THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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Editor and Proprietor

Middleburgh, Pa., January 17, 1895.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

The legislature convened Wednesday after recess and got into action at once. A large number of bills were offered. There were a few important measures, and these will soon be on the calendar.

Among the bills which will be pushed to speedy passage is one which will make the superintendent of public buildings and grounds a state custodian and increase his powers. This is the position which the governor-elect will give Captain Delaney. The bill provides that hereafter all departments, boards and commissions shall make requisition upon the custodian for supplies, furniture and all repairs, and that the board of buildings and grounds shall have control of all contracts. The idea is to do away with so many contracts and scandals.

Another bill which will give the orators a chance to talk is one introduced at the instance of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, making it a misdemeanor for any school teacher to wear a religious garb in school.

Mr. Lytle's bill to enlarge the powers of the superintendent of banking, which was read in place to-night, is intended to reach those trust companies and other financial institutions which have not come under the jurisdiction of the department.

In the senate several bills were read in place. Senator Flinn introduced these: Classifying real estate for purposes of taxation; authorizing the amendment of liens filed to secure municipal claims for public work and taxes; authorizing the widening and extension of streets and alleys; providing for payment of damages in opening streets.

THURSDAY.—Among the bills offered in the Senate were the following:

Mr. Kline, Luzerne, to enable new counties to be created out of two or more counties, the object of which is to form a new county out of Luzerne and Schuylkill, to be known as Quay.

Mr. Vaughan, Lackawanna, to abolish the death penalty; to permit a married woman to acknowledge her deed, conveyance or instrument or writing without being examined separately; to permit school boards to establish and maintain out of the public school treasury free kindergartens for infants and children under 9 years of age.

Mr. Laudis, Lancaster, to authorize the taking of a school census every two years to ascertain the number of children between 6 and 16 years in the state not attending any school.

Mr. Kauffman, Lancaster, requiring banks having state funds on deposit to pay 2 per cent interest on them.

Mr. Laubach, Northampton, for the establishment of township high schools and appropriating $200,000 to carry out the purpose of the act.

In the house these bills were introduced:

Mr. Weyand, Beaver, appropriating $25,000 to the Beaver Valley hospital; to extend the law relating to escheats.

Mr. Luden, Berks, to amend the Brooks law by reducing a liquor license to half the present rates except in townships, and making it a misdemeanor for minors to misrepresent their ages in order to obtain intoxicating liquors.

Smith, Philadelphia, making it a misdemeanor for persons to teach in public schools in their religious garb.

M. Fow, Philadelphia, to prevent combinations of business firms and corporations into trusts; to prevent the use of highways by armed bodies of men other than military and students of chartered schools and academies, colleges and charitable institutions to prevent persons from using railroads public highways.

MAY.—Representative Ames, of Clearfield county, has introduced in the house a bill to provide for a state board of arbitration and mediation for the settlement of differences between employers and employes. This board will consist of five competent persons, to be appointed by the governor. Two of them shall be selected from bona fide organizations of the state; two of them shall be employers, or selected from some association representing employers of labor, and the fifth shall represent neither, and shall be chairman of the board.

SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

Frigate With $4,800,000 at the Bottom of East River.

The Treasury Department has awarded to Francis M. Epley, of East Orange, N. J., the contract for raising the British frigate Hussar which struck a rock and foundered off Fort Morris, or Stony Point, East River, N. Y., during the Revolutionary War. The Hussar is supposed to have had on board $4,800,000 in British gold sent over to pay the British troops.

The former contracts with one Thomas, and later with Deane & Hartwell, who abandoned the work about nine years ago, have been terminated by the department, and a new contract with Epley, to run three years has been entered into. Epley's compensation is to be 90 per cent. of the treasure found, the remaining 10 per cent. to go to the Government. Mr. Epley was formerly connected with the coast and geodetic survey and is said to be a man of high character and worth.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WINTER.

Has All Europe in Its Clutches From Scotland to Spain.

At Corbere, on the Spanish frontier, a blizzard prevailed last week. Communication by train with Corbere has been interrupted.

In all parts of France intense cold prevails. At Avigon it was so cold that the theatres were obliged to close.

The weather in England is intensely cold. There is skating in Regent's Park and on all the ponds about London. Rev. Thomas Podmore, vicar of Ashton-le-Willous, was found dead in the snow. The cold weather now prevailing in Scotland is the most severe experienced for many years. Loch Lomond is frozen over. In several parts of the country railroad traffic has been stopped by the snow. Some of the drifts are ten feet high. Dense black fog prevails over the Clyde.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Thos. H. Carter was nominated for Senator by the Republican caucus at Helena, Montana.

A severe earthquake occurred at Patras, the principal seat of the foreign trade of Greece. The shock caused a panic among the inhabitants of the city.

At Norwich, N. Y., Wm. Colby and Geo. W. Main, indicted for horse stealing, sawed a hole through the roof of the county jail and escaped.

Turkish Justice.

Advices received from Erizingham, Armenia, say that forty-three Armenians were tried for the alleged murder of a Musselman at Armedan, in the district of Kemanch. Of this number twenty-four condemned to death in spite of the fact some of them produced passports showing that they were in Constantinople at the time. Some of the accused were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six years.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Matters of General Interest About the Capital.

The extreme seclusiveness of President Cleveland makes one recall how, when Gen. Grant was in command of the army and when he was President, he strolled about unattended. He rode in the street cars like an ordinary citizen, and was often seen on Pennsylvania avenue without having his foot-steps dogged by detectives. Mr. Lincoln, though bowed down with war responsibilities and surrounded by office seekers, insisted on riding out unattended on his favorite horse. Andrew Johnson, also, never stood in fear of molestation, though the bitterness of the war was abroad in the land and thoroughly permeated the public mind. Against the protests of his friends, he had the guards removed from the White House front doors, and they had never been replaced up to the time of the sentry-boxes. President Hayes was also very generous of his presence, and appeared to his friends who wished to see him. He walked out frequently with his wife or attended by some personal friends, and very often alone.

Blaine's Monument.

The grave of James G. Blaine, in Oak Hill Cemetery, attracts more visitors than any other, except Washington's at Mt. Vernon. Strange as it may seem, there is nothing to mark the resting-place of the great statesman but a small footstone with the initials "J. G. B." upon it. At his head is an old hickory, blasted by lightning, and it was his personal wish that this should be his only monument. On the death of his son Walker, he selected the lot, which overlooks Rock Creek, and when his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, died, he purchased the adjoining lot, in which stood the old hickory tree, which had been struck at the top, but which has since been trimmed and revived. The Secretary requested then that he buried beneath it, and that it should never be destroyed. His wishes have been carried out.

Yankee Beef in Germany.

The special agent of the Agricultural Department, who has been investigating the conditions of our dressed beef and live cattle trade with Germany, has made his report to Secretary Morton. He shows very conclusively, as a result of careful inquiry on the part of consignees, butchers, and even some of the veterinarians themselves, that both the dressed and the cattle received from this country are of exceptionally good quality.

In regard to dressed beef he states that the first two lots received were in poor condition owing to failure to maintain the low temperature in the storage rooms throughout voyage. The condition of all the subsequent shipments has been thoroughly satisfactory. The only criticism offered was from some of the retail butchers, who said that some of it was almost too fat too give satisfaction.

For every shipment the consignees were furnished in advance with a certificate from the German Consul in this country that all the meat shipped had been officially inspected by the Federal authorities and on arrival every quarter was found to be provided with the official tag, showing inspection by American veterinarians.

Notwithstanding these precautions, on the arrival of the steamers bearing these cargoes, they were boarded by the Hamburg veterinarians and their assistants, the wrapper removed from every quarter and every piece thoroughly inspected. Every piece was found good and of first-class quality. A considerable quantity of this meat had been purchased by parties in Berlin and Dusseldorf, but owing to poor transportation facilities existing in Germany for perishable goods, the meat sold to these parties had to be salted "and pickled" in Hamburg before transportation.

The wholesale butchers would, he says, rather do their own killing than to have beef come over dressed. The report intimates that the measures of protection are regarded by many persons in Hamburg as a mere subterfuge to gratify the Agrarian party.

Spain Comes to Terms.

The council of ministers has agreed upon a modus vivendi under which the United States will obtain the second column of the Cuban tariff in exchange for the concession of Spain and Cuba of the "most favored nation" treatment. The only point remaining unsettled is the duration of the modus vivendi, which will be declared by the ministers and Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American minister. The negotiations will continue for a permanent treaty.

ELKINS NOMINATED.

He Had Everything His Own Way Among West Virginia Republicans.

Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins was nominated for United States senator Friday night by the Republican caucus by acclamation. Every Republican senator and delegate was present. Mr. Elkins was put in nomination by Senator Whittaker, of Wheeling, and was nominated at once without a ballot. On the 22d of this month his name will be put before the joint assembly and he will be elected senator.

Stephen B. Elkins was born September, 26, 1841, in Perry county, O., the son of a farmer. In early life his family removed to Missouri, where he graduated from the State university in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and removed to New Mexico. During his first year there he was elected to the legislature. He was then appointed by President Johnson to the position of United States attorney for the territory. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third congress and reelected in 1874. While in congress he married a daughter of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. They have several children. He was appointed secretary of war by President Harrison.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Midwinter Gale Visits the Coasts of France and Britain.

The weather has been very severe, and many accidents to vessels are reported from various parts of the coast. Two ships foundered in the Humber; and their crews were drowned.

A barge was wrecked off Sandgate, Kent, and the rescue of her crew was accompanied by exciting scenes. The lifeboat men attempted to launch their boat, but the craft got stuck in a snow bank, and it was found impossible to get her into the water. At this juncture a heroic coast guardsman, divested himself of his heavy clothing, and, carrying a live line, sprang into the boiling surf. Swimming with powerful stroke, he, after a severe struggle, reached the wreck. Then a heavier line was drawn aboard, and soon the crew and their gallant rescuer, were safe on shore.

The schooner Balcay capsized Sunday off North Sunderland Point, and all her crew were drowned.

The French steamer Acanis, employed in the local trade of Marseilles, foundered three miles off Cape Caveau during a cyclone. Thirteen persons were drowned.

Immigrant Arrivals of December.

Figures submitted by the emigration authorities at New York show that the whole number of immigrants arriving during December was 11,106. Of this number 166 were debarred entrance as paupers and 53 as contract laborers; 10 were admitted on bond. Of the whole number, 3,408 were temporarily detained for more thorough inspection.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

An Outline of the Work in the Senate and House.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

SENATE.—Further debate on Mr. Lodge's resolution asking for information why American ships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters took place in the senate to-day. Mr. Palmer, Dem. Ill., delivered a speech against the resolution. Mr. Gray, Dem. Del., also opposed its adoption. The senate at 2 o'clock listened to eulogies on the late Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.

HOUSE.—This was the last day of the general debate on the currency bill in the house, and the opponents of the measure had their innings. Before the debate began Mr. Beltzhoover (Dem. Pa.) gave notice of amendment. It proposes a section to enable the secretary of the treasury to fund the treasury notes which may remain in circulation after the first day of August, 1895, which were issued under the act of February 25, 1865; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863; and July 14, 1890, by issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, payable 25 years from date, with interest at 3 per cent, payable semi-annually in gold. The bonds are to be of such denominations (not less than $50) as the secretary may determine upon, and to be sold at not less than par for gold or for treasury notes. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.), who made ad attack on the president, and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

SENATE.—The business of the senate had hardly got under way before the usually silent Senator Quay created a sensation by denouncing Dave Martin of Philadelphia, on account of his desertion of Senator Penrose, the Quay candidate for the mayoralty nomination. His excoriation of his late lieutenant was done in parliamentary fashion and no names mentioned, but there was no mistaking the man and matter referred to.

He introduced the matter by suggesting an amendment to the income tax whereby the names of employes and salaries paid by corporations should be made public in order that everybody might know who was in the power of these corporations.

HOUSE.—There was a good attendance on the floor of the House when Speaker Crisp dropped the gavel to-day, as notice had been given that the special order to terminate general debate on the currency bill would be reported. On the standing vote the House refused to order the previous question on the special rule on the currency bill. Mr. Outhwaite presented the special order from the Committee on Rules. The order provided for the closing of general debate, the consideration of the Springer substitute as an original bill under the five-minute rule to-day, to-morrow and Friday until 4:30 p. m., when it provided for the report of the bill and pending amendments to the House, for a final vote on Saturday immediately after the morning hour. After some wrangling Mr. Outhwaite rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and demanded the previous question.

The Republicans voted solidly with the Democratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question, and it was defeated on a rising vote—92 to 101. Mr. Outhwaite hurriedly demanded the ayes and nays, and the roll was called.

The vote resulted in the defeat of the motion by 122 yeas to 129 nays. This was a decisive test vote, and practically kills the bill.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

SENATE.—The income tax came up for considerable discussion in the senate to-day in the course of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which contains a provision for carrying the law into operation. Senator Hill offered an amendment designed to afford an opportunity to contest the constitutionality of the act, upon which he spoke briefly. His amendment is similar to that offered by Mr. Quay yesterday, providing that nothing shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties considering and determining as to the constitutionality of the income tax law, whenever, by any proceeding which shall have been commenced or be pending in such court, such question shall be presented. Mr. Quay briefly advocated the amendment.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

SENATE.—Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, proposed a bill in the senate which represents the eastern view on the currency question. It provides for the issue of 3 per cent bonds for the purpose of carrying into effect the resumption act of 1875, the bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the government after five years. It also provides for the coinage of the silver seigniorage to the amount of $55,000,000 to be paid for public expenses as needed, but nothing in the bill shall change the law relating to treasury notes now outstanding. A section of the bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury in lieu of the issue of bonds to require one-half of the customs duties to be paid in gold, gold certificates or United States government notes. All national banks are to be allowed to issue currency to the full par value of the bonds deposited.

HOUSE.—To-day was private bill day in the House, but only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of William Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for $13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. On account of the opposition the bill was withdrawn. A bill was passed late to amend the shipping act of August, 19, 1890, so as to eliminate some of the penal provisions of that act which had proved unduly harsh to seamen.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.—Senator Teller addressed the senate to-day in a speech marked by force and eloquence of earnestness. A large crowd had been drawn to the galleries on the announcement that Mr. Gorman would urge a senate resolution for the currency problem, and although Mr. Gorman did not speak, the spectators were not disappointed. Mr. Teller took the income tax as a text, but branched out into a comprehensive review of the present conditions of the treasury and the remedies demanded.

HOUSE.—About twenty members crowded down into the area in front of the speaker's rostrum at the opening of the session of the house to-day in the hope of getting bills of local importance through by unanimous consent, but all were unsuccessful. Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up a bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original package liquor law to oleomargarine in original packages. The Wilson bill covered distilled and fermented liquors in original packages, but by a decision of the supreme Court rendered by Justice Harlan December 10 it was decided that oleomargarine could be imported into a state in original packages and sold free of tax. This bill was to make the law uniform as regards distilled liquors and imitation butter.

Gold Brick Victims.

Three victims of confidence men went to Richmond, Va., to see if they could identify Thomas H. Parker, alias Carden, alias Smith under arrest as one of those who helped to dupe them by means of the bogus gold brick. Joseph Shannon, of Homestead, Pa., and Robert M. Bonar, of Wheeling, W. Va., arrived on the same train and Patrick Morton, of Trenton, N. J., came in at midnight.

Shannon and Bonhar identified Parker as the leader of the gang that swindled them. Bonar lost $4,000 by the gold brick scheme and Shannon put $9,000 in the tin box on going into a land speculation, and received worthless notes in exchange. It is not believed that the Richmond prisoner is "Red" Austin, of New York, as some there seem to think.

Miners Become Operators.

Miners at Shawnee, Ohio, have leased the Coslyn and Barber mines, and will operate them, paying the proprietors 7 cent a ton royalty and 10 per cent. commission for selling. This will net the miners 35 cents per ton, but they say it will place them in a position to compete with Pittsburg operators who have violated the agreement with reference to the differentials.

JAP ARMIES IN DISTRESS.

ONLY FROZEN CORPSES.

Terrible Scenes Described by Chinese Refugees.

Chinese who have arrived from Manchuria bring ghastly reports of the desolation of the country between the Yalu river and the Liao Ho, recalling the worst horrors of the Taiping rebellion. Not a house is standing. Everything has been burned and whole populations have perished. Only scattered groups of frozen corpses are seen, apparently those of entire families. Neither food nor fuel is procurable. Stragglers from the Chinese army who have taken refuge in the hills have become savages, lost to all human feeling. The sufferings of the wounded are terrible. The movements of both the Chinese and Japanese troops are hindered by the failure of supplies from the terrified populace. The prospects of an extension of such scenes appalls even the stolid Chinese.

Late newspaper advices received at the Japanese legation, Washington, contain a letter from a war correspondent in which he describes the intense distress that the Japanese army is laboring under in the province of Shin King, China, which is very sparsely populated. There are no trees in the province and the rivers are said to be almost empty of water. The army of over 30,000 men, the correspondent says, is almost on the point of death from hunger, thirst and cold, as there is no wood to cook their rice with or water to drink. Many have been frozen to death from inability to face the cold with an insufficiency of food and clothing the greater number of these being coolies.

TWENTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

Awful Work of Floods in the Argentine Republic.

The New York "Herald's" cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio Janerio advices that the cholera cases there now are only mild ones, but that public indignation has reached a high pitch over the excessive cost of meat, fresh and dried, owing to the arbitrary quarantine regulations.

Mendoza, Argentina, has suffered terribly from floods. Twenty-seven persons, mostly children, have been drowned. The Buenos Ayres government has sent money to the sufferers and will ask congress for an appropriation.

The strike among the water front laborers has become general and includes the mechanics. The city is almost deprived of bread through the strike of the bakers.

It now appears that 20 passengers of the steamer which was burned in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Monday were saved. This sad affair has plunged a large number of families into mourning.

Official advices received from Rio Grande do Sul deny the reported defeat of Gen. Pena and say on the contrary the rebels were badly beaten in the engagement. Telegraph wires are down and reliable data is hard to obtain.

Senator Irigoun's speech pleading for a general amnesty was notably eloquent, and the measure will probably pass.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Measures Suggested by Governors of Several States.

The Governor of Wisconsin says: "It is for the public interest that, so far as may be, every industrious, sober and competent man be employed. I cannot but regard an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed, if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men, simply because they quit the service of some other employer, as a conspiracy which should not be tolerated be law. The employer has no more right to be protected by law against conspiracy on the part of employes than employes have to be protected by law against a conspiracy on the part of employers. This exemption of employes or laboring men from persecution by employers for quitting, is peculiarly important in this day of commercial distress."

Altgeld Fears Despotism.

Among other things, the Governor of Illinois takes up the question of capital punishment, and asks whether the death penalty does any substantial good: "whether we are any better off than they are in those States where it was long ago abolished; whether it is not barbarous and degrading in its effects, and whether it would not be better to have a more rational system of managing our prisons and abolish capital punishment entirely.

The Governor strongly urges labor legislation, including the prevention of laborers being brought in to the State in squads, as they generally have to displace an equal number, who being suddenly thrown out, become a charge upon the public.

"It remains to be settled," the message says, "whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the President can, at his pleasure, in the first instance, send troops into any city, town or hamlet in the country under pretense of enforcing some law, his judgment being the sole criterion, there can be no difference whatever in this respect between the powers of the President and those of Emperor William or the Czar of Russia.

Women Capture Idaho.

In the Senate, Robertson introduced a resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. It is thought it will pass.

Indiana Legislature.

Gov. Matthews read in person his biennial message to the Indiana Legislature Friday. He asks for legislation to close the Roby race track; for more contingent funds available for the militia, and for legislation permitting the Governor to remove negligent Sheriffs and to proceed against violators of the public morals and public policy. He recommends a further reduction of the tax rate; a modification of the tax law to reach paid-up stock in building and loan associations; a law to prohibit prize fights; the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. Senator Wray introduced a bill to prevent officials from accepting railroad passes.

More Than a Month Overdue.

The ship Morris, Capt. C. W. Barstow, which sailed from Newport News, October 3, for Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of cannel coal, has not been heard from since passing Capes Charles and Henry on her way out to sea. The voyage to Barcelona should not have occupied mor than 40 days, and even allowing for tempestuous weather, the Morris should have reached her destination by December 1.

Among the vessel's passengers was Edward Hanewinckle, of Richmond, who took passage to Spain for his health. He was accompanied by Dr. J. P. Hubbard, of Boston. There were also on board Capt. Barstow's wife, daughter and two nephews, all of Boston.

In shipping circles the opinion is expressed that the Morris has been lost with all on board, but friends of those on board cling to the hope that she will turn up all right.

A Roaring Meteor.

A great meteor is reported to have fallen near Juarez, Lower California, last Monday. A terrible roaring and hissing sound was heard, and as the meteor struck the ground the shock was so great as to be felt at Ensand, forty-five miles away.

LABOR REVIEW.

Items and Notes of General Interest to All Classes.

The recovery thus far experienced from the inactivity and quiet brought on by the holiday season has been only partial and yet a great revival of business is evident and resumptions of closed and suspended factories have been general. Many of the factories that temporarily suspended operations one and two weeks ago are again in operation, and almost without exception with largely increased forces of workmen. Not only is this true, but throughout the country there have been a large number of mills and factories put in operation that have been idle for two, three and four years, and it is estimated that the ranks of the unemployed experienced a larger reduction during the past week than during any one week for more than two years.

DESTITUTE MINERS.

A delegation of miners from Nelsonville waited upon Governor McKinley to ask, through him, assistance from the people of the state for the miners of that locality and their families. In the vicinity of the mining center 1,500 miners are reported idle, and in consequence 8,000 people are in want of the necessaries of life.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the United Mine Workers of America to be held in Columbus February 12. The call contains nothing except the citation of constitutional provisions regarding the convention. A secret call has been issued to the local assemblies for the meeting of National trades assembly 135, K. of L., the secret branch of the United Mine Workers, to be held February 11. The call deals with the supposed attempt of the general executive board of the K. of L. to reorganize N. T. A., 135 and appeals to the members to stand by the United Mine Workers.

MASSILLON MINERS MORE HOPEFUL.

A hopeful feeling prevails throughout the Massillon district in consequence of the action of the miners' convention which was held Monday evening, in which they resolved to accept the arbitrators' award for an indefinite period. The verdict was denounced as unjust, but was swallowed unconditionally. A committee was selected to meet a committee of operators and arrange all matters not included in the award, the conference to take place after the resumption of work. It was also resolved that hereafter the miners must remain above ground on idle days, and not prepare coal for mining, as heretofore.

PREVENTION BEATS SETTLEMENT.

The discussion of the question of "Compulsory Arbitration and Conciliation" still continues to be general throughout the country, and many new and interesting points are being brought to light by the free discussion that is being carried on by the labor press. The recent Chicago Congress has had its partial desired effect, and it is generally believed that the day is not far distant when some definite form of adjusting labor troubles will be conceived and put into practical use, which will be the direct result of the deliberations of the Congress and the subsequent agitation of the question.

INCORPORATED LABOR.

We find in the message of Governor Rich, of Michigan, some judicious observations on the labor question, concluding with the recommendation that labor associations be incorporated with certain well defined powers, to the end that they may treat with incorporated capital on an equality, and that there may be a means of enforcing contracts. This is in line with a plan proposed by a royal commission in Great Britain.

Seventy-five or a hundred men will soon be wanted at the Corning steel works, Hammond, Ind. This plant has been idle for some years past, and will be put in operation within a few weeks, having been re-equipped. General Manager Sherbion will give information.

Reports come that within the past few days there has developed a demand for all kinds of laborers in the Indiana gas belt. Nearly all the factories that have been closed down are being put in operation, and there are very few idle men in any of the manufacturing cities and towns of that State.

Carpenters, brick and stone masons and other workers in the building trades are in demand at New Orleans, where work will soon begin on a new Court house, a mammoth hotel building and a large business block, together with many other buildings of less magnitude.

The Kansas, Oklahoma and Southwestern Railroad Company will soon begin the construction of a branch from Coffeyville, Kans., to to Vernon, Tex., and will give employment to several hundred laborers. Robert Martin, Guthrie, O. T., is President of the Company.

In October last the employes of the C. O. & S. W. Railroad were subjected to a cut of ten per cent in their wages. They were assured at the time, however, that the scale would be restored on Jan. 1. This was done, the deducted ten per cent. being added to their wages.

There is a demand for boys at the several glass factories in Muncie, Ind. Employment will be given to men who have boys and will remove to Muncie, in order to secure the services of the latter. The wages earned by boys thus employed are very satisfactory.

Work is soon to be commenced on the construction of the proposed electric railroad between Indianapolis and Marion, Ind., and a large number of workmen will be wanted. N. J. Clodfelter, Anderson, Ind., will give information.

Several hundred men will soon be wanted to work on the construction of the Tennessee Central Railroad, from Kingstown to Crossville. Address letters of inquiry to Thompson Bros., Harriman, Tenn.

The Anderson Bolt Works, at Anderson, Ind., resumed operations last Monday, after a shutdown of several weeks. Two hundred men were given employment.

Work will be commenced on the proposed electric railway from Indianapolis to Marion, Ind., about Feb. 1. This will give employment to several thousand men.

The Midland Steel Company, Muncie, Ind. is adding new men to its pay roll almost daily. A large number are still wanted.

Geo. R. Webb, Baltimore, Md., will give information regarding the employment of men on a new electric railroad in that city.

The Big Four Railroad Company will shortly begin the erection of a large passenger depot at Louisville, Ky.

SOLON DISSOLVED.

The Supreme Court Affirms Judge McPherson's Decree.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the decision of Judge McPherson of the Dauphin county court, dissolving the Order of Solon and appoing William R. Haskill, of Meadville, receiver.

The case was bitterly contested by the officers of the order and a desperate effort was made to continue it. Judge McPherson decided, however, that its scheme of insurance was impractical and could not be carried out and decreed a dissolution and a distribution of its assets among the certificate holders.

Fourteen People Killed.

At Montaguto, Sicily, in the province of Avellino, four houses collapsed from the weight of snow upon them and three persons were killed. A cave on Mount Garsico, province of Caserta, collapsed and crushed to death 10 shepherds who had sought refuge in it.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

BURGLARS AT WORK.

A Large Fortune Bequeathed—Sports Captured by Police.

Clearfield has a family remarkable on account of its longevity. Patrick and Elizabeth Porter, who came to this country from Ireland 45 years ago, were parents of six living children and all but one of whom are residents of this place. Their ages average 82 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, the eldest daughter, will be 90 years of age next month. Wm. Porter, the oldest son, has passed his 88th year, and his second sister, Mrs. Jane Ralston, is 84. Robert, who resides near Curwensville, and John of Clearfield, are 72 and 79 repectively, while Sarah, the youngest daughter, is 72. Patrick, the father, died at 75 and the wife at 72.

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

The prospects for a speedy settlement of the coal miners' strike at DuBois, are apparently very good. The men are willing to work on short time, if their comrades who were recently discharged are taken back. Mr. Elliott, the general manager for Bell, Lewis & Yates, the owners of the mines in which the strike is in progress, has gone to Buffalo to lay the proposition from the men before the members of the firm.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEFICIENCY.

The final report of the commissioners of the geological survey has been submitted to the governor. It shows that the appropriation of $12,000 made by the legislature of 1891 was completely exhausted last August. There is a deficiency of $4,030, which the commissioners trust to the legislature to make good. It is recommended that the work be carried on, and that the state expend $125,000 on a topographical map.

JUDGE WHITE SWORN IN.

At Indiana Register and Recorder Meyer administered the oath of office to Judge Harry White, and two hours later he was on the bench. Many thought that, owing to the contest, some other Judge would hold court in Indiana pending the investigation. The law, however, is that the candidate returned elected shall conduct the business until the contest is decided.

SHE LEFT A LARGE FORTUNE.

The will of the late Satira A. Boyce has been probated in the Mercer county courts. The entire estate, valued between $600,000 and $700,000, is bequeathed to Mr. and Mrs. Winters, who made their home with Mrs. Boyce. Mrs. Winters was a near relative of the deceased.

RAILROAD OFFICERS SELECTED.

The directors of the Central Pennsylvania & Western Railroad Company met in Williamsport. R. T. McCabe, of New York, was elected president. The board reorganized by re-electing the old directors.

The Republican city convention of Philadelphia, nominated City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick for mayor, giving him 684 votes, against 233 for State Senator Boies Penrose, and 1 for George D. McCreary, the retiring "reform" city treasurer. The convention was one of the most turbulent and exciting that has assembled in that city in recent years.

Two burglars broke into the residence of Thomas Akins, near Dennison, and taking his double-barreled shotgun forced him to leave the house in his night clothes while they ransacked it for money and other valuables. It is not known exactly how much money was secured, but a considerable sum Akins lived alone.

At the Thompson Run coal mines a few miles north of Beaver Falls the water burst into the mines in a great flood and caused the miners to abandon their tools and flee for their lives. Some of them had very narrow escapes. It will take many days to free the mines from water.

Thursday night burglars forced an entrance into the residence of a maiden lady named Mary Ament, at Export, and after chloroforming her stole $150 in money, $50 worth of notes and checks and then fled.

A public school library has been established in the Ninth avenue school building, McKeesport. At present there are 200 volumes of standard works, and the citizens will be asked to contribute to the collection.

The Westmoreland county law association unanimously endorsed the bill now pending in the legislature providing for an additional law judge in that county.

Saturday night at Bellefonte the mercury dropped 50 degrees in five hours. There is now about five feet of snow in the mountains with more falling.

The American electric telephone company has been formed at Johnstown with a capital stock of $15,000. The rental charges will be $30 a year.

A handsome new church was dedicated Sunday at Conemaugh by the Evangelical denomination. Bishop B. Dubs officiating.

The county commissioners of Fayette and Somerset counties have decided to build a bridge over the Yough at Confluence.

The Connellsville town council wants the commissioners abolished because they oppose certain public improvements.

A movement is being made to repeal the Dunbar local option law, but the furnace company is opposing it.

Fire destroyed two blocks of houses on Penn avenue, Turtle Creek. The total loss will reach nearly $40,000.

Amassa Winchester, who killed Wm. Reed September 5 last, was found guilty of manslaughter at Lock Haven.

William Kruger, a laborer living at 2[illegible] Jane street, Pittsburg, cut his throat with a razor. He will die.

Twenty-five sports were captured by the police of Butler in a raid on an Exchange alley gambling den.

Mrs. E. A. Scofield, milliner, and Scofield & Co., general merchants, of Sandy Lake have assigned.

An electric railway is to be built from Pittsburg to Washington, through the Chartiers valley.

The scarlet feaver scare at Beaver is over and the schools reshmed Monday.

The hotel of P. J. Murphy, at Youngstown has been closed by the sheriff.

W. B. Thornburg was elected stewart of the Beaver county almshouse.

Rioting at St. Johns.

A crowd of unemployed workingmen of St. Johns, N. F., battered down the doors of the legislative building Tuesday, but the members were absent. Then the mob looted several provision stores and were only subdued by a bayonet charge. Several of the riot leaders are in jail, around which the crowd is surging. If further disturbance ensues marines from the warship Tourmaline will be landed and there may be bloodshed.

An $8,000,000 Contract.

The Pencoyd iron works of Philadelphia has secured the contracts for all the iron work and its construction for the immense new East River bridge, New York. This contract involves about $8,000,000 altogether. The entire bridge work, with piers, etc., will cost $10,000,000.