carries $\pm 1,513,738$, a decrease of $\pm 46,706$ compared with the appropriations for the carrent year. At 5 o'clock the house ad-

journ d.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY. SENATE. -- In the Senate Mr. Allen, Populist, of Neoraska, again tried to call up his reso-lution about the Coxey movement, but found it had gone to the calendar, and would have to await the regular order. Senator Lindsay spoke on the tariff bill, Mr. Sherman followed and after a lengthy and spirited de-bate the Senate adjourned.

Horse.—Twenty-one private pension bills were passed in the House, and no other busi-ness of importance was had.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE - Senator Hale, of Maine, consum-ed almost the entire session of the senate to-day, with a speech on the tariff bill. Noth-ing else of importance was done. House was not in session to-day.

ONE HUNDRETH AND THIRTEENTH DAY. SENATE .- To-day's session was almost en-

tirely devoted to speech making, for and against the tariff bill. Senators Wolcott, of Colorado: Aldrich, of Rhode Island: Allen, braska, and Turple, of Indiana, taking

the leading part. to-duy.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Bulletin For the Past Week Issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Weather Bureau, in its weather crop oulletin for the past week says:

The week was warmer than usual in

HIS CLAIM NOW SETTLED.

William McGarrahan, a Noted Washing. ington Figure, Dead

William McGarrahan, one of the most conspicuous figures about the Capitel at Washington for the last thirty years, died at Providence Hospital on Tuesday accust He has been falling rapidly during the has year, and went to the hospital a new wear ago. He was visited there by many senator who have grown attached to the old many who, always pkind and courteons, had to seeched Congress to do him justice, but he beseeched in vain. In addition to a con-plication of diseases, dropsy set in and death soon followed

Mr. McGarrahan had bopes of Congress

Mr. McGarrahan had bopes of Congress granting his claim, and he promised the Sisters in the bospital that when he got his money he would donate \$50,000 to build as annex to the regular buildings. It is prob-able that his friends in Congress will bury him, as he had no relatives or money. The famous "McGarrahan claim has been before the country for 36 years. The cours have five times decided in favor of the claimant, and, beginning with the former house, it has been before Congress in some shape or another at nearly every session. In 1858 William McGarrahan bought from the original grantee a yeast tract of mountainces 1858 William McGarmanan bought from the original grantee a vast tract of mountainers land in Southern California, paying \$11.800 for it. Not long after large deposits of quick silver were discovered on it, and the New Idria Mining Company located its mines, refusing to recognize McGarrahae's title, which was based upon a McKican land gran. He brought suit against the United States from whom the intruders claimed utle, and the validity of his grant was twice confir the United States Supreme Court. He then applied for a patent for the lands, and Secretary of the Interior Smith, then in Lig-coin's cabinet, granted one, but it was never issued, and later examination showed that the records in the Interior department in re-

lation thereto had been mutilated. He then went to Congress, and tills for his relief have been introduced at every session. relief have been introduced at every session. They have frequently passed one House, but not until the close of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress did a till mass both branches. President Harrison, however, white admitting the justice of the claum, was dissatisfied with some of its provisions and vetoed it. It was altered to meet his object tions and passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House

A bill to permit him to bring his claim its. fore the court of Private Land Claim's was introduced this session, passed the senats and was unanimously reported by the Heuse Committee having it in charge, on the very day McGarrahan, heart-broken by searly 40 years of anxiety and trouble over his claim, broke down and was taken to the hospital. The McGarrahan claim is one of the most

remarkable in the history of the country, and the death of the unfortunate elaborat, who was one of the well-known figures around the Capitol, causes deep and general regret.

M'BRIDE'S REVISED FIGURES.

He Shows the Miners are Gaining Accessions and Are Encouraged.

The following revised estimate of the number of miners now out in the strike, given out by President McBride, of Columbus, O., shows that the miners are gaining strength: Alabama, 8000; Tencessee and Kentucky, 5,000; Indiana, 5,000; Obw, 26,000; West Virginia, 7,500; Illinois, 28,000; Iowa, 1,300; Indian Territory, 2,000; Missouri, 4,500; Pennsylvania, 65,000; Colorado, 1,500; Michigan, 300; total, 155,100. He estimates that in Pennsylvania 65,000 men are now

idle. J. A. Crawford telegraphs from Illinois that not a wheel is turning from St. Louis to Cairo. On the whole, President McBride thought the situation very encouraging to the miners. He says there are only 30,000 miners working in the production of und-is so small in comparison with the some product that it will not affect the strike, and there will be a general coal fomine in less than three weeks. Idle.

ONCE FOES, NOW FRIENDS.

An Emblematic Scene of the Reunited North and South.

There were 225 fresh cases of cholera al

irksome competition in feeding congress from the Fourth Louisiana district, was elected to fill the unexpired term of N. c) filanciard, deceased, His majority is

WASHINGTON NEWS,

Senotor Dolph introduced a bill providing has a population of 27,500,000 on 50, that all indians or mixed bloods who have Alabama, Arkamaa, Florida, Georgia, considered citizens of the United States, and if grants to persons claiming lands under the allotment art the right to bring suit to estabiish their rights in court as may be done by

POBLICS.

Ten persons were killed or injured, 1,209 were thrown out of work, and a money loss the German Empire with England ing of the large woolen mills situated at Ivanovo, Russia.

> Eighty-four fresh cases of cholera were reported at Lisbon. The number now under treatment is 244.

The Spanish government has issued a decree forbidding the holding of meetings in

The British House of Commons passed on second reading, by a vote or 281 to 94, a bill establishing an eight-hour working day for enimetre.

IT WAS BLAINE'S IDEA.

Opened in New York

A permanent commercial museum will be opened next month in the big Goelet building at Forty-third street and Lexington avtnue, New York, to increase American trade with foreign countries, particularly the North American republics, and to show the American manufacturers how and where they may ompete with their European rivals. Idea of starting the museum originated with James G. Blaine, who, while Secretary of State, caused a bill to be laid before Congress providing for the appropriation of a sum noney for a permanent commercial exhibit, to be located either in New York or Washing-

The maseum will be divided into three main sections, known respectively as the Foreign Exhibit, the American Manufacturers' Exhibit and the United States Government Exhibit. The space already secured by the South American government covers more than 40.000 square feet. Mexico has taken 10.000 square test, and Italy similar space. The American manufacturers' exhibit will consist of samples of articles suitable for ex-port to which the manufacturers of the United States wish to direct the attempton of foreign huyers,

Wild Buffalo Found.

C. H. Moran, a sheep man of Valverde, ounty, Texas, brings news of the discovery of a herd of about 40 wild buffalo in the te mountains of that county, near the Rio Grande border. It has been rumored for years that a herd of buffalo existed in that section of the border, but these rumers were not verified.

married, while of the females nearly one-half. were married. Between 25 and 29 over one-half of the males and nearly three-fourths of the females were married. Between 30 and the females were married. Detween 30 and 34 nearly three-fourths of the males and fourfifths of the tennies were married, I'p to this point the properties of married

females in each group was considerably in excess of that of the number, Between 35 and 44 the proportions were practically equal the married comprising about four-fifths of the total number. At this age the propertion of females reached a maximum, Above this of females reached a maximum. Above this age the proportion of married women dimin-Ished owing to the increased proportion of widows. Between 45 and 54 the married nales comprised five-sixths of the whole number and here reached the maximum,

From this point the proportion diminished wing to the increased proportion of widowers, and, for this aged group, the married fe unies had declined to less than three-fourthof all females. For the age group of 65 years and upward seven-tenths of the males were ound to be married, while the proportion a emales was only one-half as great Thepr ortion of widows was greater than that of walowers at all ages. It became appreciable between the ages of 15 to 19 and increased tapidly. For females 65 years of age and upward the proportion of widows exceeded the proportion of married women. The proporion of widowers was less than that of married men for each age group considered.

A NOTED HOTEL BURNED.

One Life Lost and Three Persons Missing One person surely and probably three thers lost their lives by a fire in New Orleans. The imposing front of the St. Chirries Hotel, on St. Charles street, is all that is left standing of one of the most famous hosteiries in the United States within its walls Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin and the other leading figures of the Confed-eracy formed the first plans of the establish-ment of the new Republic, before they started for Richmond; where not less than six Congressional committies have sat trying to olve what became known as the Louisiann justion after the war, and where countiess political, railroad, commercial and social meetings of national importance have been held.

John Riley made a desperate but unavailing fight for life, which was witnessed by crowds of people. His escape inside was cut off, and he tried to descend by the spiral tairway outside, but missed his footing, died partly off the stnirway, caught and held by his fiands and finally dropped to the pavement beneath, being instantly killed. He was 60 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

Bridget Mulligan, a chambermaid; Mrs, Ross,a domestic, and John Finley, an assist-ant barkesper, are the only ones now missing. The hotel register was saved and all 12 STREENES ATT MANY

Less Natural Gas Used.

Growing confinement of the consumption of natural gas to domestic use is noted in the annual report of Special Agent Joseph D, Weeks, of the United States geological sur-vey. The only state in which its use for man-factoring our constant in which its use for manvey. The only state in which is 1883 is In-nfacturing purposes increased in 1883 is Indiana. The total value of natural gas con-sumed in the country in the year was \$14,-346,250, against \$14,800,714 in 1892.

Famine in Texas.

J. J. Haynes, Chairman of the Lareco, Tex., committee, has sent 7,000 pounds of food supplies to Carriza for the benefit of yet fallen in Zarata coulty, and the suffering among the people is increasing. benefit of

STRENGTS OF THE DETACHMENTS NOW ON THE WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

A special from Washington says: Reports have been received at polles headquarters, from the authorities of other places, showing

the strength of the contingents now moving on Washington, A summary follows: Kelly, Neola, Ia., 1,600 men. Frye, Terre Haute, Ind., 1,000: Frye's second division, McCleansbore, Hi., 800; Grayson, Platteville, Col., 100; Gal-vin, Loveland, C., 200; Bandall, Chicago, 500, contingent at Little Falls, Minn., 100; Butte, Mont., 300 Monmouth, IR, 100, Ottumwa, Ia. 100, Suilivan's force, Chicago, 1,000, con-tingent at Anderson, Ind., 150, and Aubrey's force, Idiamapolis, 700 men, total, 6,650. Reports from the police authorities in the towns brough which these contingents pass are re eived daily.

In anticipation of Coxey's advent here a special guard sets all night in the corridor near the President's bedroom and armed pobear the President's bedroom and armed po-bleemen guard the White House and grounds. On the arrival of Coxey's army special offi-cers in citizens' dress are to be added to the force. At the different departments similar precautions are being taken

STOLE & VANDALIA LEAIN.

At Terre Haute, Ind., Frye's army, 300 strong, captured a Vandalia freight train on Tuesday night, but the crew ran it back in the yards and abandoned it. The army wants transportation to Indianapolis, They still have possession of the train but the company will not move it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

Where Saturday's Sunset Found the Various Legions in Camp.

Two industrial armies were in possession of stolen trains Saturday. Calvin's contingent, whose captured train was sidetracked by the engineer at Mt. Sterling stubbornly held the same in defiance of the authorities until troops arrived from Columbus and bagged the whole crowd. The Ore gon brignde, who were waiting at Troutdale, succeeded in taking possession of a Union Pacific train and started eastward, but Federal troops were at once ordered to intercept them at Umatilla.

The original and only Coxey, with his ommonwealers, pitched his tent at Rockville just one remove from their journey's end where a junction was effected with Christo pher Columbus Jones' squad. Kelly doing his best to reach Des Moines

In., with his command, making a forced march from Stuart.

The Second California Regiment of 1,160 men at Walnut Grove, Cal., headed for Sacramento. This body is lead by a women Mrs. Anna F. Smith, of San Francisco,

Several hundred tramps are collected near Lima, watching their chances for a ride to

In Colorado the Cripple Creek contingent anged Senator Welectt in effigy as a pluto-rat. Grayson's men marched from Brush

Besides the origin are two other Northern Pacific coast armies on the march, one from Tacoma and the other from Seattle. Both Tacoma and the other from Seattle. Both will spend Sunday at Puyaliup and look out

Mns. CASIMIR MEGOS and daughter were killed, and her father, mother and another child intally injured by a gasoline explosion on their farm near Carondelet, Mo.

listricts east of the Mississippi, and in Lou-

siana and Texas. The temperature was also slightly above the normal in the interior of California and Montana. The greatest ss in temperature occurred on the Atlantic cost in the lake regions, where rains greatly improved the growing crops, Generally, the week was cooler than usual in the States west of the Mississippi, but the weather conditions were favorable and all crops are reported in good condition and improving. In this spring wheat region the weather continues cold and wet, and growth and seeding have been retarded. On the Paville coast the weather conditions

were favorable in Washington and Oregon, except the frosts that occurred in this county of Oregon. Drouth conditions continue in California which have seriously affected the utlook for grain, hay and pasturage. total absence of rain in California intensifies the grave conditions in that State, which have already proved injurious to growing crops, the telegrams of the past week reporting the crops almost a total failure in the southern part.

MISS BLAINE MARRIED. An Entire Absence of Ceremony About

the Wedding.

Very quietly and in the presence of their intimate friends, Truxton Beale, ex-minister to Persia, and Harriet Blaine, daughter of the late Secretary Blaine, were married at the inte Secretary Biane, were married at the Elaine family residence on Lafayette Square, Washington. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, performed the ceremony, Edward Woolston, of New York, was the best man. There were no bridesmaids. There was an entire absence of ceremony abset the wed entire absence of ceremony about the wed-

Among the persons in official life who were present on the score of personal friend-ship, were senators Cameron. Lodge, Jones, of Nevada: Hale, Frye, Chandler and Ailison. Sir Julian Founcefote, the British ambassafor; Mr. Susa Ross, the Portuguese minister the Maine representative in Congress, and Representatives Hite and Mrs. Hite completed the list of wedding guests. Miss Blaine and Mr. Beale had been en-

gaged for some years, but family sorrows from time to time had postponed the wedding.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION.

Decrease in 1893 of 29 Per Cent. Over 1892.

Beports received at the geological survey, Washington, D. C., from twenty-three States and two Territories, give a total production of 11,507,607 iong tons of iron ore in 1893. This amount is smaller than any recorded for any year since 1887, and is a decrease of for any year since 1887, and is a decrease of almost 29 per cent, over 1892. No increase is reported in any of the States producing over 160,000 tons of iron ore except in Minnesots where, owing to the development of the Me-saba range and the completion of transpor-tation facilities, the output increased about 250,000 tons, and in Colorado where, owing to the production of larger amounts of pig iron locally, about 30,000 tons more iron ore were required than were consumed in 1892 The proportionate decline of iron ore pro-duction during the year was greatest in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York.

-The crew of a fishing steamer in the Pa-- The crew of a fishing steamer in the Pa-cific found a white looking substance about 100 miles from the coast, of which they saved a small piece, throwing the rest, about 100 pounds, overboard. Later examination of the piece saved showed it to be ambergris and the value of the piece thrown away to be about \$250,600.

annual confederate reunion losed at Birmingham, Ala.

Gen. Clyde Miller, Department Commander r the Grand Army of the Republic in Alas

anna, unde a speech, which was tremend-unsiy applauded. He speke in some linent-ity terms of Gen. Gordon for saving the life of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of the Federal army, at Gettysburg. He then presented Gen. iordon with a handsome cane, callen Ear-

Gordon with a handsome cane, easy is Ear-ow's hill, at Gettysburg. Gen. Gordon, in responding, dwall, particu-ariy on the resulted Confederate and Prefer-soldiers. He said: "As a former set, now i fillend, I stand before yor, Gen. Moser, and p edge you as noble and patricits per pier in with set the sub-things on the pier pier in with set the sub-things on the pier pier in with set the sub-things on the pier pier in with set the sub-things on the pier pier in post-orial set. outh as the sun shines on, 1 tid you a wild cheering followed, and the conven-

ion, by a rising vote, thanked (ion. Miller, in the afternoon a parade took place, follow-al by the laying of the corner store for a 21 14 onfederate monument in Carstel Pars.

GALVIN'S MEN DESPERATE.

His Coxey Contingent Captured a Train in Ohio.

Advice from Columbus, O., says: At the request of Supt. Peabody, of the Midland railway, Gov. McKinley issued a special commission to John Mahoney, chief of detectives of this city, to organize a posse to go to Mt.

Sterling and rescue a train that bad been captured there by Galvin's army. Col. Galvin's men were marched out of Washington C. H., O., by the authorities Thursday, leaving at noon via the E. & O. track. They proceeded 12 miles on foot to Coal Chute, where they arrived has on right, tired and footsore. They overpowered the section foreman and, taking his signals from him, locked him in the sand house at the coal dump. They then held up the Baltimore and Ohio through east-bound freight and board-ed it for Columbus. The trainmen sidetracked them at Mt. Sterling. They also as-sumed control of the telegraph office at Mt. Sterling and will not permit the sending of messages.

Work of Incendiari s.

Winchester, Va., was visited by another \$100,000 fire Monday morning of incendiary origin. It is the second fire within the month. The fire started on Main street, opposite the historic Taylor Hotel, and burned the beart out of the best business block in the town. Charles Broadway Ecuss, the New York millionaire, who has intely given the town \$30,000 for water works and equipped it with steam fire engines, on teing ad-vissed of the fire wired Col, Phillip W. Averitt, now his agent in such matters, to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

Horse Thief Gang Wiped Out.

Vigilance committees at Hennessy. O. T. which have been trailing an organized band of horse thieves nearly all week, surrounded the bandits within a few miles of the Texas line. The band consisted of seven men, and, in the fight that followed, five of the thieves were killed outright shell. were killed outright and the remaining two captured and hanged.

Mrs. Coxey Is a Recruit.

At last General Coxey has secured "The Angel of Peace," His handsome wife, bear-ing Legal Tender Coxey in her arms left Massillon, O., for the camp of the Commonwealers.

-TER Clark bill, allowing women to yote for members of school boards throughout Ohio, passed the Ohio House and became a

Washington, to Atwood. Besides the Oregon Coxeyites, who can

for transportation by rail,

The Swift contingent left Westerly, Conn. and arrived in New London.