THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGGENSELLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURG, PA., JAN. 9, 1896.

Brazil grows half the coffee crop of the world.

Boston is worrying about its harbor and declares that it must have a clear channel to the sea 30 feet deep in all tides.

A New York magistrate has ruled that a policeman has the right to club a refractory prisoner to death, and Police Commissioner Grant indorses the opinion.

An English journal regards it as an amusing contradiction that San Francisco, Cal., a city named after St. Francis, the Apostle of Poverty, should "supply England with so many heiresses."

Walter Besant is authority for the statement that there are fifty novelists in England who have incomes of $5,000 a year or over. If this is so observes the Atlanta Constitution, the Grub street days of English literature have departed. Perhaps it is for this reason that so many American writers are endeavoring to make permanent homes for themselves in London.

A rather glaring example of the crudity of human justice is furnished by the liberation of Karlino Grandi, at Florence, Italy. In 1875, relates the New York Work, Grandi, having a spite against certain inhabitants of Jucisa, killed five little children and buried them in his kitchen. The brute was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and is now turned loose upon the community.

In spite of the fact that common grades of horses can scarcely be sold at any price, good draft animals are in demand and can be sold at a figure considerably over the cost of production, maintains the American Agriculturist. Only the best, however are profitable. Breeding is very largely suspended and it is probable that in a few years the demand will be much greater than at present.

The farmers and the bicycle riders are as one in their desire for good

pendent, and the recent National Road Parliament at Atlanta brought out valuable facts and is likely to be of great benefit. Massachusetts appropriates $400,000 a year for the building of State roads, and has a commission to distribute the money; Rhode Island appropriates $80,000 and both states construct sample roads for the instruction of the towns in their work; Connecticut appropriates $75,000 for a similar purpose and other states are following in the same line. Good roads mean easy communication and easy communication brings the advantages of civilization to remote sections. This is the chief advantage that will come from the rapid extension of trolley lines everywhere. It is being made easy and fashionable to live in the country, and we believe that the current of migration to the city will have a serious check.

A Philadelphia paper says: "The new Georgia road law requires all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty to work on the road five days each year or to pay to the county road fund $1 a day not spent in such work. The Pennsylvania legislature is too much afraid of its master, the public, to pass any such law as that. Georgia, North Carolina and Kentuckey all have new road laws that will soon leave Pennsylvania as far behind those Southern States as she already is behind New Jersey and Massachusetts."

The tide of emigration from the West and Northwest to the South seems to be getting stronger, and there are many indications that next spring will see a considerable movement of disappointed farmers from the bleak prairies of the far West to the more genial South. The Western railroads are forming parties of home seekers to make excursions through the Southern States in search of information for themselves and neighbors in the West.

A large party toured through Mississippi recently and the same railroad that transported it has made arrangements for taking a similar party on a like tour once a month from now until the middle of May. A considerable number of people moved from the Northwest to Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States last fall.

Cholera in Russia.

Between December 8 and 14 there were 80 cases of cholera and 35 deaths in the district of Volhynia, and during the same period, in the district of Kieff, there were 40 cases of cholera and 14 deaths from that disease.

VENEZUELA IS READY.

Has All Her Boundary Documents Prepared for the Commission.

It is expected that the Venezuelan committee will organize early next week. Venezuela has all her documents bearing on the disputed boundry ready to transmit to Washington.

The placing of Prof. Daniel C. Gilman on the commission was largely due to his prominence as a geographer. Chief Justice Fuller is largely responsible for the selection of Justice Brewer.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:

Great Britain should give the Venezuelan commission all possible information and assistance, though not admitting their jurisdiction, but should not allow British officials to give evidence in their public capacity.

The Daily News says:

The commission will command general respect in England, where public opinion will readily recognize a commission which diplomacy must necessarily ignore.

The Morning Post says:

None of the members of the commission except Justice Brewer and Andrew D. White, had any claim to occupy the great position assigned to him, while Frederick R. Coudert, on any principle of fair play and common sense, is disqualified by his public declarations. The position of the gentlemen appointed is in complete harmony with the overbearing language of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.

The Standard says:

It would not be right for Englishmen to criticize the gentlemen who have consented to assist the President's studies of political geography. If their names command the confidence of the American people that is all that can be expected or desired, though we shall watch their doings with curiosity, and even respect. That will be the beginning and end of our interest.

LEXOWING PITTSBURG.

The Senate Committee's Inquiry Into Municipal Affairs.

The senate committee began business Thursday afternoon. Attorney Pettit made a brief speech explaining the purpose of the inquiry. The system of governing municipalities had proved insufficient, and it was necessary to find just what was wrong in order to provide a legislative remedy. The legislation must be adapted to the wants of a community, otherwise the best executive results will not be obtainable. Various plans have been devised for carrying on city government, but in the execution of these plans corrupt practices have crept in which must be eliminated. The committee came to Pittsburg for the purpose of comparing the operations of government here with those under the charter of Philadelphia, and to recommend such legislation as will remedy existing evils.

Controller Gourley was the first witness. He was examined as to the methods of government, the division of responsibility, and kindred matters. The questions were intended to afford the committee a general view of the provisions of the present charter and the uses which were made of them. There was only one question that elicited anything particularly new, and that was whether the grades of streets had been changed for the benefit of individuals or corporations. To this the controller replied that it had been alleged that Forbes street had been changed for the benefit of the Duquesne Traction company, but he had no official knowledge of the fact.

The sitting of the Committee was concluded Friday, the only testimony given so far being that of Controller Gourley and Mayor McKenna. Their evidence was in the nature of laying the groundwork for the further inquiry and bringing the facts well known to the Pittsburg public formally before the committee.

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A Negro Strung Up in a St. Louis M[illegible] House.

For several weeks past a big negro [illegible] been stealing all sorts of things from the butchers and hucksters at Union market house, St Louis, but he always escaped arrest, and the tenants of the market became exasperated over their losses. Monday morning the negro was caught while carrying off two horse blankets, and the cry of "Lynch him" went up. A crowd of angry men seized him, bound his wrists, put a rope around his neck and strung him up by a block and tackle hanging in the market.

But the negro was a fellow of great nerve, and while his tongue was protruding from his mouth, and his eyes bulging from their sockets, he made a violent struggle, broke the cord which bound his arms, and before the mob realized what he was doing, he whipped a big knife from his pocket, cut the rope, dropped to the ground, and ran like a deer. He was chased and overtaken by the mob, but he turned with his big knife and showed such a desperate fight that the crowd wavered, and the negro escaped up an alley.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Decrease in Number, but Slight Increase in Liabilities.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says:

The commercial failures during the complete year, 1895, number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater, $173,196,000, against $172,992,856, so that the average per failure is $13,124, against $12,458 in 1894.

Remarkable contrasts are shown this week in prices of materials and of manufactured products. Compared with January, 1895, prices of manufactured products and of material rose for pig iron 75.1 per cent at the highest point, but only 9.1 at the close, while manufactures of iron rose 53.7 per cent at the highest point, and 23.5 at the close. The acreage of cotton was wisely restricted in order to give producers a better chance for fair returns, and the crop was further reduced by injury, but growers were injured still more by frantic speculation. Wheat producers also suffered from wild speculation. The great crop of corn has materially affected the price of meat.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.

Company Formed for the Development of What is Pronounced Rich Territory.

H. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lard refiner, of Chicago; E. K. Willard and T. D. Hooper, bankers, of New York; General T. M. Logan, of Richmond, Va., and others, have organized at Richmond the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, for the purpose of developing on a very extensive scale large gold mining properties, covering several thousand acres in Buckingham county.

These Northern and Western capitalists, it is reported, have made a thorough investigation of the gold-bearing ores of that territory, and have found such remarkably favorable conditions that it is claimed they have secured control of the entire district.

Investigations of experts and analysis of the ores, it is claimed, show that the percentage of gold is greater than either the South Africa or the Cripple Creek districts.

Morton's Boom Launched.

Thomas C. Platt announced that Gov. Morton is a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. Mr. Platt says: "Gov. Morton has consented to enter the race and [illegible] friends will now go to work for him all along the line. He will not make any formal statement himself, but he has told his friends that he is a candidate. From the information I have I am confident that the governor will be nominated at the St. Louis convention. I regard him as the strongest candidate in the race."

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

LIABILITIES WIPED OUT.

A Candidate for Re-Election Pays Some Official Debts.

Elbert Smith, who was treasurer of Crawford county from 1891 to 1894, has turned over to the county commissioners real estate and mortgages to the value of more than $8,000. The property will be applied toward the wiping out of the liabilities incurred by Mr. Smith during his term of office through the failure of banks in which county funds were deposited. As Mr. Smith was not by law compelled to make good the money lost in a broken bank, his act has caused quite a sensation. He is a candidate for re-election as county treasurer.

Constable Distrow, of New Brighton, had a savage fight with his dog, which had gone mad. He kicked it off several times, and finally seized a chair and dashed its brains out. Another mad dog on the principal streets bit several others and created a panic among pedestrians before it fled to the woods with the entire police force after it. All the dogs bitten will be shot.

A gang of robbers who have been loitering around Greensburg for a week, held up James Staley at a point between Penn and Jeannette and beat him terribly, leaving him for dead on the roadside. His money and valuables were taken. He was found a few hours later by friends.

Probably the deepest well ever drilled in McKean county is owned by Mike Miller, and is situated near Tuna. The hole is now 3,300 feet deep, and the well is still kept going down. At a depth of 3,250 feet a very coarse sand was encountered, which showed signs of oil.

The injunction suit brought by the boards of health of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, and citizens of Allegheny and Blair townships, to stop the city of Altoona from depositing its sewage in the Juniata river was heard before Judge Baker, at Hollidaysburg.

Oil City capitalists are perfecting plans for the organization of a new telephone company to connect Oil City, Franklin and Titusville. The new company is the result of arbitrary rules recently enforced by the Central District Company.

The school directors at Greensburg have decided to erect a new high school building to cost about $35,00. W. S. Fraser, of Pittsburg, was selected architect, the contest for the place among several architects being spirited.

Titusville and Bedford producers have bought for $51,000 the Bridgewater Gas company's production in the Turkeyfoot field, consisting of leases on 14,000 acres and 29 wells producing 72 barrels daily.

In Westmoreland county during 1895, there were 3,009 births, and 1,696 deaths. At Avonmore there were seven births and not a death, and in the Second ward of New Kensington, 18 births and no deaths.

An open switch at Meadville, caused the Erie vestibuled express to run into a freight engine. Both engines were wrecked, and one engineer and several passengers slightly injured.

The Ten-Pin Oil company's No. 3 Wachter on Mt. Nebo, was drilled into the 100-foot sand and flowed salt water Saturday. This company's No. 1 Zeeder was abandoned.

John Stephens who has been manager of the Sharon iron works for several years, has resigned his position and will take charge of a mill at Muncie, Ind.

Extensive preparations were made by the authorities of Westminster college for the [illegible] Park chem[illegible]

[illegible] company's well on the Ruthrie farm near Bridgeville, got a in the fourth sand, and will be drilled fifth.

The First Baptist Church of Hollidaysburg has extended a call to Rev. W. Y. Ryan, pastor of the Fifth avenue church, McKeesport.

Flooding the New Castle ball park for skating purposes, has damaged the foundation of buildings in the vicinity.

In the Blakeley pool, Butler county, the No. 3 Galbarith, of Boland & Dale, came in a 75-barrel pumper.

J. M. Guffey & Co., have completed a small producer on the Roth farm at Emsworth.

A mass meeting in favor of making the Allegheny river navigable was held at Frankfort.

UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT.

New York's Legislature Unanimously Declares in Favor of the Monroe Doctrine.

The New York legislature organized on the 1st. The caucus nominees of the Republicans being chosen in both houses, Hamilton Fish, of Putnam, was elected speaker of the House, Lieutenant Governor Saxton will preside in the Senate. In the Senate Mr. Ellsworth offered a memorial on the Venezuelan question, which was unanimously adopted. It declares in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and commends arbitration as the method of settling differences, especially between the great Christian nations of the world. In the Assembly Mr. O'Grady offered the same memorial and it was unanimously adopted.

Governor Morton's message approves the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, and then deals with States questions.

On the subject of the excise law the governor recommends such legislation as will measureably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold. It is charged that the present excise law is a measure favorable to the liquor interests only; that private property is not protected from the aggressions of saloon influence, and that violators of the law have comparative immunity from the penalties which it prescribes.

BIG INTERESTS UNITE.

Consolidation of Ohio and Pittsburg Oil Supply Companies.

The Buckeye Supply company, with branches all over Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, and the Shaw Kendall company, of Toledo, and the National Supply company of Pittsburg, have consolidated. This latter company has occupied a position in the eastern oil fields similar to the Buckeye in the west. These two companies have of late practically put up a united front against the Jarecki and Oil Well Supply company, limited, as well as the smaller fry. The Buckeye has been putting in branches over the country.

They will operate branch stores in Pittsburg, Sistersville, W. Va.; Mars and Butler, Pa.; Marietta and Corning, Ohio., and Wilmington, W. Va., with various lesser branches at the places mentioned, as well as a great many new ones as the oil fields develop and emergency may seem to require. The general headquarters will be in Toledo, and J. L. Woolcot, of Toledo, will be the new president.

Furnaces Shut Down.

It is announced on good authority that all the furnaces at New Castle, Pa., and over the valley will at once shut down. The furnace-owners, it is alleged, claim the present prices will not justify them to keep the works in operation. The workingmen, however, claim that the shut-down is the result of the owners' refusal to grant increased pay for Sunday and holiday work. Over 800 men are affected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

TWENTIETH DAY.

In the senate to-day among the papers presented and referred were resolutions of the Lincoln Post G. A. R., of Topeka, Kan., "tendering their services," as Mr. Peffer (pop. Kan.), phrased it "in case we should have any trouble with our neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic." They were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Chandler (r. N. H.), introduced a bill to enlarge the interstate commerce commission, by making it consist of one member from each state, these members to select an executive committee of five. Referred.

Mr. Chandler also offered a resolution which went over till to-morrow, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether prices paid, or agreed to be paid, for armor for vessels of the navy are as low as the prices charged by the same manufacturers to foreign governments; whether these prices have been increased on account of the patents, and, if so, whether the increase in price has been fair and reasonable, also whether any government officers are interested in such patents.

The House bill as to bonds was laid before the senate, read twice and referred to the finance committee. The resolution by Mr. Quay (rep. Pa.), calling on the secretary for information as to whether it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract now for six battleships instead of two was taken up and agreed upon.

Mr. Lodge (rep. Mass.), addressed the senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Senate—Senator Sherman presented a resolution which embodies a plan that if adopted would go far toward placing the treasury in a secure position. His resolution directs that the gold reserve shall be restored to $100,000,00, and in the future shall be used exclusively for the redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes, and not to meet current expenses. Finally it directs that when greenbacks shall have been redeemed they shall be reissued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion.

House—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, to repeal the law allowing a rebate on the tax on alcohol. To repeal the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of banks other than national banks. By Mr. Cummings, of New York, providing that there shall be in the army of the United States 10 regiments of artillery of 12 batteries each; 12 regiments of cavalry of 12 companies each; 30 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each.

The last session of the house for the year 1895 was a purely formal meeting, lasting only a few minutes and an adjournment was taken until Friday, according to the understanding.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The House reassembled Friday under the arrangement heretofore announced by Mr. Dingley, Rep., Maine, merely for the purpose of adjourning until next Monday. Speaker Reed announced that he had signed the bill to accept [illegible]atahdin, and then, at 12:15, [illegible] Mr. Henderson, the House [illegible]

The S[illegible]otion of Mr. Morrill, chairm[illegible]e committee, agreed when it [illegible], to adjourn till Tuesday nex[illegible]l expressed the hope that at [illegible]ance committee would be able [illegible]the bond and the tariff bills of [illegible]e finance committee met ag[illegible]g, but after a short confere[illegible]he Republicans and Democ[illegible]y could accomplish nothing [illegible]nment until Monday was to [illegible]men were not ready to sub[illegible]ill, but said they hoped to be [illegible]he next meeting. Another [illegible]he silver men will be held [illegible]is laid before the full comp[illegible]

[illegible]Tuesday [illegible] the reserve fund was laid before [illegible]nate, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to speak.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House today were the following:

By Mr. Tracey, of Missouri, a joint resolution giving Congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceeds $100,000.

By Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, a bill repealing the section of the Wilson tariff law relating to the use of alcohol in arts.

By Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, a bill to provide for the establishment of branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie and Buffalo.

SICKENING SLAUGHTER.

Massacre at Trebizond as Witnessed by an Official.

R. S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department, who has recently returned from an official tour of several European countries, has presented to the Secretary of State a report embodying his observations upon the various ports visited by him.

The most generally interesting incident that fell under Mr. Clinton's notice during his travels was the killing of Armenians in Trebizond.

"My hotel, he says, was so situated that it overlooked the public square in the city where crowds of people were assembled at all hours of the day and night.

Not far from the park were the telegraph office and custom house, both very much crowded at all times. It was about 2 p. m. of October 8, while I was writing a letter in my room that I heard an outcry just beneath the windows of my hotel. I went to see what was the cause of the commotion and found two men, one an Armenian and the other a Turk, engaged in a wordy warfare. A crowd had gathered around them, and the Armenian was trying to break through the ring and get over to some Turkish rugs which had been piled up near the custom house by the last arriving caravan.

"As the Armenian turned to flee his Turkish antagonist drew a dagger and stabbed him in the neck, causing the blood to spurt over some of the bystanders. The latter seemed infuriated at the sight of the bleeding victim and pursued him toward the pile of rugs which he hoped to reach that he might protect himself behind them. Before he had gone half way, however, he fell from the loss of blood and some of the crowd beat the life out of him with bludgeons and other weapons.

"It was a sickening spectacle and proved too much for me, so I turned from the window to avoid witnessing a repetition of such scenes.

"Within a few minutes after this occurrence two brothers who had been shopkeepers near the public square, were caught by the mob at the telegraph office and beaten to death simply because they were Armenians and Christians.

Fifty Miners Killed and Injured.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at Waldenburg, Prussian Silesia, 43 miles southwest of Breslau. Fifty persons are known to have been killed or injured, and 17 others are missing. Twenty-one bodies have already been recovered, and 12 of the injured miners have been brought to the surface.

Two Powers will Aid America.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised to diplomatic support of the United States in the Venezuelan trouble, and he adds that Russia is preparing to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

Because Austro-Hungary now has oil wells of her own, American petrolium has little or no market there. The use of Russian oil also increasing in Germany, where it cheaper than the American product.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

Carlisle Issues More Bonds and Offers Them to the People.

Secretary Carlisle issued the following circular:

Treasury Department:
Office of Secretary,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of the United States 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the 1st of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Payments for the bonds must be made at the treasury at of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by installments, as follows:

Twenty (20) per cent. upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installment previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last installment.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the 15th day of Febeuary, 1896.

Notice is hereby further given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the fifth day of February, 1896, sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the four per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TROUBLE IN TRANSVAAL.

An English Land-Grabbing Expedition Meets Opposition.

Dr. Jameson's invasion of the Transvaal was part of a plot for the overthrow of the Boer republic and the annexation of the Transvaal to the British domains. The executive officers of the British South Africa company and certain mining capitalists in Johannesburg were the principal conspirators.

President Kruger determined not only to defeat the plot but to punish the foreign members of the conspiracy. He knew a revolt had been planned in Johannesburg and [illegible] was ready to march from [illegible] same mo[illegible] He [illegible] [illegible]nest leader [illegible] the Uitlander. [illegible] to [illegible] a request for certain reforms which had long been the basis of discontent. These included the removal of the tariff on food stuffs, the granting of equal subsidies to all schools, no matter what language was taught, and the extending of the franchise to foreign residents. These demands were submitted to Kruger Dec. 30, and he promised to suppot them if the petitioners would defend law and order in Johannesburg. Then he seized the telegraph office and prevented the news of his concession or other information going out. The revolution had been timed for the next day. It didn't come off. The city was placarded with notices of Kruger's action, and there was no longer any excuse for a revolt. The leaders found themselves checkmated, but their messages to Dr. Jameson and others, informing them of the change in the situation didn't get beyond the telegraph office.

Meantime Kruger rallied his burghers from all sides and sent them to meet the invaders, with orders to shoot to kill. They obeyed literally, and their marvelous marksmanship was again shown by the fact that 110 English men who were struck by Boer bullets; 80 were killed. When the 500 prisoners reached Johnnesburg President Krugar received this message from the British Secretary of the Colonies: "It is rumored that you have ordered the prisoners to be shot. I do not believe it, and rely upon your generosity in the hour of victory."

President Kruger replied: "I have given no orders to have the freebooters who are prisoners shot. Their case will, in due course, be decided strictly according to the traditions of the republic, and in accordance with law."

When Dr. Jameson invaded Matabeleland and whipped Lobengula, England did not disavow his action. Instead, the territory he stole from the savages was added to the British possessions, and the doctor got a decoration and was given to understand that he was a valuable man. But when he invades Transvaal, and gets whipped, he is repudiated by every British official from Joe Chamberlain down, and stands in the unenviable position of a freebooter, liable to hanging at the hands of the outraged Boers. His past services as a territorial thief have, however, induced the British government to intercede with President Kruegar, of Transvaal, for him.

Emperor William telegraphed to President Kruegar as follows:

"I express my sincere congratulations, that with your own people and without appealing to the help of the friendly power, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country of disturbers of the peace and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attack from the outside."

TO VANQUISH THE CUBANS.

A Spanish Official Says 50,000 More Soldires, $25,000,000 are Necessary.

A high official, after a conference with Senor Canovas del Castillo, expressed his views anent the Cuban situation, and said that for the full and perfect pacification of Cuba three things were necessary: First, 50,000 more soldiers; second $25,000,000, and third, the yearly meeting of the Cortez.

The forthcoming protest of the Spanish Republicans will call for the instant meeting of the Cortez, the situation in Cuba being declared serious. Government officials here are evincing much anxiety.

A Madrid military paper, favorable to Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, predicts victory and very important military movements in Cuba.

A Deficit of $15,000,000.

The figures of treasury receipts and expenditures for the last half of the fiscal year 1895, are now practically complete. The official statement issued Thursday, January 2, shows approximately that the receipts for the six months were $167,500,000, and expenditures, $182,500,000, making the deficit $15,000,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Beginning of the Year in the Factories and Mines.

In a general summary of the business progress of the South during the past year, and the prospects for 1896, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, the editor of the Manufacturers' Record in this week's issue says:

"The year just ended has been one which for all time to come will be noted in the records of Southern progress as one of the most important periods in the business history of the South. Looking back over 1895 we can see that for the South it has been a year of marvelous achievement. When the general business depression, which has existed throughout the world for several years is taken into account, it will be realized that the South accomplished wonderful things during 1895. It was a year free from speculative activity and a year in which there was no hurrah or booming business seen in any part of the South; but in all this great territory there has been a solid, substantial foundation laid for greater grwoth than was ever before seen in the South, if not in any part of the country.

The Pneumatic Watchman Check company, Columbus, Ohio, report the year just closed the most successful in the history of their business, and the prospects for 1896 are quite up to their most sanguine expectations. As insurance rates increase, large property holders are embracing every reasonable efficient means to reduce their insurance rates, which fact is yearly bringing into common use a reliable device for checking the movements of night watchmen.

Ohio capitalists are reported to be buying large tracts of land in Southern Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a territory hitherto undeveloped, but where rich coal discoveries are said to have been made. Oil and gas have also been struck lately in this section, at Point Marion, at the junction of the Cheat and Monongahela rivers, and a land boom is in full swing among the Fayette farmers and others.

Lorain, O.—An effort is being made to secure the location of a big electric motor works id this city, which will employ 325 men. Johnstown is also trying to secure the the enterprise, but the chances are largely in Lorain's favor. Tom L. Johnson and his brother, Albert Johnson, are said to be interested in the motor works.

The Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, almost without notice, shut down its immense steel mill and its equally great rail mill. About 2,260 employes were told that it would be impossible to state when the mill will be reopened. It is reported that the cause of the closing is due to the disposition of the employers to reduce wages.

Operations have been commenced in the mammoth nut and bolt factory of Plumb, Burdick & Barnard, at Tonawanda, N. Y. When in full operation they will employ from 500 to 800 men.

The Auburn Wagon Co. of Greencastle, Md., will remove its works to Martinsburg, W. Va., new building 350x70 feet and one 150x70 feet will be built. Fifty or more hands will be employed.

The cellulose factory, at Owensburg, K[illegible] will be established at once, and employ twenty-five men at the start. Mark V[illegible] Marsden, of Philadelphia, Pa., is to own and operate the plant.

Fperations began this week on the plant for the New McKinzie & Co. boiler factory at Elwood, Ind. It will be ready for operation within ninety days, and will employ 100 men at the start.

One million pounds of wool were shipped out of Manitoba and the British Northwest this season, as against 500,000 last year. Average price paid, 10½ cents.

The [illegible]olzman Manufacturing Co., of Ba[illegible] established [illegible] [illegible] shirt waists and [illegible]n underwear employ 75 hands.

Ohio parties are organizing a $40,000 stock company to establish a stove foundry at Knoxville, Tenn.

VALUE OF PURE FOOD.

Adulterations Have Also Injured Our Foreign Markets.

Levi Wells, Dairy and Food commissioner of Pennsylvania, has submitted his first report to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Thomas J. Edge. In it he discusses at considerable length the pure food question, whose magnitude and importance he says is not generally realized. The value of food products consumed annully in the State amounts to $342,000,000, according to the estimate. Mr. Wells adds: "The percentage of adulteration of this vast amount of food products is variously estimated by parties who have made it a subject of research and study at from 2 per cent. the lowest, to 16 per cent, the highest."

Applying the result of an investigation made by Dr. Abbot, of Massachusetts, the Dairy and Food Commissioner estimates the cost to the people of Pennsylvania of food adulterations at $17,000,000. "This monetary consideration," he says, "is by no means the most important part. When we take into account the fact that a large part of this adulteration is injurious to health, it is then only that the magnitude of the evil can be conceived.

"Nor is this all. Food adulterations have in a great measure destroyed our foreign markets. So-called butter is not butter, but a fraudulent imitation. Cream is taken from our milk, before being manufactured into cheese, and animal and other fats substituted. American meats are condemned in Germany because sprinkled with borax to cause them to remain sweet for an indefinite period. Fraud and deception rule all along the line, until American food products are looked upon with distrust in all foreign markets, thus throwing the balance of trade, formerly in our favor, against us."

ALMOST A $100,000 FIRE.

One Man Killed by a Falling Wall During a Lively Blaze.

A fire which started from the heater in the cellar of the Central Hotel at Altoona, Pa., destroyed that building entirely, with all its contents, and caused a loss of $40,000 on building and furniture.

From this building the fire communicated to the Streit block, and this was also practically destroyed. In the latter building were the wholesale grocery store of Bessant & Henneman, James Chamberlain's flour and feed store and Prutzman & Rudisill's wholesale wood and willow warehouse. On the Streit block the loss is $15,000; Bessant & Hinneman lose $20,000; Chamberlain $10,000, and the damage to the building will amount to $15,000. The insurance will cover about one-third the loss.

John Houseman, foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad bolt shop and a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Fire Company, was killed by a falling wall, and John Wareham, another member of the same company, had his collar bone broken.

Train and Street Car Collided.

A westbound special on the Lake Erie & Western railroad collided with an electric street car on the Anderson street crossing in Elwood, Ind., fatally injuring Chris Hines, an employe of the American Tin Plate company, and seriously injuring several other passengers. The accident occurred at the same place where Dr. S. W. Edwins and Miss Maggie Aurelius came near meeting death in the same manner a few weeks ago.

James D. P[illegible]ge, once a prominent lawyer of San Franc[illegible]sco, was arrested in New York on a charge [illegible] having embezzled trust funds of an insane [illegible] in California.