

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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MIDDLEBURGH, PA., JUNE 21, 1894

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The bank of Blue Hill, Neb., has failed. Cashier J. O. Burgess took \$3,500 of the funds and is missing.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Elgin National Watch Company, no action was taken in regard to the offer of the English syndicate to buy the property.

Representatives of commercial interests and railroad commissioners, embracing men from all over the country, held a convention and endorsed the Patterson railroad pooling bill of the house.

The employees of the Cleveland City Railway Company are about to strike, because several men have been discharged for joining the union.

In the Longmeadow, Md., coal region an injunction was secured on W. B. Wilson, the organizer. He was arrested by Sheriff King and brought to Cumberland for trial.

The arbitration committee today withdrew from the employees of the St. Louis division of the Mobile and Ohio railroad should accept a cut of 8 per cent in wages decided upon a 4 per cent reduction. Both sides accept it.

The senate committee on education and labor unanimously decided to favorably report the bill providing an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the proposed cotton exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga.

Representatives of the Pacific roads say they will not accept the proposition in the new bill providing that the interest on the funded debt shall be 3 per cent, and shall not run more than 50 years, as the company, they claim, could not pay such interest.

The effort made by Mexico to secure a conference of silver-using nations, has been met with interest at the capital. Peru and Argentina are willing to participate, China and Japan are expected to return favorable answers, but the United States has not yet indicated her attitude on the subject.

The conference, if held, will take place near the end of the present year.

Five destroyed one-third of a block of business buildings bounded by Broadway, Pearl, Elm and Duane streets, New York. A damage estimated at \$250,000 was caused.

Fourteen boys and girls who were on a flatboat fishing in the Kentucky river, near Waco, were thrown into the water by the boat capsizing. All were rescued except Carrie Bush.

Dr. George M. Wagner, a physician, and Civil Engineer S. R. Lewis, both attacked of the government engineering corps, have been drowned while bathing in the Mississippi river near Vicksburg, Miss.

A freight train was wrecked near Mt. Vernon, Mo., on the Greenfield and Northern railroad by obstructions placed on the track by tramps. Fireman John White was scalded to death and Engineer Dixon was fatally injured.

The entire family of Felix Truett, twenty-five miles from Clarkburg, Tenn., has been poisoned by drinking water from their well in which some mysterious manner poison had been placed. It is feared all will die.

Samuel Payne, the negro who ordered Maad Kibel in Omaha, says he was hired by Dr. Brown to kill the girl.

Two brothers named Raymond, from New York, were robbed and murdered near Arbedka, Indian Territory, by bandits.

James Carpenter, who murdered his father at Port Royal, Jamaica county, Pa., in December, was hanged at Milltown Thursday.

John Leffer and his wife, of Carthage, Ill., have been arrested on a charge of murder, in slaying their own son Henry to death.

John M. Taylor, of Tabernash, Colorado, has confessed he obtained \$18,000 in pensions from the government by perjury, forgery and bribery.

A big robbery was prevented at Claremore Indian Territory, by the arrest of two of the four men who took the train to commit it. A battle with Winchester followed, in which one of the robbers was fatally wounded.

Neswell B. Parsons, confidential clerk of Walk, Stone & Co., of Saginaw, Mich., was convicted of stealing \$140,000 bonds of the Cincinnati, Cincinnati & Mackinaw railroad from that firm last April. The bonds were recovered.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of London, died Thursday.

The Japanese government has sent a naval and military force to Korea to protect the interests of Japan in that country. It is reported that the King of Korea has fled to Japan.

The United States consul at Belfast in a report to the state department, says the largest tobacco factory in the world is in progress of building there and will cost \$2,000,000.

Bunko Matsuda, a Japanese who graduated from the Salem, Mass., High school in 1891, has married Martha Putnam Melcom, of Salem. Matsuda is wealthy and will live at Salem.

The arrest in Hamburg of three men charged with counterfeiting English and American notes was the outcome of inquiries started by the Bank of England and one of the national banks of New York City.

A passenger boat returning to Westport Quay from Adull Island, Ireland, having on board eighty harvesters who were to be shipped to Scotland from Westport, capsized. It is believed that fifty of the harvesters lost their lives.

Robert W. Taylor, of East Liverpool, is the Republican nominee for Congress of the 18th district, Ohio.

Hon. George W. Wilson has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 7th district, Ohio.

Ex-Governor Wetmore, of Rhode Island, was unanimously elected to succeed United States Senator Dixon.

All miners in the Coal Creek and Briceville, Tenn., districts resumed work. The miners returned at the old scale.

The Khedive of Egypt has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe. The Sultan has been ill.

The rebel forces in Brazil, under General Savaya, have taken Banista do Carim, and are now marching on Santa Ana.

Archbishop Tahe, for more than 40 years the head of the Roman Catholic church in Manitoba and the Canadian northwest is dying.

MINING OF COAL RESUMED

IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Unanimous Endorsement of the Columbus Scale.

The convention of the coal miners of the Pittsburgh district Friday endorsed the action of the national and district officers in accepting the 60-cent rate, and resumed work Monday. The vote was 89 to 31, but it was made unanimous immediately afterward.

The remarks of the delegates indicated that the dissatisfaction over the terms of the settlement was because of misunderstandings concerning it. When the explanations were given, the opposition to the officers melted, and it was admitted openly that the settlement is better than may be expected.

District Secretary W. H. Warner read the circular sent to the miners of all parts of the country by the officials who signed the agreement.

Charles Morgan moved that it be adopted and the officers endorsed. This brought out a discussion which continued all afternoon. After several speeches in favor of adopting the circular, a delegate from Madison demanded from some of the officers an explanation as to why the men in that locality had been left out of the settlement.

No terms were made for them and others outside of the thin vein miners of the district, and if they were expected to go to work on Monday they must know at what terms. Rev. Silas Cole, of Fairview, vice president of the district, was called to the chair, and president John A. Cairns took the floor to give the explanation.

He sketched the work of the national and district officers and organizers, and concluded by reading a letter from President John McKeown to the delegates. The letter stated that for the past three weeks the men have been kept in line only by the suspense of the convention held, and the incessant agitation of the organizers. It continues:

Our funds have been exhausted, and we are hundreds of dollars in debt. There was no money to pay the expenses of the field workers, and they have been ordered home. From all quarters came the cry for men or money to keep the strike from breaking. We could send them neither, and the result was a general loss of confidence in the strike.

The annual production of bituminous coal in the Pittsburgh district, the best of the coal fields, is in round numbers 20,000,000 tons. If the normal output had been maintained during the strike, and there is every reason to believe it would, as it occurred just when lake navigation was opening, the production would have been in round numbers 3,000,000 tons. At an average of 60 cents a ton for selling the miners would have earned \$1,800,000 in wages. In proportion to the general output this district mined about one-sixth of the coal dug in the area affected by the strike.

By dividing the country into separate areas and estimating the freight rates to be paid for the coal, a proportion between the prices paid in this and other districts, the loss in wages alone would be over \$10,000,000.

The loss to the railroads in freight rates is a much more difficult matter to compute, for the reason that different methods of shipment enter into the consideration of the question. To reach the same port by rail it is more expensive to process than to reach it by a water route, and the railway rates are always uniform. By dividing the country into separate areas and estimating the freight rates to be paid for the coal, a proportion between the prices paid in this and other districts, the loss in wages alone would be over \$10,000,000.

President McBride's letter stated further that, with thousands of miners working and with evidences of weakness at many points, the drift of the strike was towards demoralization and disaster. He stated that when the country was prosperous, up to May 1, 1886, miners here worked contentedly for 45 cents per ton. Now, with business prostrated, they have gained an advance from 4 to 16 cents per ton since the suspension.

The conclusion of the reading of the vote was that...

DESTROY PROPERTY.

Miners Accused of Burning Bridges and Committing Other Depredations.

Brownsville, Pa.—At daybreak Friday morning the trestle at Elkhorn Station, on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Bellevue railroad, was found burning for a distance of forty feet, and the main track was torn up for a like distance. Several bodies of strikers were seen in that vicinity at a late hour. As a result the Lake Erie is now under guard.

SCOTTSVILLE, Pa.—An attempt was made to wreck the Baltimore & Ohio passenger train at the "Fourteen Degree" curve, above Kiferon yesterday. Three railroad ties were placed on the track and John Clancy, one of the strikers, was seen to be in the act of removing them before the special train carrying 300 colored men arrived. A watchman had placed a bar across the ties and every precaution being taken to prevent the wrecking of trains.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Jonathan Cosma, a miner, employed at the Union mine, near Frostburg, was attacked by an infuriated mob of men, women and children at Frostburg yesterday. The mob was armed with all manner of weapons. One woman struck Cosma with a club and he is considered very seriously hurt. Deputy sheriffs scattered the mob with their revolvers.

MORGANTHAU, Pa.—The track-walker on the McKeesport & Bellevue railroad covered a large pile of railroad ties across the track at Brownsdale, about three-fourths of a mile north of Monongahela. The obstructions were removed. Some of the ties were so spiked down that a wreck would have been made, had a train struck them.

BEVERLY, Mo.—Another attempt was made to burn Mine No. 43, and Frank Manning, one of the guards, was shot in the leg by the incendiary. There was a hot fight between the firebugs and the guards who came to Manning's assistance. The firebugs escaped but there is evidence that one of them was badly wounded.

LITCHFIELD, Ill.—At Mount Olive the striking coal miners are still on the rampage. Every freight train that has passed through here for the past forty-eight hours has been flagged and searched by the strikers for coal or coal being hauled. The seals of box cars are broken, but the contents are not tampered with. About 300 strikers are present and all are armed with clubs, base ball bats, and brass knuckles.

MINERS FIRED UPON Ohio militia near Black City, O. No one was captured though a search was made.

A coal train on the Sewickley branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, bound for Pittsburgh, was held up at Youngstown by 800 strikers and shipped back to the Strickler mines, at Shoup station, from where it started. After the train had been sent back, the bridge between Shoup station and Youngstown, cutting off travel to West Pittsburgh.

PLANS OF A SYNDICATE.

French Telephone Service to be Introduced in the United States.

The telephone system now in vogue in France is to be introduced in this country at an early date by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists who have purchased the American patent rights from the French inventor. It will be operated by a corporation to be known as the Clarendon Telephone Co., application for a charter for which will be made on July 7. If the expectations of the purchasers are realized the introduction of the system will revolutionize one branch of the telephone business in the United States. The company is not intended to be a rival to the telephone company, the prime object of the incorporators being to secure the introduction of the French system in hotels, apartment houses, country residences, etc., and in railroad service. In fact it is hoped that the use of the new telephones will enable many of the large railroad companies to do away altogether with their private telegraphic service.

Lynch Law. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of an incendiary at Monroe, Iowa, and after making a circuitous route, went to the house of a white man named J. H. Day, a party who has been strongly suspected of having done such work.

Circumstantial evidence pointed conclusively to him as having been the guilty party. Day was arrested and put in jail. Later in the night he was taken out and hanged to the limb of a tree.

Look at Your "V."

At Cleveland, Ohio, District Service Officer John Manley has received a claim letter from the treasury department stating that a large amount of new \$5 silver certificates were about. The notes are produced by photolithography and are of the series of 1891, and are in the plate number 15, W. S. Rosecrans, register, No. 1, No. 1, No. 1, with a portrait of Gen. Grant.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.—No progress was made on the tariff bill in the Senate to-day. Mr. Hoar made a speech on the paragraph making the duty 40 per cent on specialties, eyeglasses and opera glasses, and moved to increase it to 60 per cent. The motion was lost, by 21 yeas to 30 nays. Mr. Quay gave another installment of his speech, and Senators McMillan, Pettigrew, Power and Peffer addressed the Senate in favor of wool growers. Mr. Mitchell, Republican of Oregon, made a motion to postpone the tariff bill indefinitely. It was lost by 22 yeas to 33 nays.

HOUSE.—The House to-day passed a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to build a national home for aged and infirm colored people in the District of Columbia. The appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Commission, appointed under the act of 1869, was stricken out, thus practically killing the commission.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—When the tariff bill was taken up speeches against placing wool on the free list were made by Senators, who addressed the Senate. Stewart, Shoup, Houshorough, Mitchell and Frye. Senator Quay then took the floor and occupied it until adjournment with another section of his speech on the tariff bill in general.

HOUSE.—Only a short session of the House was held to-day and nothing of importance was done.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH DAY. SENATE.—The following bills were passed in the Senate to-day: To pay Joseph Redfern, one of the Ford theatre victims, \$2,748; to authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia; for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States; to pay the heirs of James Grigg, \$3,000; a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Wightman, passed some time ago, was on motion of Mr. Quay considered and re-considered.

HOUSE.—In the house to-day a bitter personal attack was made on Mr. Holman by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who admitted that the influence which had operated to have Mr. Sayers appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations over the head of the older members of the committee. During all this Mr. Holman sat quietly in his seat giving no indication of having heard a word. A long debate was participated in on an amendment by Mr. Johnson raising the salary of the superintendent of Indian schools from \$2,500 to \$3,000, the figure at which it is fixed in the current appropriation bill. The amendment was finally defeated by 86 to 94, after which the house adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY. SENATE.—The Senate got to voting to-day on the wool schedule of the tariff bill, after several speeches were made. A good many votes were taken upon amendments offered on the Republican side of the committee, and while all of these amendments were rejected, one of them came very nearly being carried. It was an amendment offered by Mr. Peffer, Populist, of Kansas, to substitute the McKinley classification on woolen goods (reduced 50 per cent), and the other side was voted 33 yeas 35, the whole four Populists voting in the affirmative. The Senate adjourned with another amendment of Mr. Peffer's pending, to put woolen manufactures on the free list.

HOUSE.—The Indian appropriation bill was again considered in the house to-day, and a rule adopted to bring it to a vote to-morrow. The section of the bill providing for the sale of certain state bonds credited to the Indian trust funds was struck out on a point of order after a sharp debate.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY. SENATE.—The fight over the woolen schedule ended to-day, and that schedule, as well as the following schedule, "silk and silk goods," was disposed of in quick time.

HOUSE.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the House to-day substantially as it was reported from the committee. A determined effort was made to kill the bill by a motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the provision for contract schools and to provide for the erection of 600 schools, but it was unsuccessful.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE.—The Senate to-day finished schedules M and N of the tariff bill, and got down to the free list. Among the more important items in the two schedules which were adopted were: On printing, paper, suitable only for books and newspapers, 10 per cent; on paper envelopes, writing paper, drawing paper, and blank books of all kinds, 20 per cent; on corks, wholly or partly manufactured, 10 cents per pound; crackers of all kinds, 50 per cent; bricks of all kinds, 10 cents per hundred; on fur hats for men, women and children, 40 per cent; sole leather, bend or belting leather, 10 per cent; calf skins, 20 per cent; leather out on shoe uppers and vamps, 10 per cent; lead pencils and all other state pencils, 30 per cent; pencil leads not in wood, 10 per cent.

HOUSE.—The Hatch anti-option bill was taken up in the House to-day, and speeches were made in favor of it by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Bryan, Democrat, of Nebraska, and in opposition by Mr. Warner, Democrat, New York.

LOWER PRICES IN SOME PRODUCTS IS ONE OF THE FEATURES. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Review of Trade" says: A sale of 25,000 pounds of lake copper at 9 cents seems to mark a new policy on the part of the producers, and tin is weaker with heavy receipts. The woolen mills are closing rapidly. It is asserted that scarcely any have orders to occupy them beyond July 1st in men's wear, but in the demand for dress goods a somewhat better tone is perceived. \$25,000 of wool in two weeks have been \$2,265, 83 lbs. against \$2,677, 176 lbs. last year, and 115,000 lbs. in 1892. The New York and Philadelphia markets are dull, and at Boston a slight decline is seen in prices. That goods are accumulating is evident, but sales have been distinctly improved with the weather.

Speculation has again been checked, although prices are on the whole slightly higher; corn, 1-2 c, with Western receipt comparatively light and unfavorable crop reports, while hog products slightly advanced, with quite large exports disclosed in the May report of the department. Wheat is only a fraction higher. Exports of domestic products in May showed a decrease in all the principal classes excepting provisions, the aggregate being \$37,823,712, against 44,341,443 last year, but more than \$5,000,000 of the decrease of the value is found to be due in the fall of prices. Exports from New York or two weeks of June have been 7 per cent larger in value than last year, while imports at this point have been 18 per cent smaller. While business is narrow, it is comparatively free from losses. What is only a number of failures this week has been 232 in the United States, against 313 last year, and 40 in Canada against 34 last year.

A DESPONDENT MAN'S CRIME.

Johann Kauffman, Out of Work, Kills His Wife and Three Children.

Johann Kauffman, living at 2813 Cleveland avenue in the new town of Stockton, adjoining Camden, N. J., cut the throat of his wife and three little children and then hanged himself. The horrible crime was discovered by the Stockton authorities. The Kauffmann family had probably been dealt twenty-four hours. The perpetrator of the butchery was a later 32 years old. Mr. Kauffman, who was his second wife, was 25 years of age. The children were twin boys, not yet 3 years old, and a three weeks old babe, which was butchered in the mother's arms. No work and despondency was the cause.

THE KANSAS POPULISTS ALSO RENOMINATE GOV. LEWELLING.

At Topeka, Kas., after wrestling over it half the day, the Populist State Convention voted to insert a woman's suffrage plank in its platform. In the wild confusion that followed its adoption Susan B. Anthony and Laura Johns melted to tears and embraced the delegates right and left. An anti-A. P. resolution was adopted by voice. Gov. L. D. Lewelling was renominated by acclamation, the rest of the State ticket filed out and the gathering went home.

FROM CULPIT TO POLICE FORCE.

Rev. M. K. Cross, who formerly resided over a congregation of the Church of God, at Altoona, Pa., is an applicant for a platoon on the police force in Washington. He has passed the necessary examination, but lacks the political pull. Congressman Hicks has charge of his case.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY CONVENTION LEFT IT TO THE OFFICERS TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT TO DECLARE A BOYCOTT AGAINST FULLMAN CARS.

The American schooner Margaret, Thomas Dan, master, was wrecked at St. Johns, N. F., and nine persons were drowned.

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Paul Hegal, an anarchist, shot at Premier Crispi, of Italy, on Saturday, at close range, but missed him. The man is in prison.

THE CENTRAL STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT COMPANY'S ABATOR, AT JERSEY CITY, WAS BURNED SATURDAY NIGHT. LOSS \$150,000. THERE WERE 3,000 DRESSED BEEVES AND 200 DRESSED HOGS IN THE BUILDING.

The Berlin Bureau of Sanitary Inspection has sent out a warning against American dried apples, which are said frequently to show traces of zinc and other matter dangerous to health.

The National Prison Congress is in session at St. Paul. In his opening address President Brinkerhoff said: "The tide of criminality is growing greater. It is rising with a continuous sweep."

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Johann & Franziska mine at Karwin, Austria-Silesia. About 200 miners were killed. The ventilator shafts were destroyed, and the fire spread in all directions.

Columbus Moreland, 18 years old while bathing in the canal near Cumberland, Md., attempted to dive from a rock, his head struck the shoulder of one of his companions and his neck was instantly broken.

William Walter Phelps died at Englewood, N. J. He was unconscious to the end, and appeared to pass into a deep sleep. Grouped around the bedside were Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Von Bottenburg, and his sons, Capt. John J. Phelps and Sheffield Phelps.

Annie M. Hoffman, a teacher in a New York grammar school, has just won a suit which has been pending in the Supreme Court for nine years, by which she is to be repaid a fine of \$70.83, which was imposed upon her by the school board. The board must also pay interests and costs.

In a fit of despondency, resulting from a long and incurable illness, and depressed by sudden and violent attack of dangerous symptoms, Thomas M. Bayne, of Pittsburgh, the well known ex-Representative of the Allegheny district in Congress, committed suicide at his home on Massachusetts avenue, in the fashionable part of Washington city, by shooting himself through the brain.

THE COUNT'S THIRD TRIAL.

Mitkiewicz, The Famous Financier, Marries a Farmer's Daughter.

"Count" Eugene de Mitkiewicz, who gained international notoriety by his exploits with Wharton Barker in connection with Chinese concessions, some years ago, and has been engaged in other schemes, was married to Miss Ethel Small, of Melvale, Baltimore county, Md. The "count" secured his license just before the clerk's office closed, and took his bride to the rectory of St. Michael's, where they were quietly married. The bride is the daughter of a farmer. She is 22 years old.

De Mitkiewicz became prominent several years ago, when by a brilliant career which dazzled diplomatists and financiers...

SMALLPOX ON 'CHANGE.

A Doorkeeper of Chicago Board of Trade on Duty While Stricken. Theodore Nevins, one of the doorkeepers of the board of trade at Chicago, was taken off in the smallpox ambulance. He was attending to his duties as usual, unaware that the reddish eruptions on his neck and face had any connection with that dread disease. He must have spoken to and been in contact with dozens of the members before the true cause of the eruption was discovered. Those who had been compelled to rub against him passed in and out are feeling rather uncomfortable. Some wild talk of the board of trade having been quarantined was premature, no action of that sort having yet been taken.

ERASTUS WIMAN GUILTY.

The Jury was out About an Hour and a Half.

At New York, Erastus Wiman was found guilty of forgery. The jury retired and was out about an hour and a half. As soon as the verdict was announced Mr. Wiman fell back in his chair with a groan. His young son placed his arm about his father's shoulder, and the two sat silent for a few minutes. Then Sheriff Brown came and Erastus Wiman started for the toombs. He will be sentenced next Wednesday. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 10 years B. State prison. Mr. Wiman says his case may be appealed.

DECIDED ON SUFFRAGE.

The Kansas Populists Also Renominate Gov. Lewelling.

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