

THE LATEST NEWS WIRE OVER THE WIRE FROM EVERYWHERE

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

The Duluth (Minn.) Imperial Mill Company is this week making a second annual apportionment of profits to employees. A system of profit-sharing was inaugurated some time ago. The system was started by the taking out of life-insurance policies by the company on each employe of from \$1,000 to \$2,500, and in this way \$3,000 was distributed. This week about \$5,000 will be distributed, and this goes to about 150 men.

About 2,000 negro river roustabouts, engineers and firemen went on a strike at St. Louis for higher wages, tying up a number of steamers with their cargo unloaded.

Spring Colliery at Locust Gap, Pa., closed indefinitely, throwing 400 men idle.

The cheap concerts given at the Chicago Auditorium by the Apollo Club in the interest of wage-earners have been so thoroughly appreciated by the rich and fashionable that the working people have been crowded out. The club proposes to publish the names of wealthy people who will take a 25-cent seat from a poor man.

The union plasterers of Wheeling, Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport struck for a 50-cent advance in their daily wages. It is feared this is the beginning of a general building trades' strike in those three cities.

The sheet mill and rolling mill of the Reading (Pa.) Iron Company closed down. Over 900 hands are affected. The company claims that the shutdown is only to make repairs.

Union tailors at Steubenville, O., are on the eve of a strike over the proposed new scale which employers refuse to sign.

The Durham, England, Miners' Federation has voted, by a majority of 12,971, in favor of continuing the strike against a reduction of wages. As both miners and coal owners are stubborn, it is feared that the strike may be indefinitely prolonged.

The nailers at the Labelle factory, Wheeling, W. Va., have had their wages reduced to the basis of what is called the Mingo scale, a reduction of about 8 cents a keg. A strike is not likely, as other mills are running at the reduced wages.

All carpenters at Ottawa, Ill., have gone out on a strike because their demand for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages was refused.

The Bellaire, O., stamping works, the largest manufactory of the kind in the country, closed and will move to Harvey, Ill. Over 400 people are thrown out of employment.

The next international socialist congress will be held in London, June 7, when the question of an international strike to secure a working day of eight hours, will be one of the chief subjects for discussion.

Crime and Penalties.

A farmer named Edwards, near Madison, Alabama, was murdered and his house burned over his remains. A posse of citizens is scouring the country for two men suspected of the crime.

At Boston Judge Sherman has sentenced William Hamilton, C. A. Barley and C. A. Frazer, who pleaded guilty to receiving \$50,000, stolen from the Order of the Rising Sun, to five years in State Prison.

On Friday, May 20, four men and one woman, Elisha Young, Iky Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young, will be hanged in the jail yard at Chester, S. C., for murder.

Abraham Cooley, a farmer at Richmond, Mich., cut his wife's throat with a razor and then committed suicide.

The jury in the trial of Charles A. Wright at Troy, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Fidelia Taylor in the town of Westport, Essex county, N. Y., in August, 1890, has rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

At El Roy, Wis., the city bank was blown up by burglars and \$3,500 secured. The robbers escaped.

Patrick Joyce, who owns a farm on the outskirts of Fonda, N. Y., became suddenly insane and set fire to all the buildings on his place. His dwelling and household furniture were burned, together with his barn and a lot of farming implements, grain, etc. Before firing the barn he cut the throats of his horses with a butcher's knife. He drove his neighbors, who tried to save his furniture, from the yard with an ax, and attempted to kill his wife and son. The family had been having a lawsuit over some property, and this brought on Joyce's insanity. He is now in jail.

Walter E. Shaw, under arrest at Houston, Tex., has confessed that he killed his mother and aunt for \$40.

Two land seekers, white men, while prospecting on the Sisseton Reservation, were met by Indian police and ordered off. They resisted, and in the struggle both were killed.

The jewelry store of M. Huffman, at Quincy, Ill., was entered by burglars and looted of diamonds, watches and other valuables to the amount of \$15,000.

Charles Hadspeh, a negro stage driver, shot and instantly killed Rube Miller, a piano player, at the Iron Clad dance hall, Cripple Creek gold camp, near Denver, Colorado. The shot was intended for John McMechen, a bartender, but missed him and struck Miller. Hadspeh was placed in jail.

At Chicago the Grand Jury returned true bills against nine aldermen, charging them with bribery or attempted bribery in connection with the passage of certain municipal legislation. If convicted several of the aldermen may go to the penitentiary.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Mrs. Kate Clay, her child and her sister, Mrs. Hannah Barley, were riding at Montgomery, Ala., near the river and the horse became frightened and went over a precipice into a ravine filled with water. Mrs. Clay was drowned. Her child and sister were saved by a negro.

The Crops.

Rain has ruined millions of bushels of unthreshed wheat in the Red River Valley, Mississippi.

Miscellaneous.

Captain B. B. Connor, of Woodruff, of Newport, Ark. was bitten 13 years ago by a mad dog. Last Thursday he was taken sick and died Monday night.

John Bund, an old man who lived alone in a miserable hovel near Lancaster, N. Y., died of pneumonia after persistently declining medical assistance. He was always supposed to be poverty-stricken, and preparations were made to have him buried at the county's expense, when it was discovered that the bed on which he died was stuffed with green-backs, nearly \$5,000 being found. He had hidden in the bank also.

John and William Bloom, two boys of Detroit, have confessed that they started about 20 fires in that city for fun.

State Attorney Longnecker kicked a reporter out of court at Chicago. The paper with which the reporter was connected had accused Longnecker of being a hoodler.

A farmer, while plowing near Ozark, Ark. found a jar containing \$3,000 in gold buried during the war by Mrs. Mary Wilson, whose grandchildren have brought suit to recover the money.

Additional contributions received by Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, for the Russian famine fund make the grand total \$118,227.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail at Charlotte, N. C., by digging through the wall. Among the number is John Boyd, a negro, who is charged with wrecking the Western North Carolina train at Bostain's bridge last August, when 22 people were killed.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Deputy Sheriff Tom Howard captured Ford, murderer who escaped from Mississippi while under sentence of death. He is supposed to be a brother of Jesse James' slayer. He has killed eight white men and several negroes, and \$2,000 reward was offered for his arrest.

Mayor Stewart, of Philadelphia, has received a cablegram from the citizens of Kostroma, Russia, thanking the citizens of Philadelphia for the relief sent by them to the starving of Russia.

The Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is 16 feet above low water mark. The flats on the west side are inundated and boats are being used to convey people to Kingston.

Secretary Blaine has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be back at his desk at the State Department. This is the first time in nearly three weeks that he has been at the department.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

At Brussels, M. François Delboune, minister of State, and one of the most eloquent members of the Belgian bar, died at the age of 77. Prince de Chimay, minister of foreign affairs, is also dead.

In many districts of Russia where the famine prevails, the children are so poorly nourished that they are too feeble to undertake the long walk to the schools where soup is doled out to those who make application. The children greedily eat rags, and these rags falling them, devoured quantities of earth.

In fires in two London restaurants four persons perished.

The North German Lloyd steamer Eiden, stranded on the Athleford rocks for two months, was moved and towed to Southampton.

Advices from Santos, Brazil, under the date of March 17, says that the yellow fever epidemic in that city is claiming from one to two hundred victims daily.

The yellow fever epidemic in Santos, Brazil, is claiming from 100 to 200 victims daily.

People near Vesuvius are again in dread of an eruption. The flow of lava is ruder than usual, and other signs indicate danger.

Prince Bismark was 77 years old Friday. An immense number of floral gifts were sent him from all parts of the empire.

Railway travel generally is interrupted throughout upper Italy by floods. At Turin the floating bridges were swept away and three persons were drowned. At Montcalieri the Po and Saone rivers are now one vast lake.

A passerby who had a quarrel with a sentinel at the barracks of the guards at Berlin was shot and mortally wounded, the bullet passing entirely through his body and wounding another man.

At Dunbar, Scotland, a large paper mill was burned. Loss, \$100,000.

At Hockspeyer, Rhenish Bavaria, the great chemical works were consumed.

At Hanburg, Germany, a fire started in a warehouse on the Kaiser quay, which spread and caused a loss of several million marks. Several firemen were injured and the chief is missing.

Firemen at Posen, Germany, seem to be unable to hold a blanket firmly. Six persons were jumped from a fourth story upon the stretched blankets during a fire were either killed or mortally wounded.

The steamer Missouri, from New York, with food for the famine sufferers, was enthusiastically welcomed on her arrival at Liban, Russia. The discharge of the Missouri's cargo has already commenced.

WON'T INDEMNIFY THEM.

Lord Salisbury informs Canadian Sealers That They Will go to Behring Sea at their Own Risk.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—Lord Salisbury has refused to consent to indemnifying the Canadian sealers this year for any loss they may sustain by being excluded from Behring sea. The Canadian sealers have been informed that they will go to Behring sea at their own risk, and can not lay claim to any protection from the British or Canadian governments if they go into those waters.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Terrible Fire in Mandalay, India. Thousands May Die if Prompt Relief Be Not Furnished.

TREATY WITH ENGLAND RATIFIED.

BERING SEA AND SEAL QUESTION To Be Settled by Arbitration. The U. S. Wants the Seals Protected Pending the Arbitration Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Bering Sea cloud was lifted from the Senate end of the Capitol yesterday, when the arbitration treaty was unanimously ratified with one or two amendments acceptable to Great Britain and the United States alike. This question is now likely to be settled by a quick argument as to debated rights before an impartial court of arbitrators. The United States has not receded from her position in demanding that protection be guaranteed the seals during the time arbitration proceedings are in progress. The treaty was amended so that English should be the language used in the conduct of the proceedings, that being satisfactory to Lord Salisbury.

Resolutions informing the President of its ratification and removing the injunction of secrecy from the vote were adopted. The Bering sea arbitration treaty or convention was signed in Washington on February 29 last by James G. Blaine on the part of the United States and Julian Pauncefote on the part of Great Britain. It was sent to the Senate in confidence on the 8th instant.

The treaty provides that the Bering sea controversy shall be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of seven arbitrators, the President of the United States and British Majesty to name two each, and the President of France, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway to name one each. The arbitrators are to be distinguished in the respective countries, and the treaty provides that they shall meet in Paris within 20 days after the delivery of the counter case or that might be required by either party. The printed case of the two parties, accompanied by documents, official correspondence, and other evidence is to be delivered to the arbitrator, and to the agents of each high contracting party, as soon as possible after the appointment of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding three months. Within the next three months, unless more time is required, the counter cases are to be delivered to the arbitrators, who are commissioned to "proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions that have been or shall be laid before them."

All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, are to be determined by a majority of the arbitrators.

Five questions are to be submitted to the arbitrators. These are: 1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Bering Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States? 2. How far were the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain? 3. Was the body of water now known as the Bering Sea, or the "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Bering Sea were held and exercised by Russia after said treaty? 4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the United States boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty? 5. Has the United States any right, and if so, what right of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

If the arbitrators decide that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the protection and preservation of the fur seal in Bering Sea, the arbitrators shall then determine what concurrent regulations outside the territorial limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend. The high contracting parties also agree to co-operate in securing the admission of powers to such regulations. The question of the liability of either Government for damages is to be subject to further negotiation, although the arbitrators may decide on questions of fact involved.

The treaty also provides for the appointment of two commissions to investigate the seal contracting parties to investigate the measures necessary for its preservation. The decision is to be made within four months after the close of the argument on both sides, and it is to be final.

MURDER IN A LONELY ROAD.

Jonathan Hochstetter, an Aged Man, Shot as He Was Going Toward His Home Near Trent in Somerset Co., Pa.

SOMERSET, Pa., April 2.—Jonathan Hochstetter, 90 years of age, was murdered near Trent on the 16th inst. by a party composed of William C. Miller, his son Robert C. Miller, and William Pitts. It is charged that at least a dozen men laid the plot for his death, and the story of an oath-bound brotherhood of moonshiners is coming to light. Hochstetter was a member of it. He died, not for treason to it, but because he incurred the enmity of its leaders. It is charged that the majority of the residents of the district where Hochstetter was killed are Miller sympathizers, and that the blame is to be laid on a stand for the murder and order. There is every indication that this is true.

The sheriff and a posse are in pursuit of the balance of the party of Miller's party. Robert C. Miller is in jail charged with being one of the murderers. He has made a confession, shielding himself, of course. It tells in graphic way how the murder was committed, and is perhaps as nearly the true version of the crime as will ever be obtained.

Six Boys at a Birth.

HOLLY SPRING, Miss., March 30.—Mrs. C. K. Smith, wife of a white laborer, living on a farm near this city, has given birth to six babies, all boys, well developed and weighing the aggregate 45 pounds. The mother and babies are doing well.

DEEMING'S AWFUL BUTCHERY.

The Coolness With Which the Friend Murdered His Family Shows.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Dr. Hutchinson, one of the medical men who conducted the post-mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Deeming and her four children, which were found buried under the floor at Dinham villa, Rain Hill, has told to a representative of the Associated Press the method followed by Deeming, the murderer. He said that the crime discloses a calculating wickedness and cool, heartless savagery that is almost beyond belief.

The work of murder was that of an expert. Only in one case was the stroke that caused death more than sufficient for that purpose. Each stroke severed a vital organ, and no more might have been accomplished by a surgeon or butcher who knew his business well. The children, whose well-nourished condition and well-ordered clothing showed the good and careful treatment of their mother, had partaken of their evening meal.

The mother, too, had eaten her supper. The mother was first called from the room in which she was with the children into the room where the murderer awaited her. This is shown from the position of the wound which killed her and the fact that one of her shoes was off and the other partly unlaced. It further appears that as she stooped to unlace her shoe she was attacked from behind and killed almost without a struggle.

Then the children were called one by one to meet their death. Bertha, the eldest, had her thumbs tied behind her back with a bandage two inches wide. A similar bandage was wound twice around her head so as to cover her mouth and keep her from crying. A pillow case was then placed over her head and the murderer strangled her. The hands of the second girl were also tied behind her back, but in the case of the other children this precaution was not thought necessary.

One other significant and sinister fact is that, although the throats of four out of the five victims were cut, on none of the bodies or clothing was there a trace of blood, which is a dreadful inference regarding the deliberate and calm carefulness with which the slaughter was committed.

MELBOURNE, April 2.—Deeming is guarded night and day aboard the Ballarat by seven soldiers. It has been discovered that the appearance of his shaving his moustache is due to him plucking the hair out by the roots in order to baffle identification.

MURDERED WITH A HATCHET.

Joseph Lytle Slaughtered His Wife and Three Daughters.

FINDLAY, O., March 31.—Jos. Lytle, an old inmate of the soldiers' home at Dayton, who has a family in this city, came home about a week ago and began abusing his wife and daughters. After breakfast this morning he procured a hatchet and started in to kill his two daughters, both young ladies, whom he blamed with being the cause of the trouble between himself and wife. Before any of the family realized his intentions or could procure assistance, Lytle cut his eldest daughter down with a blow on her head, cleaving her skull.

He then attacked the second girl in the same way, and in a moment she was weltering in blood, which flowed from the fatal wound in her forehead. His wife, coming to the rescue of her children, met the same fate, and all three are now lying dead, while the inhuman father is in jail.

THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

FINDLAY, O., April 1.—Joseph Lytle, the deadliest old soldier who cut down his wife and three daughters with a hatchet, as narrated above, was lynched early this morning. The jail was surrounded shortly after midnight, and after much difficulty the mob were battered down. Lytle was dragged out into the street and taken to a bridge a short distance away. A rope was put around his neck and one end thrown over the top of the structure. When the mob were in the act of pulling him up a shot from a revolver parted the rope and the wretch fell to the ground. But the mob quickly picked up and hustled to the nearest telegraph pole, where the lynching was completed. Lytle died without a struggle.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Greater Activity Shown in Lines of Domestic Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The business outlook is distinctly improving. There is some distinct increase in the marketing of manufactured products and greater activity in many lines of domestic trade. The distribution of cotton manufactures has been remarkably larger and the results of trade generally satisfactory. The woolen manufactures also show a distinct improvement in some branches. The boot and shoe business is also increasingly active, shipments now exceeding last year's in many lines.

Reports from other cities are generally improving. The depression in iron continues, though it is thought bottom prices have been reached, and bar mills have full orders. At Cleveland trade is good. At Cincinnati the clothing trade is better than a year ago, the harness strike continues and Southern merchants are seeking extensions because cotton is low. At Chicago a large increase is seen in merchandise sales, and collections in dry goods equal last year's, while in clothing and shoes they are not quite satisfactory, though no special complaint is made.

Receipts of grain and flour show great increase, but of other products some decrease. At Milwaukee business is improving with money easy. At St. Paul the prospects of an early spring stimulates trade. Increased competition in all branches is seen at St. Louis. At Kansas City trade is improving, with better weather, receipts of grain are heavy and of cattle and hogs good. At Denver trade is fair, but at Louisville generally improving, with a phenomenal increase in sales of tobacco. At Memphis trade is dull. At New Orleans business is only fair, cotton being dull, but sugar strong and active, and at Savannah business is slack.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 109, Canada 19, total 218, as compared with 231 last week, 240 the week previous to the last, and 243 for the corresponding week of last year.

LYNCHED FOR VAGRANCY.

The Only Negro in Holmes County, O., Hanged for Leaving About Doorways.

MILLERSBURG, O., April 2.—This morning a mob lynched an unknown negro, hanging him to a tree. He had been about the town a few weeks and had been ordered to leave. He had lingered about people's door steps and annoyed them in various ways. There are supposed to be no negroes in Holmes county. Nothing is known of the victim's history, not even his name. He was said to be the only negro in the county.

Naval Vessel Launched.

POTSMOUTH, VA., April 4.—The new United States steamer Raleigh was launched at the Norfolk navy yards. Fully 40,000 people witnessed the sight.

BIG CYCLONE IN THE WEST.

Towns Wiped Out and Fifty People Reported Killed. Work of the Wind in Kansas and Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, April 4.—Half a hundred names compose the list of those killed in Kansas by the cyclone of last Thursday and still the death list is incomplete. The details of the disaster so far as it affected the towns of the stricken section are now believed to be complete, but many of the casualties in the country regions are still incorrect. Four towns were wiped from the face of the earth, and a dozen or so others were more or less damaged. The locations of New Haven, Towanda, Augusta and Smolan are now marked only by wreckage and piles of splintered timber, which before composed the houses of the towns. Of the 50 dead, 27 were killed outright. The remaining 23 are those who were fatally injured and who have since died. At Smolan, one of the towns which was completely destroyed, the storm could be seen approaching for some time before its arrival, and the people nearly all sought safety in their cellars. This accounts for the small loss of life.

CHICAGO.—A terrific wind and thunder storm passed over the city, wrecking buildings and demolishing outhouses and protruding telegraph wires. The seven-story brick building at Nos. 14 and 18 Pearce St. on the West Side, was struck by the wind and crushed like an egg shell. The building was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of laboring men, which were also wrecked, killing and injuring the occupants. The killed are as follows: David H. Metz, 40; Mott, Eddie Mott, 10; Those fatally injured are: Alice Hulett, Mrs. Ada Keown, Mary Wigan, Horace Wigan, an infant, James Mott, Mrs. Mott, James Mott, Mrs. Mott, Mamie Mott, William McGowan, his wife and son, William, 10 years old, are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

St. JOSEPH, Mo.—The storm struck St. Joseph at midnight, and inflicted damage to the extent of at least \$50,000. Nearly every house in the city is damaged.

BURLINGTON, IA.—The Burlington and Northwestern narrow gauge passenger train which arrives at 7 p. m., was blown from the track 40 miles north of here by the high wind. Four persons were injured, viz: Mail Agent McAdams, Express Messenger H. A. Russell, J. D. Stevenson, passenger, Mrs. Hicks, passenger. The train was running at full speed, about 80 miles south of Osage, when a hurricane struck it broadside, blowing it completely off the track.

OKLAHOMA.—A tornado swept over this state wiping out several small towns and killing several people. It was the worst storm Nebraska has experienced.

St. LOUIS.—A storm here wrecked several buildings and injured many people.

NEAR \$4,000,000 IN SMOKE.

Two Big Fires Cause Immense Damage in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—New Orleans was visited Sunday by two of the worst fires in the city's history. Eleven blocks of buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$3,600,000. Both fires were the result of carelessness, and would have been trivial but for the extreme dryness which was the result of a long drought, high wind and the inadequacy of the fire department. The latter was reorganized in January from the volunteer to the paid department system, and the number of firemen was reduced about nine-tenths.

The first fire started about 1 o'clock in a pile of cotton in front of the fire-proof complex at the corner of West and Bienville streets. Some one threw a lighted cigarette in the pile, which in a few moments was burning fiercely. The flames quickly ate their way into the complex, which stored 12,500 bales of cotton were stored. The air was soon filled with masses of burning cotton, which communicated the flames to the adjacent structures. The ships on the levee were 30,000 bales of cotton were stored, and the Orleans complex with 25,000 bales soon followed.

While the firemen were combating the flames in the Orleans complex, the walls suddenly gave way and Captain Dupree, Lieutenant Shaw and 15 firemen were buried in the ruins. All were probably fatally injured.

The cotton loss is estimated at about 65,000 bales. This would mean a loss of about \$2,225,000 in cotton alone. It is claimed by some that the fire was the work of laborers, who wished to avenge the purchasing of the press of the trust.

COAL OIL STARTS ANOTHER FIRE.

While the firemen were engaged in a hopeless struggle with the cotton fire, another blaze broke out at the corner of Laurel and Third streets, a mile away. Mrs. Valentine tried to start a fire with coal oil. An explosion followed and the house was soon in flames. It was reported at the time that two children were killed by the explosion, but investigation fails to confirm the statement. Six blocks in extent, reaching from Magazine street to Constance crossing in all 185 houses, were destroyed. The loss will approximate \$500,000.

PAT ELLIOTT GETS 20 YEARS.

He Will Join His Brother Bill, in the Ohio Pen, for Murder.

COLUMBUS, April 2.—Patrick J. Elliott, of the Sunday Capital, who followed Albert C. Osborne, a reporter on the Sunday World, into McDonald's hat store, on High street, this city, and killed him, shooting Osborne twice with a revolver and who was found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced by Judge Duncan to 20 years in the Ohio penitentiary—the full limit of the law.

The tragedy occurred February 23, 1891, while Osborne was watching a procession, passing on High street, being a celebration in honor of Washington's Birthday. Pat and his brother William fired at Osborne and Bill killed W. T. Hughes by accident, for which he is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. The killing was the result of a newspaper war on the part of both papers, and in which the vilest personalities were indulged in.

Colorado Silver Mines Shut Down.

DENVER, Col., March 31.—Owing to the present very low price of silver, the Aspen mine at Aspen, Col., has closed down, and 800 men are thrown out of employment. The Telluride mines in Marshall basin, managed by J. H. E. Walters, have also shut down to-day, throwing out over 700 men. Two mines at Leadville that formerly paid big dividends closed yesterday. Silver men are discouraged at the outlook.

Turned Up \$1,000 With a Blow.

OSARK, Ark., April 4.—Millsaps Whitlock, a tenant on the King farm, 18 miles west of this place, ploughed up a glass jar containing \$1,000 in gold, which was buried during the war by Mrs. Mary Wilson. Her heirs have sued for the money.