

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor and Proprietor

Middleburgh, Pa., October 25, 1895.

Divorce is greatly on the increase in England.

The London Morning Post says that the United States Navy is alone in the world in comprising no obsolete vessel, and that the advantage of this homogeneity cannot be easily over-rated.

Lieutenant Peary has returned in safety, and the frozen North still holds its secret. Some of the other adventurous explorers, however, are yet to be heard from, and Mr. Andree has not abandoned his plan of getting to the Pole per balloon, says the New York Tribune.

A writer in the Engineering Magazine thinks that inventors can be produced by educating boys in accurate and methodical observation, by cultivating their memories through association, by teaching them to see clearly, and by instructing them in logical reasoning from actual observation. The last embraces all the rest.

New York City sportsmen have introduced jack rabbits from Australia on the farms of Long Island. Farmers there are much alarmed, as the rabbits are increasing very fast, and promise to become the worst kind of a pest. It is not surprising, that the American Cultivator, that the farmers are asking the authorities to interfere. The rabbit breeds several times a year, and if unchecked, the produce of a few will soon become numerous enough to devour everything, as has been the fact in Australia. The rabbits are especially destructive to garden vegetables, which are largely grown on Long Island.

Says the New Haven News: The traveling expenses of the commercial salesmen of the country foot up over \$300,000,000 a year, and their total salaries and commissions probably amount to about \$450,000,000. But these great sums, making together \$750,000,000, would not begin to pay for the cost and loss of time that would result were we to return to the old-fashioned mode of doing business, and visit the wholesalers in person. A good deal of pleasure, however, has been lost out of life by the change of methods. The retailer used to enjoy his occasional trips to the great cities to buy goods, while his daily life on the road is a bore to the drummer.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent English insanity expert, seems to have a general opinion that most criminals are insane, and consequently believes in restraint rather than punishment. He believes homicidal mania to be curable, but also that those who have been convicted of crime should be permanently shut up. Some French scientists have got a step farther, and advise that all such be killed. In our own country something akin to insanity has been frequently manifested in efforts to make murderers irresponsible for their crime on the ground that they were the victims of a mania. "If all sinners are lunatics, and sin is simply disease, and all the sinners are shut up, there will not be enough jailers to meet the demand," comments the New York Observer.

The Providence Journal remarks: The United States Government maintains at West Point for the training of officers for the army some such institution as is needed for the instruction of a better class of farmers. The fairest portions of the earth's surface are still unoccupied, and can only be successfully taken possession of and developed by men and women who have been specially fitted for the work. They must study botany to know the uses of plants, hygiene to understand how to take care of themselves in all vicissitudes of climate and exposure, chemistry to show them how to get the most out of different soils, must know how to handle laborers, to take advantage of markets and to acquire a new language or dialect at three months' notice. Men and women with such an education would hold their own anywhere, and would even look down upon the occupant of a hall bedroom in a city boarding house, although he might hold a lofty position on a stool in a beautiful upholstered bank with the promise of a three-thousand-dollar-a-year salary after his health was gone and the weary years of waiting had taken all the savor from his life. Our methods of education are wrong, and need radical revision, but where are the college presidents with courage to make the needed reforms?

KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS

B. AND L. FEES AND TAXES.

Attorney General McCormick Interprets Several Points.

Attorney General McCormick has advised Bank Commissioner Gilkison that where building and loan associations make their investments upon real estate in states other than Pennsylvania they could not be held to be doing business exclusively within the state, and therefore were liable to pay the fee imposed by the act creating the banking department, but where such associations have stockholders who were non-residents of the commonwealth, procured without solicitation upon the part of such associations, that this fact did not subject them to the payment of the fee. The opinion only affects about 80 of the 300 building and loan associations operating in the state.

The skeleton of a flood victim was found in the Cohanough river at Nineveh on Saturday.

Two hundred and three Altoona city municipal lien cases, for street improvements, involving \$225,000, were placed upon the trial list of the Blair county courts. The supreme court, in a recent decision, held that the ordinance under which these liens were filed is invalid, and it is believed that this decision will operate to render void the number of liens.

David B. Swayne, an Altoona real estate agent, was on Saturday, convicted of embezzlement, and sent to the penitentiary for a year. On the intercession of friends James Lyons, who was on his way home, returned to the court and then rescinded the sentence. A motion for a new trial was allowed.

Elmer Reynolds, a 14-year-old New Brighton boy, with his two brothers, went out to gather chestnuts on Saturday. Elmer climbed a tree and the limb on which he stood broke, and he fell and lodged in the crotch of another tree. The brothers returned, but were afraid to tell of their brother's accident. Late at night he was found by his father and will likely die from injuries.

George Barr, of Homer station, on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad, left his home on Friday last to visit his brother-in-law, who is employed in Blair's Tipton. Not returning at night, a search was made for him, but it was not until Sunday that he was found lying in the woods with his throat cut. The theory is that he committed suicide, as he had been ill for some time, and had not been in his right mind. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Evangelical Lutheran synod in session at York, declared against inter-collegiate football and suggested that such contests be abandoned.

The explosion of a lamp caused a fire at DuBois which destroyed the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh freight depot and warehouse, and the residence of Agent Brown. The loss was \$5,000.

Neshannock township, Lawrence county, is fever stricken, and over thirty farm hands within a radius of two miles contain cases of scarlet and typhoid fever. New cases are reported daily.

Three men were killed and six badly injured by an explosion of gas in the Kulevskoy colliery, near Pottsville.

Miss Kittle Dunn, aged 22 years, was almost instantly killed, and Misses Belle and May August and a little boy named White were severely injured in a runaway at Oil City.

A riot occurred at Carnegie during which William Johnson, colored, shot John Heavacsek in the shoulder. Johnson, Heavacsek and two others were arrested.

E. W. McClelland of Wallaceville, Venango county, planted thirteen acres of seed potatoes last spring and harvested twelve bushels of potatoes from the planting. The aggregate weight of three of the largest was seven pounds.

Mrs. John Pasenec of New Alexandria, was dragged nearly a square by a runaway horse on Saturday and received dangerous injuries.

Miss Lizzie Long, who last winter threw her illegitimate baby into a vacant lot at Blairville intersection, and was found guilty of concealing the death of the child, a temptress to commit suicide with laudanum on Tuesday night, but will probably be brought through by the doctors.

Mrs. Anna Bell, aged 28, an inmate of the Venango County Home, set fire to her clothes and died in terrible agony. She had been suffering from grip.

Edward J. Gibbons, a prominent politician and real estate owner, was killed by a fall of a roof in the Mill Creek mine at Wilkesbarre.

There is a famine on freight cars on all lines in this state, and many shippers who were holding off for lower freight rates are now offering a premium for cars. The iron industries are clamoring for better service, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just placed an order for 1,000 gondola freight cars.

Fireman Jesse Baxter was killed and Engineer Brookway and Brakeman Hagmore were seriously injured by the wreck of a freight train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad at Edred.

William M. Morrell, who was released from the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia on Monday, was rearrested and taken to Blair county to answer a charge of swindling men by promising to produce them appointments of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron pools.

A fire department has been organized at Monaca with these officers: Chief marshal, James A. Arbogast; assistant, Fred Patton; foreman, George Smith; assistant, Henry Faust; president, D. B. McQuay; vice president, David Barry; secretary, S. D. Hamilton; treasurer, A. H. Lindsay.

George Goss, 11 years old, who was released from a charge of larceny at New Brighton, last week, has been rearrested for larceny and has confessed that he stole articles four times from A. F. Clerk's house.

Night Watchman James Danah, when two masked men attempted robbery at Beaver Falls before daylight fired at them and they disappeared in the darkness.

The potato crop in Lysening and Center counties is so large that the tubers are becoming a drug on the market at 20 cents a bushel, while some farmers are glad to sell as low as 10 cents.

Hackett Leaby, 16 years old, fell against a circular saw in his father's planing mill at Lilly and was instantly killed.

Samuel Riffe, turnkey of the McKean county jail, was struck by a train at Summitport and died in two hours.

New Battle Ship.

The battleship Indiana was given a preliminary run over the Government trial course off the Massachusetts coast, between Cape Ann and Horse Island, and the result was very satisfactory. On the run up the course the average reached was 15.31 knots an hour for two hours. The course measures 31 knots and is marked by six big black buoys placed 6.2 knots apart. The greatest speed achieved was between the third and fourth buoys, the average for the distance being 15.79 knots. Boilers, engines and everything about the ship showed no such advantage on the run that it was not deemed necessary to speed her on the return trip, and she was therefore jugged back over the course at an average speed of 13 knots.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS

Bicycles are being introduced into the German army.

Not one ton of coal has left Pittsburgh for more than six months, the longest time on record.

The new light-draught gunboats, the Nashville and the Wilmington, were launched at Newport News, Saturday.

H. S. Pingree was nominated for his fourth term as mayor of Detroit by the Republican city convention on Saturday.

By a collision between two electric cars near Mt. Clemens, several Detroit Christian Endeavorers were injured.

St. Clair and Hanson were hanged at St. Quentin prison, Cal., for mutiny on the American bark Hesper in January, 1859.

John W. Mackey, Jr., son of the California millionaire, was killed near Paris, France, by being thrown from his horse while riding a race.

The Japanese government acknowledges that Japanese were to blame for the disturbances in Korea by which the queen was murdered and the king deposed.

A ferryboat having 60 passengers aboard collided near Cairo, Egypt, with a steamer. The ferryboat capsized and 50 of those on board, mostly workmen, were drowned.

Additional advices from Kin-Chow confirm that the loss of life by explosion of the steamer Kun-Pai, loaded with troops, was very great. Only 21 persons of the 600 on board were saved.

The lemon crop in the Palermo district this year is an exceedingly large one, at least twice as large as last year's crop, according to a report by United States Consul Seymour to the State Department.

A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that anti-foreign riots have occurred at Chang-Pu, 50 miles southeast of Amoy, and at Fu-Kien, where the chapels of the English mission were destroyed, the mandarins openly refusing to interfere.

Railroad Commissioner Kirby has reported that the switch of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, which nearly led to the wreck of the train bearing McKinley and General Bushnell on Friday night, was purposely displaced.

Henry B. Hay and six other heirs have filed suit at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the possession of 300,000 acres of land in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, which they claim to inherit from Robert Luckett, who was a surveyor for Virginia and was paid in land grants.

The proposed new bridge over the Ohio at East Liverpool, is likely to be built this winter. It is announced that \$150,000 of the bonds have been taken, and that the contracts for the work all having been signed, there is now a prospect that work will begin on the piers and abutments soon.

ARMENIANS CALLED DOWN.

The Powers Preparing to Send a Note to the Patriarch.

At a meeting of the ambassadors of the powers, which has just been held, it was decided to send a collective communication to the Armenian Patriarch in order to solicit his assistance in the efforts being made by the representatives of the foreign governments to put a stop to the agitation going on among the Armenians.

The Turkish newspapers have published an article contradicting the prevailing idea that special privileges will in future be conceded to the Armenians. The article continues: "As, however, the existing laws require modifications, and certain reforms by which, without distinction of race or religion, will benefit, will be introduced tentatively in certain provinces of Anatolia."

The article is regarded as intended to prepare the Mussulmans for the promulgation of the reforms forced upon the Turkish Government by the powers, and to prevent the impression spreading that they are for the exclusive benefit of the Armenians or a result of the Armenian agitation and the intervention of the powers.

Mr. Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has received from an Armenian source a warning that the Young Turkey party will probably induce some Armenian miscreant to attempt his life in order to disgrace the Armenian people.

The reforms are not, properly speaking, the granting of fresh privileges so much as the removal of existing restrictions for the regular administration of already existing codes affecting the well-being of Moslems as well as Christians. The Armenians consider that the concessions are illusory, and Turkish officials admit that they were wrong from the force of under violent pressure. The Turks are furious, and many competent observers do not hesitate to predict a crisis leading to revolt and bloodshed, compared with which the Armenian troubles would be insignificant.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

Salisbury Has Made His Demands and Venezuela Will Refuse Them.

The marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now en route to President Crespo, if it is not already delivered to him.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The answer of Venezuela to the British ultimatum appears to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from Venezuelan minister of foreign relations. This has been received in Washington. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects covered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guiana. All proposals will be refused by the republic."

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Treatment of a Negro Who Insulted the Governor of Colorado.

A negro named Bob Marshall was taken from jail and tarred and feathered at Greeley and driven from town, for insulting Governor McIntyre at the potato celebration. Governor McIntyre went to the bicycle races Tuesday in company with his wife and family, and they were met by a mob of men who found their way blocked by a long wagon in charge of Marshall. General Klee came up at that moment, and requested the negro to remove his wagon, so as not to take up too much room. Thereupon Marshall delivered a tirade of abuse, using the most foul and insulting language. Finally, however, he did as requested, Governor McIntyre thought so little of the matter that he had not mentioned it to anybody since his return to Denver.

The business district of Loraino, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000; no insurance.

Belching Out Fire.

Volcano in Active Eruption on the Pacific Coast.

For the first time in 29 years the Olympic range of mountains is belching out fire and lava in large quantities. The eruption is in what is known as the second chain, and is estimated to be 30 miles back of the city of Port Angeles, situated on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. During the day a column of dense smoke rises high in the air, while at night the column changes from a dull black to a lurid red, having the tint of molten iron.

Smith & Myers laundry works at Birmingham, Ala., were burned and two women were fatally hurt.

The total exports for September were \$58,543,483, against \$58,728,075 for last year.

SAND STORMS AND FIRE.

FANNED BY FIERCE WINDS.

Forest Fires Cause Great Destruction in the Northwest.

Sand storms and dust storms, accompanied by an exceedingly low temperature, made the air a blinding, freezing scourge for two days in Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Manitoba. The winds fanned smoldering prairie fires into fresh blazes and started new conflagrations, particularly in the Red river valley and Manitoba, and the consequences in the way of loss to farmers have been fearful.

Nearly all of the country between Crookston and Maple Lake, north of the Fosston line, has been fire swept, and the loss will be very heavy. A child of H. Timmerick was burned to death near Herrmann. In many places, near Elm Creek, two sections men of the Canadian Pacific were burned to death. Hens, stables, livery stocks and hay have been consumed, and half a dozen people have lost their lives, and a score or more have been seriously burned. It is estimated that 250,000 bushels of grain, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of hay have been destroyed.

The village of Riverside, Mich., was completely wiped out by fire. The loss is placed at \$20,000.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Kewanee, Wis.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

Scores of Houses Destroyed in an Old Part of New Orleans.

Fire broke out about 1 o'clock Sunday morning in Algiers, and before the flames were finally subdued destroyed about 100 small buildings and about 20 more pretentious structures, including the court house and a number of handsome residences. The fire started at the corner of Burmuda and Morgan streets and swept in a southerly direction. The burned section is bounded by Morgan, Adams, Louisiana and Henry streets. It is estimated that 700 persons are rendered homeless.

Relief measures were started for the benefit of the destitute. The building used as a police court and jail in Algiers was constructed about the year 1812 by the Lavergne family for a residence. The greater portion of it is then being their plantation home. All the rooms of the fifth district (Algiers) were consumed in the building. The loss by fire will not probably exceed \$150,000.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Tried to Drive Over Tracks Ahead of the Train.

Four men were hurled into eternity Monday morning at Millers station crossing, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Panhandle railroad, by the east bound accommodation No. 56.

The men were from Youngstown, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and their bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are: Edward Cogan, a driver, 18 years of age, Samuel Cogan, a plasterer, aged 29 years, Edward Cogan, Sr., a plasterer, 35 years, John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged 26 years.

The men were working for Jesse Cogan, father of the first two, who had a plastering contract under the auspices of C. Anderson & Son, of Latrobe, the contractor for the new number of houses for the McAdams Coal Company, of Millers station.

The men started in a wagon that morning for sand at a place on Cross Creek ridge, and when near the railroad crossing they saw the accommodation, and started their horses on the run to cross the track in front of the train.

According to an eyewitness, they were beating the horses in trying to cross the tracks. The engineer of the train says he did not see the wagon until he was right on top of it, as it was a sharp curve, and he saw the run to cross the track, the wagon about in the middle, demolishing it, and killing all four men.

The engineer claims that there were two more men in the wagon but that they got out, but Mr. Jesse Cogan says there was but one. After the coroner's investigation the bodies will be shipped to their homes in Youngstown.

The engineer claims to have applied the air pressure as soon as he saw the wagon but he could not check the train in time to prevent the accident.

Ten Children Burned.

A dispatch from Drexeln, Polish Prussia, says: Ten children were burned to death Saturday in a house in Prussian Stargard, in which they were confined.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The Phillips Bill and Other Measures to Be Pushed.

Ex-Representative McEann, of Chicago, chairman of the labor committee in the last house is in Washington attending to some departmental matters. As Mr. McEann is prominent in labor circles, he was asked what legislation of interest to labor the coming congress would be urged to pass. He replied:

"I do not know just what the labor leaders will urge upon me. In my judgment, however, the Phillips commission bill, of which the member from Philadelphia is the author, ought to be enacted into a law. It is a meritorious measure, and should have been passed through the last congress. It would have passed the house but for the treachery of certain members who had promised to aid Mr. Phillips, and then secretly opposed the bill. The laboring people in my section, and especially the railroad employes, are very much in favor of the Phillips bill, and will do anything they can to secure its passage. They are anxious that Mr. Phillips shall be appointed chairman of the labor committee by Speaker Reed, so that he will have the advantage of that position to push the bill. Chief Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen, and Arthur of the Engineers, and Mr. Conner of the Federation of Labor, are enthusiastic for the Phillips bill, and will do all they can to assist its author in any way. Mr. Phillips, however, will have opposition for the chairman-ship, as I understand that Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, and Mr. Cleary of Minnesota are both striving for the same honor."

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W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Miss Willard Outlines an Alliance Which Is to Be Made.

The twenty-second annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began in Baltimore, Oct. 18. At ten o'clock Miss Frances E. Willard called the convention to order, and read her annual address. She said all the states and territories except Georgia and Arkansas now require the teaching of the laws of health to all school children. Four times a year she Sunday school lesson teaches total abstinence. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church has this year declared in favor of non-alcoholic wine for sacramental purposes. In the widening field of athletics all stimulation is discontinued. The boy is the most influential temperance reformer of the time, and milk is the favorite beverage of those who ride to win. Men who drink take less, and more men do not drink at all than in any previous year. This is the testimony of railroad managers, life insurance societies, police captains and the general public.

Miss Willard further said a union of reform forces is contemplated, and the leaders have agreed to the following basis: 1. Direct legislation; the initiative and referendum in national, state and local matters; the imperative mandate and optional representation. 2. When any branch of the legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of the few against the interests of the many, that interest should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the state or the nation, and administered by the people. 3. The election of president and vice president of the United States and of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers, so far as practicable. 4. Equal suffrage without distinction of sex. 5. As the right of suffrage is the heritage of the people, no tenure should hold without use and occupancy. 6. Prohibition of the liquor traffic for leverage purposes, and the governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific and mechanical uses. 7. All money—paper, gold and silver—should be issued by the national government only, and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts, and in amount adequate to the demands of business. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It was stated that membership shows a gain, notwithstanding the hard times, Pennsylvania being the banner state in this regard.

The annual report of Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, the corresponding secretary, followed. During the year 105 unions were organized, with 2,741 active and 560 honorary members. The total of new members secured by those organizers in both new and old unions, as recorded in official blanks, is about 5,000.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of Illinois, showed total receipts of the year, \$22,638.97, total expenses, \$18,105.34, leaving a balance in the treasury, \$4,533.63. After all bills are paid, of \$4,975.53. Received for dues, \$14,727.25.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Some Figures on the Drought Given Out by the Weather Bureau.

Reports received at the weather bureau indicate that the present drought is one of the severest, most prolonged and general known in the United States since the bureau's organization. There are a few places which show an exception to the general condition, but no large section of the country, unless perhaps, in the Northwest and far West, does not appear to have been a soaking rain for the past two months or more. Where there has been exceptional precipitation it has been confined to small areas, and some parts of the country the drought began in the latter part of July, but in most of the sections it did not become marked until the latter part of August.

The entire Atlantic coast, with a few exceptions, such as Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., shows a deficiency below the normal rainfall since the first of August amounting in some instances to almost half of the average precipitation. The Ohio and Mississippi valleys report similar conditions, as does a part of the Pacific coast. The great lake region upon the whole has far exceeded better than other sections of the country east of the Mississippi.

The greatest complaints come from West Virginia, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania. Fortunately in most parts of the country the drought did not set in until after the principal crops were matured; consequently the effect has not been so disastrous as it would have been had it set in earlier. In some places it has had a slight effect on the planting of winter wheat, and complaints come from many quarters of the inconvenience of securing water for domestic and stock purposes, many small streams, stock ponds, springs and wells have become dry. Farmers have been injured in many places. It is also noticeable that there has been an increase of typhoid fever over the normal in many of the sections where the drought is severe.

The official figures for the entire country covering the period from March 1 to October 15 show a deficiency. At Eastport, Me., more than a third of the normal; at New Haven, Conn., almost a third; at Albany, N. Y., more than a fourth; Harrisburg, Pa., more than half; Philadelphia almost a fourth; Washington about a fifth; Norfolk, Va., almost a sixth; Wilmington, N. C., almost a fifth; a fourth; Jacksonville, Fla., almost a fourth; Vicksburg, Miss., about two-sevenths; Galveston, Tex., about two-fifths; Knoxville, Tenn., almost a fourth; Louisville, Ky., more than a fourth; Indianapolis, Ind., more than a third; Cincinnati, O., more than a fifth; with about the same at Columbus, Pensacola, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and in much of the lake region. The falling off in the upper Mississippi valley and Rocky mountain states is less marked.

ENDEAVOR SPLIT.

Young People Are Being Taught Wrong Doctrines.

At the second day's session of the East Ohio synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church held in Akron, a resolution was introduced and passed that will cause no little excitement among the Christian Endeavor people of the state of Ohio. The resolution is to the effect that a committee shall be appointed to confer with committees appointed by other synods, who shall appoint an executive committee to organize a state league of the Young People's society of the Lutheran churches of Ohio. The discussion of the matter brought forth some rather startling accusations against the state synod of Christian Endeavor societies. First it is charged that the official organ, the "Golden Rule," is edited by a Unitarian, and that the doctrines expounded by him in his paper are not the proper ones to be read by Lutheran young people. Therefore it is advised to organize a Lutheran league, and take it under the control of the church out of the hands of the State Christian Endeavor union, and give it to the Lutheran league. It was also stated that the State Christian Endeavor union was entirely too denominational and by no means Lutheran. The resolution was introduced by Rev. C. E. Keller of Akron.

Postal Business.

The Post Office Department has compiled the receipts of the 39 leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of 1895, and a most gratifying increase is shown. The total receipts for the quarter ended September 30 were \$7,400,449, against \$6,732,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.8 per cent. Every city shows an increase. Postal officials say these receipts are a sure index of business throughout the country.

A dispatch from Seoul says that the body of the murdered queen of Korea has been found.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

FIGURES OF STRIKES.

Commissioner Wright Gives Statistics of Labor Movements.

The report of Commissioner of Labor Wright shows that during seven years and six months Illinois has had in strikes and lockouts, having had 10,663 of the former and 1,193 of the latter. New York came second on the list, with 9,540 establishments involved in strikes and 723 lockouts, and Pennsylvania third, with 8,213 strikes and 499 lockouts. The statistician of employment in the period covered by the report was 2,301,000. The number of strikers or persons originating the strikes was 1,834,212. There were 210,431 new employes after the strikes, of which 122,367 were brought from other employments. Lockouts were ordered in 3,853 establishments, having 274,647 employes before the lockouts, of which 235,867 were thrown out of employment. These establishments secured 27,465 new employes after the lockouts, 10,300 of whom were brought from other places.

In the strikes there were involved 45,861 establishments. The strikes in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county numbered 251, with a loss in wages of \$7,375,765, and a loss to employers of 2,630,000. The total loss to employes in 26 cities was \$25,000,000, while the loss to employers was less than \$25,000,000. Out of the 46,861 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was obtained by the employes in 20,847, partial success in 14,775 establishments, and failure in 11,239 establishments. Out of the 4,833 establishments having lockouts, 3,833 succeeded in gaining their demands, 1,000 failed, and 1,000 failed. The striking cause of strikes was for an increase in wages, and these represent 25 per cent of the whole number. Thirteen per cent were for a reduction of hours 8 per cent were for a decrease of wages and reduction of hours, 10 per cent were for a recognition of a union, and 3 per cent, for a recognition of a union.

25,000 Miners Idle.

The action of the miners at Philadelphia, Pa., that a general strike be declared, has been endorsed by the miners at Danville, and committees were appointed to raise funds and financial help for the miners, their families to carry on during the strike. The outlook is exceedingly discouraging for the miners. The strike is computed at 25,000 men being in the movement. Coal operators have taken no steps to meet the threatened suspension. Some say they can purchase all the coal they need for other reasons, and that they will not consent to make it should they grant the miners a ton advance asked.

LABOR NOTES.

Timers and cornice-makers are struck by the Bourlier Rolling Company, Danville.

A large force of men is wanted by Evans Marble Company of Danville, Tenn., to grit and polish Tennessee marble.

Miners for underground iron ore are wanted at Big Stone Gap, Va.

Bricklayers and stonemasons can be had at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A number of gas fitters are wanted at Louisville, O.

Cabinetmakers and tailors are in demand at Danville, Va.