

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER,
Editor and Proprietor

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The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition would be about 23 1/2 acres.

Philadelphia has adopted a flag to represent that municipality. It consists of three broad stripes, two blue and the other yellow.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, at Liverpool Assizes, said recently that he saw the diminution of drunkenness in Liverpool synchronized with the diminution in the number of public houses.

The statistician of the Agricultural Department announces that in the ten years ending June 30, 1894, there were imported into this country almost thirty million bushels of potatoes, with a value aggregating over thirteen millions of dollars, being an average of 44 6-10 cents per bushel.

The beet-root sugar crop of the United States is something over 40,000,000 pounds a year, of which California produces 29,000,000 pounds. It does not seem probable to the New York World that beet culture will ever take a firm hold in the United States except in such States as California, where under irrigation the yield becomes enormous.

The comparative cheapness of shipments by water and by land is illustrated, shows the New York Sun, in the matter of the new traffic of New York with Hawaii in sugar by way of Cape Horn. Sugar could be sent via San Francisco in perhaps three or four weeks, but it is profitable to bring it round the Horn, a journey of from ninety to 120 days.

The statement that highly trained athletes are short lived is not surprising to the New York Advertiser. It is impossible to undergo a high degree of physical development without subjecting the heart to a strain that is injurious. It is doubtful if persons who are painstaking in developing their muscles, but who fall short of high training, have any longer lease of life than the man of flabby muscles who pays no attention whatever to physical growth.

The New York Independent observes: We are apt to think of Mexico as sleepy and behind the age, but the city is wide awake in the matter of sanitation, having been to enormous expense to secure good water, and now it is found that a most salutary measure would be a more rapid flow through the sewers of the city. Accordingly same twenty-five windmills are to be built, in different parts of the city, at a cost of \$25,000, which will rotate paddle wheels in the sewers and thus accomplish the desired object.

The medical statistics of this country have been studied by Dr. John T. Billings from the racial standpoint. He deduces many curious facts. The infantile death rate among the colored people is very high; the race itself is shorter-lived than the whites; it is less liable than the whites to malaria, yellow fever and cancer, but succumbs more readily to tuberculosis and pneumonia. Irish children survive infantile diseases, but the adult death rate is high; tuberculosis, pneumonia and alcoholism cut them down. Germans are especially liable to digestive disorders and cancer. Hebrews have a low death rate; they live long; their diseases are diabetes, locomotor ataxia and kindred nervous ailments.

Lewis Nixon, designer of many warships of the new Navy, lectured to the students of Cornell University on shipbuilding. "The United States will eventually be the shipbuilding country of the world," said Mr. Nixon, "and with our coast, lake and river marine increased by leaps and bounds, there are sure to be chances for competent young men in shipbuilding. There are many so-called naval architects whose stock in trade is a copy of a few specifications, a few blue prints and abundant assurance, who could not more build a ship than fly. Shipbuilding will be one of the greatest industries in the United States, and surely the faculties who fix the studies of their duty if they fail to provide in their curriculum opportunity for our young men to study naval architecture. Almost every ism is fostered in New York, and yet the great colleges of that city are without a chair of naval architecture."

OUR LABOR INTERESTS.

STILL ADVANCING.

The Increase in Wages not Confined to Special Lines.

Again the matter of wage restorations has formed the most important factor in the industrial history of the past week, and the indications are that the current week will be marked with a number of increases and advances that will exceed those made in the same length of time since the better conditions began to show themselves. The spreading of the evidences of improvement in all branches of industry is awakening a general interest, and furnishes encouragement that has been longed for by all since the first restoration of wages were made in the country, with numerous later State and local troubles, but even in this branch some advances in rates have been made. The fact that there is a general upward movement in wages is certainly regarded by none, as it will add to the prosperity of all. And the fact that the employers of labor are not constantly on the watch for opportunities to reduce labor is shown in the action of at least one company, which voluntarily advanced its rates over the figures fixed by an agreement which runs throughout the year.

A very gratifying feature of the present advance in wages is that it is not confined to any special line of industry, but seems to extend to nearly all. The coal mining industry is at present the most disturbed line in the country, with numerous later State and local troubles, but even in this branch some advances in rates have been made. The fact that there is a general upward movement in wages is certainly regarded by none, as it will add to the prosperity of all. And the fact that the employers of labor are not constantly on the watch for opportunities to reduce labor is shown in the action of at least one company, which voluntarily advanced its rates over the figures fixed by an agreement which runs throughout the year.

STILL GROWING.

The Membership of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is evidently gaining rapidly by the addition to its aggregate membership of several organizations, National and International Union, and is fast forging to the front rank among the great general labor organizations of the country. Affiliations have been made during the past two weeks representing not less than 7,000 members. Specially had the International Association of Mechanics, at its convention, declared in favor of uniting with the Federation and notified the officers of that body that it would become a part thereof, until the annual convention of the Federation in New York, Sept. 1, 1895. In session at Denver, Col., with a membership of over 40,000, after having considered the proposition for more than two years, took similar action, voting by a large majority to unite with the Federation.

PITTSBURGH MINERS.

Fits All Over the District Started at Operator's Terms.

Monday morning 1,000 miners from the Toms and Planters Run district marched across the country to stop the mines at Bridgeville and Bishop from operating. The miners were to start Monday and the men went to keep the miners out of the pits. They were unsuccessful, and after holding meetings the miners at the Canonsburg coal works and at Cook's Allison mines determined to return to work next morning at the terms of the operators.

On the Baltimore & Ohio, the Shaner, Guffy and Scott No. 2 returned to work at the operator's terms. Col. P. W. Klenz, owner of the mines at McDonald, held a meeting of his men and gave them yet three days to return to work. After that time he will fill his mine with imported miners now held in reserve. The Standard mine of the Standard Coal Company resumed at the operators' terms.

NEW LABOR ORDER.

Organization With the Object to Shut out Foreign Labor.

A novel labor organization has been formed among the steel rollers, rollers and hammermen in the employ of the Black Diamond Steel works, Howe, Brown & Co., Crescent Steel Company of Pittsburgh, the La Belle steel works and the Anderson-DuPuy works at Wheeling. The name of the new organization is the Damascus association of America. Its object is to keep foreigners out of the steel mills. It is claimed that foreigners have usurped almost all the positions in steel works from laborers up. The details of organization have been quietly arranged and the only thing remaining to make the new organization a thorough labor union is the election of officers, which takes place this week. The order starts 1,000 strong. It originated among the men at the Black Diamond works, who were anxious to get back into some labor organization.

LABOR NOTES.

Tailors and coatmakers are in very general demand in many of the small towns and cities throughout Ohio and Indiana.

The employees of the American Tobe and Iron company, at Youngstown, O., on Saturday received notice of a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The Norristown, Pa., Woolen company, employing nearly 400 hands, have made an increase in wages of 18 per cent. to go into effect at once. The mill is compelled to run on double time to fill orders.

There comes a cry from almost every carrying factory in the country for more help of all kind. Painters, blacksmiths, trimmers, body-makers, &c., are in great demand.

Lindsay & McCutcheon, of Pittsburg signed the Amalgamated Association scale for their Keystone mill, second avenue, on Saturday morning. The Oliver Iron and Steel company offered its strikers union wages, which the men refused unless the scale was signed, and they were discharged. New men are being advertised for.

MURDERED AT A CHURCH

Bloody Duel in Kentucky, the Result of a Forced Marriage.

A bloody and sensational duel followed the dismissal Sunday morning of the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Troy, Ky. Archibald Riley, a well-connected young man, was shot and killed and George Montgomery was so badly wounded that he will die.

The duel took place just outside the church door, and that no more persons were killed is a marvel.

The trouble between the men began three years ago, when Montgomery made Riley marry Montgomery's sister, who he declared, was married by Riley. This was done at the point of a shotgun. Riley then went south immediately after the forced marriage, leaving his wife here. A few weeks ago he returned to Kentucky, locating near Nicholasville.

The last court day Riley, it is said, had sworn to kill Montgomery. Sunday morning the men attended church, and coming out met face to face. Both drew and began firing. Montgomery shot five times and each ball went into Riley's body. Riley fired three times and each ball struck Montgomery. A brother of Montgomery also drew a weapon and shot three times, but the bullets went wild.

Turning to the crowd of worshippers who were panic stricken, George Montgomery said: "I hated to do this, ladies and gentlemen, but I had to do it. My conscience is now easy."

SECRETARY GRESHAM DEAD.

SICK ONLY FOUR WEEKS.

Acute Attack of Pleurisy and Failure of the Heart.

Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, died at 1:15 o'clock Tuesday morning, after a brief illness. The last scenes occurred at the Arlington hotel, in the presence of Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. E. F. Andrews, his daughter; Mr. Andrews, his son-in-law; the physicians and several friends of the family. The end was very sudden. It was only last Saturday night that fears were first felt that there might be a fatal termination to the illness, which began on May 1.

Secretary Gresham was taken sick four weeks ago and the doctors called said he was suffering from gall stone. When Mr. W. W. Johnston was called, some days later, he discovered that the secretary was suffering from a acute case of pleurisy of the right lung. It was supposed this resulted from exposure while taking a night ride to Woodley, the president's summer home, to discuss important matters relating to Nicaragua.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born March 17, 1832, near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind. His father, William Gresham, who was sheriff of the county and was killed while arresting a desperado, and his mother, Mrs. John Gresham, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was the youngest, being only two years old. At 16 he obtained a clerkship in the county auditor's office, which enabled him to pay his expenses at Corydon seminary, where he spent two years, followed by a year at Bloomington university. At 22 he commenced to practice law at Corydon. He joined the Whig party, and in 1856 stumped for Fremont, the Republican nominee. In 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was chairman of the committee on Education. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress, but was soon made lieutenant colonel. Later he became Colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana. He fought at Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, and was then recommended by both Gen. Grant and Sherman for a brigadier generalship, which he received. While in command of the Fourth division of Seventeenth Army Corps in the Atlantic campaign, he was severely wounded in the knee at the battle of Gettysburg, July 27, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major general of volunteers in the gallantry shown in the capture of the Confederates at the battle of Fort Fisher. He resumed the practice of law, and was twice the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress from his district. He declined the appointments of collector at New Orleans and United States district attorney for Indiana, and declined to be president of the United States in 1876. He became United States district judge for Indiana, which position he held for 12 years. In 1880 he was defeated for United States Senator by Benjamin Harrison. In 1883 President Arthur made him Postmaster General, and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury. The latter place he resigned to become United States judge of the Seventh judicial district, holding court at Chicago. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888, when his successful opponent was again Benjamin Harrison. He was a constant enemy of the People's party for President, and voted for Mr. Cleveland, who upon his induction into office on March 4, 1893, appointed him Secretary of State.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Honduras and Nicaragua Have Made an Agreement.

New treaties of far-reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras, and official copies have been received in Washington. The treaties have been under negotiation for some time, and were put into effect by proclamation on the 15th of last month.

They are the first practical step toward the formation of a Central American nation out of the several small republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica. The first treaty forms a defensive alliance against foreign war, an offensive alliance against common enemies. It abolishes commercial frontiers, so that foreign goods once admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of war between the countries by an article requiring differential taxation on the importation of some goods from the American continent. Article 23 is the one looking to the union in a single nation, and is as follows:

"The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they cannot and will not consider as foreign any other contract American citizens, and in view of the constant danger to maintain the family bonds, and the greatest cordiality in their relations, making common cause with them in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries and mediating in their international relations. To this end the present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common contract to keep treaty, until the arrival of the day when they shall be incorporated in a single nation."

The detailed features of the treaty show the closeness of the alliance now formed between Nicaragua and Honduras. Article 1 binds the two republics to unite their foreign policy, to act jointly in matters regarding Central America, and to endeavor to bring about the same uniformity and harmony with other governments of Central America.

The article pledging a mutual offensive and defensive alliance is as follows: "Both governments declare that there shall exist between them a defensive alliance in case of foreign war, and an offensive one against common enemies."

Article 19 expresses the extent of this union as follows: "The said contract governs the relations of acting jointly in everything affecting their interests, besides endeavoring to make uniform their foreign policy, and to have a common representative before other nations, shall endeavor to agree upon a basis which they shall conclude subsequent treaties with foreign nations and make concessions to steamship, railroad and other companies."

The proclamation of the treaty at Tegucigalpa was followed by a meeting at Managua of the ministers of Salvador, Honduras and the other republics, with a view to carrying out articles of the acceptance of the treaty by all of the countries.

The text of another Nicaragua-Honduras treaty has also been received. It provides for the arbitration of their boundary question by a commission to be chosen by the two countries, and if an agreement on the commission is not made, then Spain is constituted final arbitrator.

GIVEN A 10 PER CENT. RAISE.

Employees of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company Advanced.

The Consolidated Steel and Wire company, operating mills at Joliet, Ill., St. Louis, Alton, Pa., and Pittsburg, has notified its employees that their wages will be advanced 10 per cent. June 1. Six thousand workers will be benefited. Simultaneously notices were issued that after June 1, wire mills would be sold on the basis of \$1 1/2.

Out They Go. Commissioner Miller of the Internal revenue bureau has telegraphed collectors of internal revenue to disperse with the services of all persons employed under allowances made for the income tax work at the close of business on the 25th inst.

Jim Nutt has again been found guilty, this time for attempting to kill Mrs. Payton.

KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS

CAPITAL AT CONNELLSVILLE.

A New Manufacturing Company Will Build Five Large Plants.

George J. Humbert, the Norristown, tin plate manufacturer, has combined with some Pittsburg capitalists to build an industrial extension to the south of Conneltsville. They have secured options on 400 acres, of which 60 acres will be used for a manufacturing site, 45 acres for a park, and the remainder will be laid out in lots. The new company will be known as the Conneltsville Extension company. J. R. Ross, of Pittsburg, is its representative. The company will include Humbert's tin-plate mill, employing about 400 men; a knitting factory for the manufacture of women's hosiery and underwear, employing 75 men; a boiler works employing 250 men; a plant for the manufacture of enameled bath tubs and sanitary plumbing, employing 200 men, and a boot and shoe factory, employing 100 men. There will be no company store. The local electric railway company do not extend their line a new company will be organized.

THREE INCHES OF BRAIN EXPOSED.

John Hildebrand, of Smithton, was brought to the College hospital at Uniontown. He was struck by a train and his skull crushed in a terrible manner. At the hospital an operation was performed by which several pieces of the skull which had been driven into the brain were removed. Three inches of the brain is exposed. One of the clavicle is broken. The physicians think he will recover.

According to the watchman of Newton Hamilton, two assays of ore from that vicinity show one and one-half ounces of gold and two ounces of silver per ton of rock, or \$22 per ton for the first assay, and the next assay showed \$16 95. A first test resulted: Gold, \$12; silver, \$1 85.

Arthur and George Watkins, aged 8 and 4 years, were burned to death at Nanooke, Tuesday morning. The fire broke out in the dining room of their parents' residence. There were three children in an upper room, the two burned and dead, the only daughter, aged 11 years. After the fire the charred remains of the two children, George and Arthur, were found among the ruins. One had fallen to the basement, the other was found on the first floor. Great admiration is expressed for Claud Kress, for his bravery in rescuing the one child and his heroic but vain efforts to save the other two unfortunate children.

At Greensburg Samuel Clifford was acquitted of the charge of attempting to poison the father and mother of his wife. The verdict gives general satisfaction. Notwithstanding the fact that Clifford's wife was forced in his presentation he expresses love for her, and would readily take her back were it not for her father and mother.

George Mulek is in jail at Uniontown, charged with complicity in the murder of Ed Rice at Fayette station a year ago. Rice was beaten to death, and his body thrown into Dunbar creek by a gang of Huns and Slavs, who mistook him for a "blackleg."

A clergyman in the Juniata valley, after marrying a young couple, was handed the customary envelope. When he opened it he was surprised to find merely a slip of paper on which was written: "We desire your prayers for our prosperity."

The Mendville water company has offered to sell to the city for \$105,000. The company has an answer by May 30, and will permit citizens to accept the proposition, subject to ratification by popular vote.

Alfred Oxley, paymaster and bookkeeper at the foundry of John Wood, Jr., at Conshohocken, was blinded on Saturday by a stranger, who threw pepper in his eyes and robbed the office of a bag containing \$500.

In the Westmoreland county court at Greensburg, Judge Wickham ordered that Philip Fisher, ex-county treasurer, should pay a deficit of \$1,500 in his accounts.

James Rance and Riley Herly were convicted at Washington, of torturing and robbing H. F. Smallwood, and were sentenced to the Huntington reformatory.

The sheriff of Cambria county levied on the personal property of W. J. Milligan, proprietor of the Mansion house at Johnstown, and the hotel will be sold on May 31.

The Pittsburg Baptist association will meet at Monongahela, the first week in June. The association consists of 25 churches, and between 300 and 400 delegates will attend.

Near Carlisle, fire destroyed the barn and out-buildings of Jacob Beader. Sixteen head of horses and mules perished. The loss is \$7,000, practically covered by insurance.

At Johnstown, burglars entered the residence of George Peun and Jacob Erdeman, and succeeded in getting away with about \$400 in cash, jewelry, etc.

State Superintendent of Schools Schaefer has appointed Miss Alice Kress, of York, superintendent of the Forest county schools. She succeeds her brother, who died May 10.

Forrest Brothers, coal dealers, at Johnstown, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Assets: \$15,000, liabilities, \$10,000.

Two men were fatally injured by falling slate in Westmoreland county mines—John Pawl at Export, and James McGavin at Craters.

Jerry Sexton and Lloyd Eastwright were held \$3,000 bail at Lewisburg, pending the death of Sexton's son, Denny, while the two former were fighting.

John Boyle has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue at Uniontown, vice T. M. Herrington, dismissed.

Isaac Babinowitz's clothing store at Johnstown was closed by the sheriff on executions.

Samuel McEhee's barn, near Johnstown, was burned to the ground, loss \$500.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

FRIDAY.—The house today passed three bills finally: Providing for the appointment by the governor of inspectors sales, weights and measures in cities of the first and second class, the same to be designated by the county commissioners; providing for the duties of the state food commissioner to prevent adulteration of apple products; providing for the duty of judges of elections making returns. Senate amendments to the firemen's pension bill were agreed to and the bill goes to the governor.

Besides the 65 appropriation bills reported by that committee today there yet remain about 130 bills to be acted upon by the committee. It is expected that many of these bills come out. Much depends upon the consent of the administration and considerably more upon the reduction of the school appropriation fund, in case this is done. The house adjourned at 12:45 to meet again at 3:30 on Monday.

A Catholic Salvation army with some of the army's old features omitted, is to be started in Cleveland under the protection of Bishop Horstmann.

Claude Henderson, a negro who attempted to assault a 13-year-old white girl, was taken from the Caseyville, Ky., jail and lynched.

JOSE MARTI SLAIN.

President of the Cuban Revolution Killed in Battle.

An engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought Tuesday in Eastern Cuba, in which Jose Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolutionary party, was killed, and his dead body positively identified.

Col. Saucedo received positive information that a band of insurgents under the command of the well-known leaders, Jose Marti, Maximo Gomez, Maso and Barrero, had taken up a line of march to pass the river Gaeto, thence to proceed in the direction of Victoria De Las Tunas, with the design of marching upon Puerto Príncipe. Col. Saucedo, confident of the accuracy of his information, dispatched Col. Sandoval with a detachment of troops to march in pursuit of the rebel band.

Col. Sandoval found the narrow passage at a point between Bajos and Bozo de Dos Rios, on the right side of the Contramaestre river, a small tributary of the Gaeto, the confluence with which is but a short distance away. The strip of land between the two rivers is high thus making a strong position. Nevertheless, Col. Sandoval with his camp and found his troops harassed by a scattering fire of single shots from covert. The fight lasted for an hour in this manner, at the end of which time the Spanish troops advanced and took the enemy's position, dividing the insurgents into a narrow strip of land by their advance, and compelling the rebels to fly in different directions. The Spanish troops hotly pursued and came upon the body of Jose Marti, which was later positively identified.

Of the rebels twenty were killed, and many of their number wounded were left in the camp when they took flight. The Spaniards took some correspondence of the rebel leader, with the booty of the camp, among which are some important papers. The arms and horses of the insurgents were also taken. The Spaniards lost five killed and seven wounded in the engagement. The insurgent prisoners who were seen by Gomez and Estradi are either dead or wounded. The political effect of this event is discouraging to the cause of the insurgents.

POLYGAMOUS CONVERTS.

The Subject Discussed by the Presbyterian Assembly.

The Presbyterian general assembly, the largest religious gathering ever held in Pittsburg concluded its labors Monday afternoon.

The most interesting feature of the last day was the discussion of the question of admitting polygamous converts to the church, and had it been pushed to a conclusion, the assembly would probably have been in session a day or perhaps two longer. Some few were disposed to fight it out, but the majority were inclined to handle the subject in a gingerly manner, and finally, as will be seen by the appended report, a settlement was shovelled on to the assembly of 1896.

The moderator read the list of the committee of twenty-five to raise \$100,000 memorial fund to pay off the church debt. Mr. H. C. Hovey, of Newburyport, Mass., invited the General Assembly to meet in Boston at some early date. He spoke as a representative of the presbytery of Boston. The minutes of the various synods were approved. The synod was directed to amend a resolution like an Irish bill in the minutes, which reads: "We believe in the inspired word of God and without error, but if there are any errors they do not affect the inspiration." This sent a shiver of laughter through the house, and a motion was carried to have the last half of the resolution stricken from the minutes.

DEBS MUST GO TO JAIL

The Supreme Court Denies His Habeas Corpus Plea.

The supreme court of the United States, Monday, in an opinion read by Chief Justice Fuller, denied the motion for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Debs and his associates of the railway union and they will have to serve the sentences imposed upon them by the court.

The cases, it will be remembered, arose in the United States circuit court of the northern district of Illinois. Debs and others disobeyed the order of the court, claiming that from further interference with interstate commerce and the carrying of the United States mails. They were brought before the court for contempt and sentenced from three to six months imprisonment.

The supreme court affirmed the constitutionality of the act which gives the exclusion act of 1894. The case was that of Lem Moon Sing, a merchant of San Francisco, who sought to return to this country in contravention of that act, and who, in his pleadings, denied the right of a collector of customs or deputy collector to exercise judicial functions as provided in the law. The court, upon the question of his exclusion. The supreme court, in its opinion, distinctly affirmed this right.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Mr. Denby, United States minister to China, officially confirms the statement that the island of Formosa has declared its independence and formed a republic.

At Morehead, Ky., Marshal Moorehead and two deputies, in a fight while attempting to arrest William Sargill, a desperado, riddled him with bullets, killing him.

For the first time in two years, the extensive locomotive shops at Susquehanna, Pa., and all of the shops of the New York, Lake Erie & Western system, will be in operation 10 hours per day, until further notice.

The coal miners' strike in the Pittsburg district is ended. The New York and Cleveland gas coal company secured an injunction against the United Mine Workers' union, and the officials of the latter body concluded it was useless to continue the fight.

STARVATION IN ARMENIA.

Dispatches from Kars, Russia, say the condition of the poorer Armenians is distressing, and, added to the robberies, outrages and massacres which the Turks and Kurds have brought upon them, they are now harassed by a famine so terrible that many of them are dying of starvation. Few crops were grown last summer, owing to the fact that many of the farmers and countrymen were thrown into prison by the Turks under charges of revolutionary conspiracy. Then the cattle were stolen by the Kurds, and what the people had left in the way of provisions or property was seized by the government officials for taxes. Even the common household utensils are taken by the taxgatherers, so that the people were left destitute. Those who were able to do so fled to Russia or Persia. Hundreds of them died on the road of starvation and exposure. Of these the old women and young children were the most numerous, but in many cases strong men broke down under the strain of hunger and despair. There will be no crops planted in Eastern Armenia this spring, for the country is everywhere suffering from a reign of terror. The presence of the Commission of inquiry at Moosh, and the indignation of the Christian community in Europe, have had absolutely no effect upon the conduct of either Turks or Kurds in Eastern Turkey.

The Wrecked Graving.

At Madrid further details received of the loss of the Spanish steamer Graving, wrecked off Manila, Philippine Islands, during a typhoon, show that 165 persons were drowned. Only two of those on board of her are believed to have been saved.

DAMAGE OVERESTIMATED.

Prices of Wheat.

Falling Off in Production Will Boost Prices of Wheat.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: The wheat has been so greatly injured by the snows and frosts in May last that the probable rise of 12 cents in two weeks is justified, the calamity will affect all business prospects. The markets do not believe it. Stocks do not collapse; iron, leather and other raw materials, no holder of what would rise at 80 cents, a lower price than has been known at this season for 30 years, prior to 1893, if current reports are credited. Some injury has undoubtedly been sustained, but our own dispatches do not show that it is really serious.

The temper is to buy, regardless of the visible requirements, in the faith that prices are sure to rise. Corn rose 3-4 cents during the week, though much of the corn may be replanted; pork rose 30 cents a barrel; lard 5 cents per 100 pounds, and other prices. Cotton also advanced 3-8 cents during the week.

The iron industry distinctly gains, and the improvement is no longer confined to prices of materials. Better wages at and west of Pittsburg convince buyers that prices will rise, and there have been large sales of finished products, with about \$1 a ton better prices for structural forms and steel than while Bessemer pig has risen to \$11 3/4 at Pittsburg.

The Thomas Company has advanced its traction pig 50 cents, and higher prices made Southern cost more at the East. Sales of rails to May 1 were 420,000 tons and deliveries 250,000 tons, both larger than last year. Nail works are combining, and a price pool is expected to raise prices soon. The last month of \$2,353,397, against \$2,383,318 last year by the same works. Orders the year number 22,929 freight and 72 passenger cars, 5,000 more than in the whole year of 1894, but in previous years the output was 62,000 freight cars.

Anthracite coal is decidedly stronger, and copper very firm at 10-12 cents for lead, though the April output was about 1,500 tons larger than that of January.

Purchases of drygoods in the belief that prices must rise have kept textile mills fairly busy, but the demand for cottons remains weaker, on the whole, and print cloths are weaker.

Failures this week have been 207 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 28 last year.

Governor McKinley has accepted an invitation to deliver a memorial address at Grant's tomb in New York on Decoration day.

Mr. Venoyus is active.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

[THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW