

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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There is a movement in England to have public school children taught to swim.

Lieutenant Peary says he is "done with the North Pole." All methods of reaching it hitherto tried have proved a failure.

Some idea of the extent of the lumber industries of the Pacific Northwest and of the extent of the forests is had in the fact that during the six months from March to August of 1895 10,935 car loads of lumber and shingles were shipped East from Seattle, Wash., alone. These are simply shipments by rail.

The London Telegraph, commenting upon Lord Sackville's issuance of the pamphlet in which he makes an attack upon United States Ambassador Bayard, says: A very foolish, ill-mannered, ill-timed, and ill-made pamphlet has been issued by Lord Sackville with the purpose of injuring the reputation of Mr. Bayard, now the United States Ambassador, charging him with being a political trickster and a consistent and determined enemy of England. The whole thing is so full of thoughtless bitterness that it is not worth while to reproduce any part of the brochure. We only hope that the common sense and practical judgment of the English and American public will treat this un-called-for attack with contemptuous disdain.

Chicago will soon have unrivaled collections of books in many departments. The Newberry library promises to be unique and the Crerar will also be founded on new lines. The rich Chicago University is reaching out for any valuable special collection that is offered for sale, and now the Garrett Biblical Institute of the Northwestern University has acquired the finest collection of Methodist literature in the country. While New York and Boston are laughing at what they are pleased to call the chromo culture of Chicago, the latter is steadily founding libraries and museums that the San Francisco Chronicle predicts "in the near future will be the envy of all the scholars."

A story is told in the India Rubber World of a meek-looking stranger, with a distinctly ministerial air, who applied for permission to look over a large rubber factory. He knew nothing at all about the rubber business, he said, and, after a little hesitation, he was admitted. The Superintendent showed him about in person, and the man's questions and comments seemed to come from the densest ignorance. Finally, when the grinding-room was reached, he lingered a little, and asked, in a hesitating way: "Couldn't I have a specimen of that curious stuff for my cabinet?" "Certainly," replied the Superintendent, although it was a compound the secret of which was worth thousands of dollars; "certainly, cut off as much as you wish."

With eager step the visitor approached the roll of gum, took out his knife, wet the blade in his mouth, and—"Stop right where you are!" said the Superintendent, laying a heavy hand upon the stranger; you are a fraud and a thief. You didn't learn in a pulp that a dry knife won't cut rubber." So saying, he showed the impostor to the door, and the secret was still safe.

A comparison of French operations in Madagascar and Japanese operations in Formosa, shows that the latter are not behind, but in advance of, Western Nations in the art of war. The Japanese, it is pointed out in the New York Sun, had far and away the harder task of the two. Even in the matter of climate Formosa is worse than Madagascar. The Black Flags and other irregular Chinese levies were more formidable opponents than the Hovas. The French employed 18,000 men for a task which could have been carried out, according to their own officers, by 3000, backed by 1500 or 2000 Soudanese. They have lost 6000 by fever, aided by mismanagement. Madagascar will be remembered as Tonkin is by the people in the French provinces. The Japanese don't do things in this bungling way. They threw 60,000 troops into Formosa, and relieved their men so cleverly that none of the soldiers was kept on the island long enough to fall a victim to the local conditions. The whole campaign has not cost them half so many lives as the French have lost. Incompetency, blundering, lack of preparation, slowness in action—these things did not mark the work of the Oriental Americans.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

EFFECT OF THE QUAKE.

Increased Flow of Gas and Oil—Arrested for Murder.

It was noticed that shortly after the earthquake shock some weeks ago the pressure at the well on the Hotel Speyerer lot, recently drilled by the Enterprise Oil and Gas company, at Rochester, was on the increase. Ever since the increase of pressure has continued, and now it is said the well shows a gas pressure of almost 500 pounds. There has also been an increase in the oil production from the well and the indications are that oil in large quantities will yet be produced.

Walter A. Lindsay, son of David Lindsay near Oakland Cross Roads, put a powder horn full of powder and a bottle with powder in it in the parlor stove some time last summer for safe keeping. It kept safe enough until one cold day when Mrs. Lindsay filled the stove with coal and wood and fired it, after which she left the room for a moment and then returned to see how the fire was burning. Just as she opened the door the powder exploded, blowing the stove to pieces and every window out of one side of the room. It was a narrow escape for Mrs. Lindsay, but she was not injured.

Miss Minner, the 17-year-old daughter of William Minner, of East Hickory, tried to swallow a chicken heart whole Sunday, having heard that by so doing she would see her future husband in the first man she met. The heart lodged in her windpipe, and she nearly choked to death before the doctors could remove it.

Proceedings were begun in the Blair county courts by the boroughs of Holidaysburg and Gayport, the Holidaysburg board of health and twenty-five land owners against the city of Altoona, to prevent the pollution of the Juniata river. The object of the suit is to compel Altoona to filter or burn its sewage.

Every colliery and coal stripping in the Lehigh region, which were forced to shut down and have been idle for two weeks, owing to the drought, resumed work Monday morning, employing nearly 5,000 men. Ruins of the past week have swollen all the mountain streams.

Lebens B. Gaus, of Gaus station, Fayette county, while loading apples into a freight car, fell and hurt himself internally. Miss Hettie Gaus, his daughter, the same day was badly hurt in a runaway, from which she may not recover.

At the general election the citizens of Rochester voted as to whether or not to increase the borough indebtedness \$60,000 for the purpose of building a new water works, and the vote stood 551 in favor of increase and 52 against.

Johnston Brothers, of Cleveland, have secured 2,000 acres of coal land near Fayette city, and will open it immediately and ship by the Bellefonte and McKeesport railroad, which is about completed to Fayette City.

Detective Barring, of New York, arrested James Farrell at Alhiquipa, on a charge of being implicated in a murder committed at Altoona during July last. Farrell is an employe of the steel works at Alhiquipa.

The barn of David Pifer, of Henderson township, near Punxsutawney, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss is \$2,000, with no insurance. It was the third fire loss of Pifer within a month.

The Douglas furnace in Sharp, a resumed operations in a month. The furnace was banked.

John R. Jones, of Summerville, laid down on the Cambria iron company's railroad tracks, at Johnstown, Saturday night. He was run over by a car, and fatally hurt.

The sheriff closed the plant of the Architectural iron company at Canonsburg, on a judgment of \$17,000 in favor of the Baird machinery company of Pittsburg.

The Mount Pleasant Slavonic Catholic church, of Westmoreland county, has been seized by the sheriff at the suit of George Zifcak a member, for a debt of \$1,000.

Mrs. John Baker, living on East State street, Sharon, is suffering from painful wounds, the result of an attack made on her by a vicious cow.

Amos Johnston, 18 years old, of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, was fatally injured by the explosion of an old gun.

Mrs. Faust, widow of the late ex-Sheriff Faust, of Clearfield, was struck by a train and instantly killed, near her home.

The body of Henry Frye, of Tusseyville, center county, was found in the mountains. Frye disappeared two weeks ago.

An engine and two cars of coal on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road were damaged by a collision near New Castle.

D. H. Hayman, of New Brighton, was waylaid, robbed of \$3 and kicked by four highwaymen Wednesday night.

The postoffice at Tannery, Indiana county, has been re-established, with Andrew J. Uncooper as postmaster.

Executions aggregating over \$40,000 were issued against Robert J. Thompson, a Philadelphia retail clothier.

James Anderson, the 41-year-old son of Orville Anderson, of New Geneva, was killed by a runaway team.

The barn of John K. Campbell, a farmer near Limestone, 10 miles from Clarion, was destroyed by fire.

A son of George Yeorra, a Slavonic coke worker of Lemont, Fayette county, was cut to pieces by a train.

Thomas Anaford, of Uniontown, was fatally injured by falling from a tree while cutting.

George Bear's house at Grove City was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$15,000.

August Olinger, of near Meadville, lost the calf of one leg by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Ex-Postmaster Weaver, of Clearfield, was seriously injured by an unmanageable horse.

Calvin Middour, aged 40 years, was killed on the railroad at Waynesboro.

Forest fires are threatening Presectville, near Reynoldsville.

Cars Dropped into a Ravine. While a freight train on the Columbus Hooking Valley and Toledo railroad was crossing a trestle 75 feet high, near Delaware, O., it broke in two. The engineer applied the brakes, and upon the first section being slackened, the second section crashed into it and six cars were knocked from the trestle into the ravine below. On one of the cars that went down was Frank Scott, of Marysville, O. The fall broke his neck.

Children's Home Burned. The Speed Home for Friendless Children, on East Madison avenue, Cleveland, near Lodington, was destroyed by an incendiary fire Friday. The inmates all escaped. Since last Saturday night 8 attempts had been made to burn the building. The police have been at work on the case night and day, but failed to find the slightest clue of the incendiaries.

The pope has fixed November 25 as the date of the next secret consistory, and November 28 for the next public consistory.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

France's minister of agriculture has been asked to quarantine all foreign cattle on arrival at French ports.

In a freight wreck on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Cincinnati, Eugene Kelly, a Kentucky horseman, was killed.

The British steamer Mineral loaded at Payta, Peru, with petroleum for San Francisco, has been burned to the water's edge.

The five vegetarian leaders in the massacre of missionaries at Ku Cheng were publicly beheaded at Foo Crow Thursday.

Edward Lay and wife were instantly killed at Janesville, Wis., by their runaway teams crashing into a trolley car. Lay was a prosperous farmer.

The French government is about to reopen the question of the Panama canal scandals, and that it will prosecute a prominent member of parliament in connection with them.

Six negro prisoners escaped from jail at Winston, N. C., by knocking down a constable. One of the fugitives, John Melver, is charged with criminal assault on a woman.

William Hawkins, formerly of Rome, New York, shot his wife twice and then killed himself in Canastota, N. Y. It is thought the woman will recover. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

WEALTH AND TITLE.

Miss Vanderbilt Weds the Duke of Marlborough.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough were married in St. Thomas, church, New York, November 6, at 12 o'clock.

The church within was decorated to the perfection of the florist's art. No expense was spared. The vestibule was converted into a lower of tropical wares and foliage.

The fall choir was in the choir alcove. George William Warren, the organist, assisted by a harpist, had charge of the music. At 10:45 o'clock the concert began and continued until 11:15. The full New York symphony orchestra was stationed in the gallery at the northeast corner of the church. Under the direction of Walter Damrosch they filled in the three quarters of an hour before the arrival of the bridal party.

At 12 o'clock the officiating clergy entered from the vestry-room. Bishop Littlejohn officiated. He was followed by Bishop Potter and the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church, stood at the chancel and awaited the arrival of the bride and bridegroom.

The marriage rite of the Episcopal church then followed, Bishop Littlejohn officiating. Immediately after he had given his daughter away Mr. Vanderbilt quietly left the church. When the ceremony was over the duke and his bride went to the vestry room and signed the marriage register. The party immediately entered carriages and drove to Mrs. Vanderbilt's house, where the reception and the dancing followed. At 3 o'clock the duke and duchess left for Oakdale, L. I., where at Mr. Vanderbilt's country place, "Idle Hour" they will spend their honeymoon.

TRAMPS' AWFUL WORK.

A Big Store Blown Up and the Occupants Narrowly Escaped.

At an early hour Monday morning the large grocery and hardware store of Cyrus Guidoo, at East Moravia, Pa., the second story of which was used as a lodge hall by the Mechanics, was blown up.

residence on the rear of the lot, were destroyed by fire and explosion. Mr. Guidoo, with his wife and daughter, who were in bed at the time of the fire, made a very narrow escape in their night clothes. Mr. Guidoo was awakened by crashing glass and had barely time to get out with his wife and daughter when the entire place was in flames. There was a 12-pound keg of powder in the store-room, and this exploded with a terrific report, shattering the building to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Guidoo and some neighbors, who were in the store-room, made a narrow escape with their lives. The fire communicated itself to a barn, ice house and other buildings owned by Benjamin Graham, and they were totally destroyed. Guidoo's store was used as the postoffice, and all the mail was destroyed. The barn, which was so fire that not a particle of the goods were saved. The loss to the American Mechanics was also a total one, every bit of their paraphernalia, including a valuable silk flag, was destroyed. The total loss will reach \$15,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps, who first robbed the store.

ARMED SHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Great Britain Pretty Well Provided With Commerce Destroyers.

A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: "Considerable interest has been attracted to the question of the right of the United States to construct gunboats on the great lakes by the publication of an extract from the report of Commander Wakeham, of the Dominion Fishery Protective service, in which he gives a description of the cruisers the Canadian government has constructed on the great lakes since 1891. One of the stipulations of the treaty of 1817 is that no vessels of war shall be built by either country on the great lakes. Commander Wakeham says in his report: "The Constance and her sister ships are far superior to the boats maintained on the lakes by the United States revenue department. In case they were ever needed for such purpose they would make very formidable lake coasters. The Constance is armed with three quick-firing guns, one mounted on the turtle deck forward and one on either side of the quarter deck aft. The official speed over a measured mile at Owen sound was 11.37 knots. The ram bow is a formidable weapon, and in the Constance it is constructed with a view to replace service. The stem forging is very heavy and reinforced with heavy plates and angles, making it almost solid for seven or eight feet back."

THE POTATO CROP.

Largest Yield Ever Known in the United States and Canada.

Advance sheets issued by the "Orange Judd Farmer" show that the potato crop in the United States for this year will be the largest ever known. The acreage was suddenly increased out of all proportion to demands for consumption in response to ill-advised suggestions from high official sources, coupled with a natural desire to replace wheat in the northwest with some paying crop.

The "Farmer" places the crop at 282,143,000 bushels. The variation in yield in different states is more marked than usual. In fact, in many districts in the northwest growers have abandoned the results of their year's work and will not dig their crop, prices not paying the cost of the digging and hauling. But for the enormous increase in that section the total crop of the country would not be excessive.

Canada is no exception to the rule of a bountiful crop. '95 yield approximating 57,000,000 bushels.

The United Kingdom and continent of Europe have harvested a big crop. Seasonable temperature and generally sufficient moisture materially increased the average yield per acre compared with 1894, when the crop had much with which to contend.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

AN ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

A German Device That Will Make Harmless the Deadly Current.

In view of the marvelous growth of the use of electricity for power and lighting purposes and electro-chemical operations, a special report to the State Department from United States Consul Mason, at Frankfurt, describing a new device for the economical conversion of the high pressure alternating currents which are unavoidably associated with any system of long distance transmission of electric power, will be of great interest to American electricians. The invention bridges an industrial difficulty which becomes more and more serious with each step of progress in this great work, and a year's test of the device at the Frankfurt accumulator works shows that the efficiency of the new system, known as the poleback rectifier, is fully 96 per cent. In other words, a 3,500-volt alternating current is resolved into a sixty-volt harmless direct current with a loss of but 4 per cent, and one important result is that motors of all sizes may be driven by this converted direct current, storage batteries may be charged and electrical operations performed, all impossible with the alternating current.

A full description and illustrations of the apparatus are given by Mr. Mason in his report, showing that it depends entirely upon the arrangement of sets of double brushes in a small motor moving synchronously with the distant power-yielding dynamo.

HELPS THE WELSHMEN.

Rise of Steel Makes Tin Plate More Costly.

U. S. Consul Anthony Howells, at Cardiff, has made a long report to the state department upon the bright prospects of the Welsh tin trade, brought about by the rapid rise in steel in America, which threatens to make it impossible for Americans to make a tin plate of competitive price. In other words, the tin spirit has given way to hope, and all concerned in the Welsh tin industry are looking forward to a period of not of prosperity of more constant work and better wages. An immense improvement has taken place in the tin trade, although the price of tin has not yet been enhanced to the same extent as in the states, and therein lies the hope of the tin plate makers, for if the price of tin is augmented to that in the United States, the Welshmen would have no advantage.

COKE WILL ADVANCE.

Dun's Review Expects Frick to Fix the Price at \$2.

It has been a broken week, and just before and after elections in the most important States operations rarely have significance. Business may be largely affected in time, but as yet there is scarcely any indication that the effect will be. The control of power at present is the effort to readjust prices after the remarkable rise of last summer in important materials and products, with the struggle of great combinations to prevent decline.

The purchase of competing interests now gives the H. C. Frick Company ownership of 11,686 out of 18,934 coke ovens in the Connelville region, and practical control of more than three-quarters. An advance in the price of coke to \$2 is expected. As the Carnegie Company has been buying up supplies at low prices for months in advance, yet the price of Bessemer pig is lower than it was in any time since the war.

There is scarcely any news for railroads in the Connelville region. Structural contracts are few, and the demand for wire and wire nails has been curtailed by the rail trust's advance of prices 176 per cent. in four months. Many woolen mills are closing to await orders, although the demand is fairly satisfactory for some finishing goods and worsteds, and the Washington mills open clay worsteds at 10 cents advance. But prices of these and most quantities of woollens are still uncertain, for manufacturers do not know yet what they have to meet. The reaction from speculative prices of wool abroad, and the stiffness of speculative prices of wool here, reduces sales to \$5,621,350 pounds for the week against \$8,215,000 for the same week in 1892, but stocks of foreign wools here are very large.

Cotton mills do well, as the halt and hesitation in cotton does not stop buying of goods, and many believe goods safe at current prices, even if cotton is not. The market for raw cotton is held at 8.81 cents, in spite of a highly respectable estimate of 1,435,000 bales for the year. Even at that the supply of 2,400,000 would be more than enough, but other estimates are much higher.

What falls back with great reluctance from its summer rise of 20 cents, but has declined 1/2 cents for the week.

FOR A STRONGER ARMY.

Gen. Miles Recommends a Force of 35,000.

The secretary of war has received the first annual report of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles in his capacity as commanding general of the army. It contains highly interesting and valuable information and recommendations. Gen. Miles takes advanced ground on several questions of importance. In the matter of coast defenses he points out the country's deficiencies, and urges that serious attention be given to the subject with a view to early and extensive improvement. He regards as essential the establishment of modern defenses on the coast, and says that that section of the country is a location which calls for the best. The defenses of New York, San Francisco and other commercial cities of the country also require great improvements. Gen. Miles calls attention to the value of Sandy Hook as a strategic point, and says that strong defenses, armed with the most modern and powerful guns, should be placed there. Sandy Hook has some fortifications now, but its conversion into a more powerfully defended position is urged.

He suggests that in peace the army's minimum should be one soldier to every inhabitant of the country. This would give a regular army of about 35,000 men, assuming that the population of the country is 70,000,000.

MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Congress Asked to Appropriately Money for a New Dry Dock.

Commodore Philip Hiebhorn, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs of the navy, has completed his report for the year. The report includes estimates for appropriations for next year, the most important of which is \$5,935,079, to be expended on vessels authorized by congress for the increase of the navy. He also asks for \$1,500,000 for the general repair of vessels and the purchase of stores and machinery, \$228,000 for the continuance of work already authorized on the Hartford, the Chicago, and other vessels, and \$500,000 for two composite sailing vessels.

The chief constructor indorses the recommendation of the constructor at Boston for a dock there sufficient in size to take the largest vessel, as he does also similar recommendations from the constructors at Norfolk and Mare Island.

According to mail advices received at Auckland, New Zealand, from Honolulu, cholera has ceased entirely in Hawaii and the port is free from infection.

SEVERE BATTLE IN CUBA.

The Losses Heavy, But Not Fully Known as Yet.

An important engagement occurred Wednesday at Cayo Espino, near the border, between Santa Clara and Matanzas, in the southern part of the island. The column of troops commanded by Colonel Luis Mellina, the forces of the civil guard, and a battalion of the Maria Christina regiment had an engagement with the insurgent bands of Laerret Nunez and Periquito Perez. The action was fiercely contested, and lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until late at night. Official reports state that under cover of the darkness the insurgents fled. Next morning it was found that they had left upon the field 30 killed and a large number of wounded. The reports state that the troops lost on their side one officer and seven soldiers killed and a number wounded.

It is also reported that the insurgents have burned a church and 13 houses at the village of Guanatus, in the eastern part of the province of Matanzas.

The advance of large forces of insurgents under Maximo Gomez into the province of Santa Clara and under Antonio Maceo into the province of Puerto Principe is causing the Spanish officers great anxiety.

Gomez for many months has been inactive, almost no engagement of any prominence having been reported as being fought by his forces in that time. In the meantime Antonio Maceo has done vigorous work in Santiago de Cuba, and has been raising the greater part of the period, wounded the Spanish forces in Santa Clara and Matanzas.

The present movement seems to indicate that Gomez, who has been regarded as the ablest and most experienced military leader that the insurgents have, is about to abandon his waiting policy and assume the aggressive.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat Shows a Poor Average.

The State crop bulletin just issued, shows that the area of winter wheat sown this fall is about 1 per cent less than last fall. Present condition of the plant is very low, 55 per cent of a fair average. Condition of soil at time of seeding was fair in 14 counties, fair in 29 and good in 53. The general outlook following seeding is given as the cause of the low condition. Many fields are reported as not up, and much that is up is making little or no growth, while many fields are brown and spotted. These conditions seem to be due to the general dryness of the season, ranging from 35 to 90 per cent. well tilled lands showing the higher estimates. The average of barley and rye is but slightly decreased under last year.

The average product per acre in potatoes, while showing an increase over the very short product for 1893 and 1894, is still below an average for the state.

The crop of clover seed is short and unevenly distributed, ranging from 25 per cent and upward of a fair average crop.

There is a great scarcity of water, streams and wells are dry, and stock is suffering. Pastures are so short that many farmers are feeding. The following is a comparison of this year's crops with an average crop: Corn 85 per cent; buckwheat, 69; cloverseed, 60; potatoes, estimated area, 144,253 acres; average per acre 71.5 bushels; total estimated product, 10,677,775 bushels; apples, 71; hay, condition 94; number to be fattened, compared with last year, 88 per cent.

SIX NEGROES HANGED.

Cuban Insurgents Said to Have Strung Them Up.

It is reported that the insurgents have hanged six negroes to trees in Plateabon, district of Cabañar, province of Santa Clara. Near Guanamañ, not far from Santa Spiritus, also in the province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have derailed a train by the use of a dynamite bomb.

General Lachambre, of the artillery, went to Matanzas to examine the site proposed for the new fortifications which are to be erected in view of the possibility of complications with a foreign power. From Matanzas Gen. Lachambre will go to other points of Cuba and make similar inspections. Captain-General Martinez de Campos, previous to his departure from Havana for Santa Clara, completed his inspection of the site for the new fortifications which is proposed to build about this city in anticipation of trouble with a foreign power.

The forces of the American battalion fought the bands of Rogo, Fletios and Bermadox at Minassira, in the province of Santa Clara, and put them to flight. The insurgents sustained numerous losses, and left upon the field three killed, including the leader Fletios. They lost also two prisoners, one wounded, 16 experienced horses, munitions of war and a chest.

Seventeen physicians from Havana have been sent to the prisons in the island of Pines. Hundreds of families from Benidulos are returning to the Canary Islands. It is reported here that hundreds of country people are suffering from yellow fever.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

Seven Men Killed and One May Lose His Hand.

Albert Watkins, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, met a horrible death at Foxtown, on the Southwestern branch, while at work Sunday night. Watkins was walking over the top of the engine on the train part. He fell to the tracks and the cars closed upon him. He was not missed until several cars had passed over his body, which was terribly mangled.

A man named Sweeney, who was employed at the Beaver dam, was instantly killed by a freight train on the Ft. Wayne railroad. Sweeney was sitting upon the top of the Beaver bridge, presumably intoxicated. The engineer blew the whistle, thinking he would get out of the way. He could not stop the engine in time to save Sweeney's life after he discovered the man was sleeping.

Albert Yeaczer, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, while on duty near New Florence, Pa., had his hand and arm badly crushed. He was removed to his home at Conemaugh.

Herbert Beecher, fireman; Wm. Cooper, engineer; Martin O'Neill, conductor; and James L. Sloan, brakeman, were killed by the explosion of the boiler of engine No. 10, on the Lehigh and Hudson railroad, near Warwick, N. Y.

"Dad" Hitchcock, a freight conductor, on the P. & W. was caught in between the caboose and last car of the second freight and crushed to death. Conductor Hitchcock lived at Mahoningtown, Pa., and leaves a wife and two children.

Murderers of Frank Lenz Arrested. Eleven Kurds, charged with the murder of Frank G. Lenz, of Pittsburg, who started to ride around the world on a bicycle and disappeared in Armenia, have been arrested and taken to Erzeroum in order to be tried there in the presence of the British consul, in the absence of an American consul, their arrest being to a certain degree to the search which William A. Sachtleban made for the missing rider.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Cologne Gazette says the excitement of the populace throughout the Asiatic provinces of Turkey is greatly increasing and the ports especially alarmed over signs of insurrection in various parts of Syria.

Another conference of ambassadors of the powers was held Sunday.

The Paris Figaro says that three French warships left Canea Sunday for Turkish waters.

INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS.

SOFT COAL COMBINATION.

Railroads and Mine Operators Upon Terms.

A large combination of fall operators in the mining districts has been formed, to regulate put in the tidewater region. It includes the railroads, as well as the corporations and the individual operators. The effect of this gigantic pool is to regulate the output and to fix prices. The step is said to have been taken by pending strikes, and other threats of a general demoralization of the coal trade. Each party will be allowed to produce for its own use, and a special treat with each of the receiving individual operators will not be made, but strict watch will be kept.

The parties in the deal include the Virginia Central and other roads. The plan, which equals in importance the coal combine, has been attempted before, but fell through reasons.

The journeymen plumbers of Allegheny have struck for a 10 per cent taken off their wages.

Ohio Miners Will Accept State President Hatchford's Mine Workers, does not hold the ed in the published interview of Cameron Miller. He said they would accept the award of 50 cents a week, in the same spirit as the miners in Pennsylvania.

Theoretically, the Pennsylvania company stores in Ohio, in many localities, and where such is the case the companies should be discriminated as they are in Pennsylvania.

The rate at 55, instead of 60 cents a bushel.

Stopped the Riot at Birmingham, Ala., was the mine boss, who was mortally wounded the night he was shot by Louis Smith, Sr., and Columbus Madsen. When they had Watkins' revolver, killing Louis Madsen, Madsen and Madsen's brother, threatened Watkins, when he was preparing to start in the morning, by Watkins starting the mine.

Iron Mills Being Squeezed. The iron trade is so brisk that it is able to get enough cars to meet the business. This is true, but prices for pig iron are ducts are weaker than they were.

The American tinplate man has a new plant at Canal Lewis, Pa., which he expects to have completed in January. The works will have four turning sets, two for tin plates, and substantial continuous running machines.

In the pig iron production Pennsylvania more than has been the case elsewhere. Production is nearly equal to that owing to the limitations of the state.

The production of pig iron in Pennsylvania steel country, Pa., is exceeding all previous years. There are now 12 furnaces and 600 tons of steel are made daily.

No. 1 furnace of the iron company, at Steelton, Pa., has a few days ago. All the furnaces are in a number of operation.

In Virginia eight out of 10 Norfolk & Western railroads are in the Chesapeake & Potomac. This