

THE HARDSHIPS OF GOLD MINERS.

MANY PERISH.

Within a few years 2000 Miners Died and their Gold was Confiscated.

Frank Moss, an old-time miner, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to first visit the Klondyke country, returned the other day and tells a story of horrors and starvation seldom equalled even in modern novels. He describes Klondyke as a placer camp seven miles long and thirteen miles wide, located in a sink, walled in by boulders of rock 3,000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds, but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the uncivilized region. When Moss left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow over six feet tall. From hardships and privation he is a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he saw over 2,000 graves made in the Klondyke basin, a large majority of the men dying from starvation. The steamship companies bring in all food and allow no private importation. Consequently it is not uncommon to go for weeks with only a scant supply, and for days entirely without food.

The gold brought in last week to Seattle, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers, but a large portion of it was confiscated from the effects of those 2,000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships. At the death of a man possessed of dust his body is buried without a coffin, and the dust divided among those who care for him. With proper relief established by the government, Moss says, gold can be taken out at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month.

The richest strike has been made by a 21-year-old boy named George Hornbaker of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste known as Boulderfield he found a nugget for which the transportation company gave him \$5,700. He located his claim at the end and in four months had taken out over \$100,000.

The richest section of Alaska, Moss says, is as yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Klondyke and known as Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murders and riots take the place of law and order. A few months ago the Klondyke settlers organized a justice committee, and its law prevails there now.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss says, hunger and suffering will be great, when added to other hardships to be encountered. He says that Moss returned with \$6,000 in dust and left for his old home at Dubuque, Ia., where he will spend the balance of his years.

The steamship Umatilla, which arrived Wednesday from Puget sound ports, brought down almost \$200,000 worth of Alaskan gold, of which \$136,700 was in gold dust from Seattle, consigned to Wells-Fargo company. There were several other shipments of gold in sacks, some direct from Juneau, and advices from that place are to the effect that at least \$750,000 worth of dust was waiting shipment at various Alaskan stations.

Among the sensational advices was one from St. Michaels that over \$4,000,000 in gold dust, which had not been included with the fortunes brought here by miners, will be shipped through Wells-Fargo company. Other lucky miners having reached the island since the departure of the Excelsior and Portland, who have secured greater fortunes individually than those whose stories have already been told.

B. W. Shaw, formerly an insurance man of Seattle, has written a letter to a business man concerning the Klondyke country, in which he states frankly he does not expect to be believed. "This is a great mining strike," says Shaw, "probably the greatest on the American continent or in the world. Gold has not been found in great paying quantities except on two creeks and in about 200 claims. Some of the pay streaks are nearly all gold. One thousand dollars to the pan is not an uncommon thing, as high as \$100,000 has been taken out in a single pan. It is not unusual to see men coming in with all the dust they can carry."

STUNG TO DEATH.

Babe Left Alone in a Hammock Fatally Tortured by Mosquitoes.

Monmouth county, N. J., has been visited by a plague of mosquitoes, which has made life miserable for every one. In some sections of the county, and on the Raritan Bay shore especially, the pests have gathered in swarms and it is a common sight to see a man or in an endeavor to temporarily keep the insects away from the face. At Keyport recently a Swedish woman, living on the bay shore, near Union, left her babe in a hammock for an hour near a field where the mother was picking raspberries, and that when she returned she found the little one dead. It is alleged that the child was stung to death by the mosquitoes, which were swarming about the child at the time.

The President's Vacation.

It is President McKinley's intention to remain at Lake Champlain until August 23, when he will go to the G. A. R. national encampment at Buffalo. From Buffalo he will go to Ohio, where he has promised to attend the reunion of his old regiment and also to be present at the wedding of the daughter of the late President Hayes, September 22. Unless there should be an urgent demand for his presence in Washington the President will return to Buffalo, and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a few days' cruise on the lakes.

Hurt Rescuing a Dog.

A train on the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad struck Mrs. Frank Taylor and her baby at Cross Fork Junction a few days ago. Just as the train rounded the curve, her little dog ran out on the track, and she, running out with her babe in her arms to rescue the dog, was struck by the rapidly moving train. Both woman and babe were thrown high in the air, the woman being probably fatally hurt, and the child unharmed.

Tired of Cuba.

Letters to prominent Cubans in New York from friends in Madrid say that the Spanish populace are tired of the Cuban burden and the feeling is publicly expressed that the Spaniards had better let Cuba go. The opinion is expressed that Spain has reached a moment like that when the English became persuaded of the futility of their efforts to subdue the colonies, which now form the United States.

Paper Mill Burned.

The extensive plant of the Badger Paper Company at Kaukauna, Wis., was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss will be \$250,000, with insurance of about \$200,000. The mill was one of the largest in the northwest and was built in 1884. It consisted of a large brick and stone building, 200 by 176 feet in dimensions, with several additions. It was owned by Frombach & Vilas.

TERRE TELEGRAMS.

Lewis May, the well-known Hebrew banker of New York, was buried Sunday.

A clause of the tariff bill prohibits the placing of pictures in cigarette packages.

Three men unable to sleep because of the heat at Pittsburgh, fell from windows and sustained serious injuries.

Richard Clair and James Schoonover were drowned in the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh Sunday.

Maj. Samuel F. Canby, of Wilmington, Del., suicided at Vancouver, E. C., by jumping off a steamer the other day.

A boat containing 45 employees of the Hamburg (Germany) engine works capsized in the river Elbe. Six were drowned.

The Jenison Park hotel at Holland, Mich., burned Saturday night. About 100 summer boarders were in the house. All escaped safely.

Gen. Lafayette McLaws, the oldest confederate major-general, but one, was buried a few days ago at Savannah with military honors.

Millionaire John A. Creighton, of Omaha, Neb., was robbed of \$1,000 in money and jewels and probably fatally beaten by highwaymen.

The total wheat crop of Oregon will amount to 18,000,000 bushels, the largest in the state history. The wheat appears to be of excellent quality.

Thomas Renberger and William Butler were killed in the Mississippi river about twelve miles southeast of Wabash, Ind., when sailing for fish.

Striking salmon fishermen on the Columbia river, Oregon, destroyed \$175,000 worth of netting and traps, because a reduction in their wages was ordered.

One hundred and twenty persons, including the captain, are said to have drowned by the sinking of the Chinese vessel Sri Han Gan, bound from Singapore to Malacca.

At Palmyra, Mo., Daniel Rose shot and killed Dr. J. Norris, whom he accused of trying to break up his family.

While dying Norris drew a revolver and shot twice at Rose, missing him.

The Newark & New Jersey Telephone Company, a competitor of the Bell company, is said to have been purchased by United States Senator Smith and four others, who are said to have subscribed \$150,000 each.

It is stated that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the leader of the Cuban insurgents, has reaffirmed his determination not to accept a compromise with the government but to adhere to his demand for the absolute independence of Cuba.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, his wife and a lady friend narrowly escaped drowning while bathing at Lawrence, L. I., a few days ago. The party was rescued by John Raynor, who received a check for \$500 as a token of gratitude.

Leslie G. Niblack, editor of the Daily Leader, of Guthrie, Okla., fell from a street car in Cleveland, alighting on his head. He died shortly after. He was major on the staff of former Gov. Renfrew, of that territory. He was en route to Washington.

A sensational story was published in Chicago recently, to the effect that all of the big trusts of the country are to pool issues and form a combination whose combined capital will be not less than \$1,000,000,000. The Standard Oil Company is at the head of the scheme.

Three Detroit young men were drowned the other day by the capsizing of a rowboat off Sugar island, near the mouth of Detroit river. The drowned are William W. Shier, Frank E. Russell, Jr., and Edwin Stubinsky. Young Russell's father and brother, who were also in the boat which upset, escaped.

Two lovers, Patrick Sullivan, and his cousin, Annie Sullivan, committed suicide at West Chester, New York, Sunday. Their proposed marriage was interfered with by both parent and priest. Disinayed, they went to a hotel, secured a room, turned on the gas, and were found dead next morning.

In consequence of the recent raids by Albanians into Servian territory, the Servian foreign minister has informed the porte that if further incursions take place the Servian troops will be ordered to pursue the raiders into Ottoman territory, and that they are now held in readiness at Proutkopolje.

Robert Burns, who discovered at Riverhead, N. Y., what appeared to have been a bold attempt to wreck a Long Island Railroad train Thursday evening, was arrested by a detective and charged with putting the rail there himself. He admitted his guilt, giving as reason for the act that he wanted a reward.

An employe of the Lake Shore boiler shops at Buffalo when cleaning the ashes out of a pit where boiler plate is heated the other day, found in the bottom of the pit, under two feet of ashes, 15-50-caliber cartridge, one 150-caliber cartridge, nearly six inches long, and a bomb filled with dynamite and powder. The workmen took the places of strikers recently.

The bulletin of the American iron and steel association in its issue of this week says that the total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1897 was 4,403,476 gross tons. As compared with the first half of 1896 there was a decrease in the first half of 1897 of 572,769 tons, but as compared with the second half of 1896 there was an increase of 756,585 tons. The production of Bessemer pig iron in the first half of 1897 was 2,495,978 gross tons. Of the total increase of 756,585 tons of all kinds of pig iron in the first half of 1897 over the last half of 1896, 354,885 tons, or almost six-sevenths was of Bessemer quality.

Secession in a Church.

Rev. Dr. Hertz, of Trinity evangelical church, Milwaukee, married a negro and a white woman in the sacred edifice a few days ago and the result is the secession of nearly half the members, who on Sunday held services in a hall. When the negro and his white bride drove up to the church there was an ugly demonstration. The bridal party was treated to a storm of hisses and epithets, and for a few minutes resistance was offered to their entry. Rev. Mr. Hertz appeared and by a short speech quelled the disturbance. The ceremony had no sooner been performed, however, than a storm broke loose among the large congregation. Young lady communicants were especially bitter.

Must Have Armor Plate.

Secretary Long will take the first step this week in connection with the establishment of government armor plate factory, having given up all hope of placing contracts with private firms. Attention is now being given to the formation of a board which shall prepare plans and specifications for the construction of an armor factory. It was estimated by Mr. Herbert that a plant could be established at a cost of \$1,500,000, but some naval experts say that \$2,000,000 would be necessary. It is generally believed that the Bethlehem company will offer to lease its plant to the government.

Died Penniless.

Everyone will be surprised to learn that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died almost penniless, and that her homestead at Hartford, Conn., is now offered for sale. This statement, by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, herself a famous writer, is made public in a letter. The twin daughters of the distinguished writer and philanthropist are in actual need. It has been proposed that a monument should be erected to the memory of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, but it is not a question of monuments; it is a question of bread and butter for her children.

Nine Sailors Drowned.

Nine members of the crew of the Belgian steamer Concha were drowned as a consequence of the collision of the vessel on Monday off the Isle of Wight with the British steamer St. Fillians. The Concha, which was from Mediterranean ports and bound up the channel, was sunk, while the St. Fillians' bows were badly damaged. The last named craft, which was bound from Rotterdam for New York, brought seven of the Concha's crew to this port.

TARIFF MEASURE BECOMES A LAW.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 30.—Congress Adjourned.

The Dingley tariff bill, which had been revised in conference by representation of the house and senate, and which had been passed in the house, was favorably acted upon in the senate Saturday.

A messenger in waiting took the document representing visible assets estimated at \$70,000,000 a year, and conveyed it to the White House. Fifty-seven minutes after the senate had passed the bill President McKinley signed it, making it a law.

This is the vote in the Senate: Yea—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Ellings, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gailinger, Gear, Hoar, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McFriede, McHenry, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—40.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffrey, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walball and White—30.

The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the Forty-fifth Congress assembled in an extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance at times threatening a deadlock, the senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The President's message for a currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

Congress at this session failed to pass the bill inspired by the administration and urged in an extraordinary message to create a commission to investigate the currency system of the country and report a better one, although the measure passed the House just before adjournment. It also failed to pass the Harris resolution directing the President to suspend negotiations with the Union Pacific Railroad, which organization Syndicate for the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, which plan is pronounced by some Senators to be the biggest job of recent Congressional history.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. Those appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian and the general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the house in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and authorized the secretary of the navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed he was authorized by his provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise proposals and report to congress at its next session.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to \$200 per ton. In case the secretary of the navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed he was authorized by his provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise proposals and report to congress at its next session.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have again declined to make the armor plate for the battleships to be built at the naval yards at Bethlehem, Wisconsin and Alabama for \$300 per ton, the price fixed by congress.

William B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the customs division, is of the opinion that the tariff bill, as it passed the House, will yield for the year ending July 1, 1898, \$1,000,000, and for the year following to the conditions of general business.

In the estimates for the current year the receipts under the existing law, between July 1 and the date of the passage of the new law, are included.

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Gold to the amount of \$100,000 was withdrawn from the United States treasury at New York Wednesday for shipment to Canada.

The first minister ever accredited to the United States from Bolivia has arrived. He is Louis Paz, a well-built, fine looking man of 43 years.

The President and Secretary of War have decided to establish a military post in Alaska, to be garrisoned by a company of troops. It will probably be placed at Circle City, and the government is anxious to establish it before the winter begins in that region.

Before adjourning the senate confirmed the following nominations: Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., Capt. O. B. Carter, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania, an engineer from civil life, to be members of the Nicaragua canal commission; J. J. Leedon, postmaster at St. Paris, O.

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THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Receipts of Gold From Alaska May Prove Beneficial to Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The end of uncertainty regarding duties on imports gives greater confidence alike to those who have opposed and those who have favored the change. The great strength in stocks, particularly in those of the granger list, reflects assurance of heavy crops. The remarkable rise in wheat notwithstanding that assurance is based on heavy buying for export and belief that foreign demands will be large. To these must be added another element of confidence scarcely observed a week ago. The heavy increase in receipts of gold, whether from one side of the Alaska border or the other, swells deposits at the mints and in the banks of this country, and if the yield from new regions answers current expectations, it may have an influence akin to that of gold discoveries in California. The one retarding force—the strike of coal miners—has caused closing of a few manufacturing works for want of fuel, but negotiations for settlement are still pushed with hope.

The wheat market is the sensation of the month. Since July 2 the price has risen 12 cents by Wednesday, when a reaction of 4 cents was not surprising, but the close was 5-8 cents higher for the week. It is notable that this rise came in the face of highly encouraging crop news, which is not disputed, and had for support nothing but foreign conditions and demand. Actual buying for export has at times been heavy, and loading of cargoes here and in California for countries which usually contribute to European supplies greatly strengthens the impression produced by continental reports that there is speculative handling behind the great advance is evident, and the buying for export has not yet resulted in Atlantic exports quite as large as last July to date. 4,522,440 bushels of flour included against 3,961,776 bushels last year. Western receipts, 5,252,271 bushels in July, against 19,275,257 bushels last year, indicate concerted delay of shipments, which, however, rarely withstand the influence of a substantial rise. Corn exports are still heavy, 6,635,395 bushels in July, against 2,421,599 bushels last year, which perhaps reflects more certainly than anything else the movement of the actual conditions abroad.

The Illinois company has sold basic steel for export to Germany, a New York sale of hoops for export to Manchester is announced, and additional orders for Pennsylvania iron bars to England. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, with other quotations unchanged but the demand for plates, sheets, pipe and structural work is growing. Minor metals are in better demand, tin at \$13.45 and lead at \$15, and copper is sustained at \$11 1/2 for lake exports, though the June production was 16,633 tons, and that of the half year 108,651 tons. There is a general advance in boots and shoes averaging about 1 1/2 per cent, with a larger demand, as dealers lose hope of lower prices; but leather is unchanged, and the market at Chicago average 2 per cent lower.

Failures for the week have been 27 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 29 last year.

YALE MAY LOSE A FORTUNE.

Litigation Begun to Deprive the University of a \$750,000 Bequest.

The beginning of a litigation in which Yale University is interested to the extent of \$750,000 was marked in the surrogate's court in Batavia the other day when objections were filed to the probate of the will of Wm. Lamson, late of Leroy, Genesee county, who left the bulk of his estate to Yale. The chief contestant is Mrs. Laura Brooke, of St. Paul, the wife of a retired Methodist minister, and an aunt of Mr. Lamson. It is claimed that the bequests to Yale are null and void "for the reason that the said alleged corporation is a literary or scientific institution, and the said bequest is contained in an alleged will executed less than two months prior to the decease of the said William Lamson, contrary to the statute governing such bequests." It is also asserted that the Yale bequests are of no effect because they "exceed the amount which such corporations are authorized to take and receive by last will and testament of the laws of the state from any one individual."

Unsatisfied Millionaires.

Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, members of the Vanderbilt family, started off for the valley of the Yukon, with provender enough for a regiment. They will have to feed a retinue of servants. Their private car left the switch on the Forham estate and was taken to Dover, where it was attached to an express for Buffalo. From Buffalo the party will proceed to Montreal and thence over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, B. C. There they will not have to join in the scramble for berths, but will sail for Sitka on a steamer already chartered by and for themselves. They are to sail to the mouth of the Yukon, and in a smaller boat up that river to the gold field.

Took Logan's Place.

George Lang, who declared he could stand on a pedestal at Chicago as well as General Logan, even if he were not a hero, was sentenced to the Bridewell for 23 days. Lang climbed to the Logan monument, took off all his clothing, and striking a pose, stood facing the rising sun. Hundreds of Illinois Central suburban passengers who saw Lang's antics at a gas station in amazement. "Well, it is the only way I will adorn a pedestal," said Lang, as he was arrested.

Sultan Submits.

The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty. The line drawn by the military attaches, and insisted upon from the first by the powers, has been accepted by the sultan, with slight modifications. The reports that the Turkish forces have begun to evacuate Thessaly are confirmed.

Cotton Prices Too Low.

The Naumburg cotton mills at Salem, Mass., have decided to close for a number of weeks and the 2,000 operatives have been so notified. The mills have been running on a 42-hour per week schedule for some time. The curtailment is due to an unsatisfactory market.

Nine Sailors Drowned.

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STRIKING MINERS RESUME WORK.

ORATORY RESTRAINED.

A Judge's Injunction Prevents Labor Leaders From Approaching the Miners.

The strike in the Fairmont, W. Va., district seems to have come to an end. All the leaders but W. D. Mahon, of the street car men's association, are away. In this condition of affairs the miners say there is no reason why they should not go to work. One hundred and eighty men were at work at Monongah Monday. An injunction issued by Special Judge Mason has much to do with this condition. The injunction is addressed to Eugene V. Debs, W. D. Mahon, M. D. Ratchford, W. H. Rea, several other organizers and 41 local men. It forbids them delivering incendiary speeches or in any way threatening the men who want employment. It has not been served on any of those named, and it may not be, for the operators are satisfied it has accomplished its purpose and most of the men will go to work during the week.

Judge Cowley, the eminent authority on constitutional law, of Detroit, has been placed in a sanitarium. Overstudy is said to have ruined his mind.

Eugene V. Debs addressed 400 miners at Watson, W. Va., Wednesday night, among them being the 400 who marched from Monongah. The 100 men from the New England mines who attended say they expect to lose their jobs, as they were warned by a superintendent that the company would employ no men who attended the meeting.

Debs' speech was full of socialism. He described his Utopia scheme. He said of the refusal of the mayor of Pocomantas to let J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, to hold a meeting there: "If it is true, we are no better in the United States than in Russia. Free speech is denied in West Virginia; so it is in Russia. It shows the desperation on the part of the operators. It's like other schemes of the money power. The end is near. It is cupidity, and cupidity cannot survive. They can force us down now, but it is like damming a stream. You can build the dam higher and higher, but finally the dam must break. Pent-up power will some day destroy."

Since the national strike of coal miners was inaugurated on July 3 last the ranks of the strikers have increased from 50,000 to 140,000, according to the estimate of National President M. D. Ratchford sent to the mining officials.

The Pittsburgh district has neither increased nor gained any since the strike began 18 days ago. About 20,000 miners are idle. Nearly 3,000, including the New York and Cleveland men and all the miners in Westmoreland county, exclusive of those employed at the coke works, are still working, and have been all summer. In the other bituminous fields in Pennsylvania there are in the neighborhood of 15,000 miners producing coal.

In Ohio the tie-up is practically complete. That State is the stronghold of the United Mine Workers. The morning the strike order became effective 25,000 of the 28,000 miners in Ohio quit work. It was but a few days until the other 3,000 came out and none of them have returned to the pits since.

Illinois furnished 14,000 strikers out of 28,000 on the first day of the suspension, and President Ratchford claims that 16,000 men have followed the leaders' example in the fight. This leaves 8,000 miners in the southern part of the State who refuse to join the strike.

No accurate figures can be obtained for West Virginia. One day the miners are out there and the next day they are back at work. Not more than 6,000 of the 25,000 diggers are actually striking, however. President Ratchford claims between 10,000 and 15,000 strikers in the Mountain State, but conservative estimates place his figures high. The small districts in the South and Western States go to make up the other forty odd thousand strikers.

Indiana has only about 9,000 bituminous miners and all of them are striking.

SELLING BONDS.

Thieving Treasurer Resorts to a Novel Scheme to Obtain Liberty.

A novel scheme to secure bond is being worked by ex-Treasurer Joseph Bartley, of Omaha, Neb., who is in jail waiting the result of his appeal to the supreme court on his sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary for looting the state treasury. The amount required by the court's order to secure his temporary liberty is \$125,000. He has been unable to obtain this in the regular channels and has started to buy his bond outright.

Men have been sent to different wards of the city with offers of \$10 for each \$1,000 bond signed by him. In this manner \$100,000 has been secured in small amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Every person qualifying for any sum receives \$10 per thousand on the spot.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

The Bank of England was 203 years old Monday.

A London paper has come out with a sensational article accusing society of alarming intemperance, saying: "The women are as bad as the men."

A special dispatch received at Vienna says that Emperor Nicholas has presented King Alexander of Serbia with 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

The Fram, the vessel on which Dr. Nansen's last polar expedition was made, will next year explore the western coast of Greenland. The Fram will be under command of Captain Sverdrup, who sailed with Dr. Nansen as navigator. Dr. Nansen, the Lokai Anzeiger announces, will shortly make a tour of research with a party of English and American geologists.

The Princess dowager of China has confined Prince Tsai for life in a dungeon for not being present to congratulate her on her birthday and in refusing to worship at the shrine of his ancestors. His title is to be taken away from him and he is to be publicly whipped on the bare back with bamboos until he screams for