

Nearly all of the electrical inventions, excepting the lightning rod and the telegraph, have come in use since the Centennial Exposition.

Body-snatchers have a short shrift in China. The robbery of graves is the only crime under Chinese law, says the North China Herald, for which the thief may be justly killed on the spot by anyone finding him out.

The original concession for the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway was obtained by a native of Jerusalem. It was built by a French company, the engines and carriages manufactured in the United States, run over rails made in Belgium, and the most remunerative part of the passenger traffic is drawn from British tourists.

The most honorable business of "housewifery takes equal and recognized rank with that of "husbandry" in Colorado now. When the wife of ex-Governor Routt stepped up in the front rank to register as a voter at Denver under the new equal suffrage law recently, and was asked her occupation, she replied, "Housewife." And hundreds of women who had felt some embarrassment on this point took the cue.

The undeniable insecurity and decrepitude of many of the large buildings of Chicago is a subject which is beginning to agitate and alarm builders and business men, declares the New York Sun. The Postoffice and Custom House has been settling upon its soft clay foundation for years, and is now generally spoken of as "the ruin." This is not alone because the city wants a new building, but because the structure is absolutely unsafe. Its floors are uneven, its walls are crumbling, and the drainage pipes are so broken and disconnected as to fill the building frequently with noxious gases.

The British warship Goldfinch recently returned to Sidney, New South Wales, from a five months' cruise among the Solomon Islands. She brought back reports which show, avers the San Francisco Chronicle, that the work of missionaries among the South Sea Islands has been practically without result. Cannibalism goes on as it did before the white man appeared, only now the natives remove the skulls from their huts and hide them when a warship is sighted. A missionary who has spent seventeen years in the Solomon group has decided to abandon the field, as the natives are beyond his influence. This group presents a striking contrast to other islands, where missionary work, though slow and vexatious, accomplishes valuable results in a few years.

It is reported that the French Minister of War has decided that the canned goods for the use of the army must hereafter be of French manufacture. The cost of the change to the Government will be, it is said, 130 per cent. additional, and it will be necessary for the department to ask for an increase of appropriation. Hitherto most of these goods have been procured from this country. The Armours, of Chicago, who have held large contracts for supplying the French army, say that they have heard nothing of such a decision, and are not inclined to believe it. It is said that such an order would make very little difference with their business, anyway. They would still continue to supply the goods, which the French contractor would sell at the advance price by changing the marks on the packages.

"A venerable man," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "who deserves well of his country and is honored the world over for his achievements, has been quietly walking these streets for three months, almost without recognition. His name is Theodore R. Timby, and your memory is so short that the name will not enlighten you as to its claims to a paragraph in this letter. As long ago as 1848 Mr. Timby exhibited to army officers his plans for the revolving tower which is now in use in the navies of nearly all nations. In 1862 he patented this design, and in that year contracted with the builders of the Monitor for the use of the revolving tower upon that vessel for a consideration of \$5000. He also invented—think what it means to all who go to war and whom armies and navies protect—the system of firing guns by electricity, and the American pattern of the turbine water wheel. Mr. Timby is seventy-two years old, but is as vigorous as Gladstone was at that age, and his mind is as fertile in invention as ever. Last week General Miles and some members of his staff honored themselves by calling upon this grand old man."

COXEY'S COMMONWEAL ARMY

WENDING ITS WEARY WAY

To The Nation's Capital. Strict Discipline in Camp. Hardships Borne Patiently.

Coxey's army encamped on the night of their eighteenth day's march in an abandoned old post house, one of the many historical places that line the old National road, over which the army is now making its way to Washington. The pilgrims marched 12 miles Wednesday and never since they left Massillon, over 400 miles away, have their experiences been anything like those of today. They have been half frozen by blizzards, drenched in fearful storms, half buried in mud and all but suffocated in blinding clouds of dust, but today's experiences surpassed the climax. The army left Enton town at eleven in the midst of a driving snow storm, tramping through mud ankle deep. The mud soon changed to awful slush, and by the time the picturesque column was half way up to Laurel Summit, it was laboriously making its way through snow four inches deep and rapidly growing deeper. The storm was fearful, the snow fell so thickly that one could scarcely see 50 yards ahead. Teams gave out and the army had to put place holders to wheel and push the heavily laden commissary and camp wagons up the slopes. It was a heroic march. There were 218 men who made it on foot, and about 30 others on horses and as many mulesters. There is constant grumbling over the food supplied. For lunch, when the men stopped to eat, they were given a few slices of hard-baked corn bread, and for supper they were given a few slices of corn bread and a few slices of corn beef. It is other magnanimity of the leaders or love of adventure that makes this sorry looking body push forward so resolutely. The army rested in what is known as the old Akerman mansion. It was bitter cold, but big fires were burning in the old fireplaces.

On the nineteenth day out, the army had a weary 14-mile tramp to-day over an awful road. The heavy snow having been turned to about one foot of mud and slush. At Somersfield a stop of two hours was had for lunch, and 23 barrels of hard tack, sent on from Pittsburgh, were gotten out of the station and loaded on the commissary wagons. Addison, Pa., a black and dreary mountain hamlet, was reached about dark. Part of the pilgrims slept in a small carriage house, and the balance were corralled in a shed in an open field nearby. The boiling of the coffee and frying of bacon was done in the open air under a tent. As usual, however, the balance of the staff were comfortably quartered at a hotel.

The twentieth day landed the army in the State of Maryland, reaching Grantville late in the afternoon, after a laborious march from Addison. It was with difficulty that the army could be made to march on the camp U. S. Grant. Finally George Brewer, lumberman, took pity on the forlorn-looking, travel-stained aggregation, and offered the use of a dilapidated old barn, standing in a sheltered hollow, on the edge of Grantville, and a full meal of corn bread and butter. Roaring camp fires burned, and the army was quite comfortable.

The Army of the Commonwealth reached the Potomac on their 21st day's march and is now headed straight for Washington. The army, 250 strong, reached Cumberland, Md., Saturday noon and camped in the base ball grounds, about two miles from the town. Over 1,500 people have paid 10 cents to enter the grounds and look at the pilgrims and hear Browne inveigh against banks and bankers, the pulpit and the press and a full congressional assembly of robbers and murderers.

Mayor Hopewell Hebb and Lloyd Lowndes, president of the Second National bank, expended about \$80 in purchasing 600 loaves of bread, 75 pounds of cheese, 60 pounds of coffee, 140 pounds of bacon for the army. They hope the town council will repay them. They acted as they did just as people in other places have done—in the hope that the army will not pass on without doing any plugging. On Saturday the first open hostility between Browne and Smith was manifested. Smith wanted the commissary to stop while he addressed a half dozen farmers. Smith wouldn't have it that way. Both men addressed the commonwealth. That functionary stood by Smith. Browne was deposed and he telegraphed Coxey, who arrived Sunday. When Smith was deposed and ordered out of the army. It is rumored that Smith will leave the army and lecture. It is said Jesse Coxey will accompany him.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

A Favorable Report Showing Good Prospects Despite the Cold Snap.

The condition of winter wheat on the first day of April as reported by the department of agriculture averages 86.7 per cent for the entire country; last year the average was 77.4 per cent. In 1892 it was 81.2 per cent, and 96.9 per cent for the year 1891. The corresponding average for rye is 84 per cent. The weather from seeding time until the recent cold wave swept over the country has been very favorable to the growth of the plant.

In the eastern, northern and northwest states snow covering has afforded protection in addition to that of a mild temperature. The injury to the crops from the recent cold snap is undoubtedly considerable, if not the damage was comparatively slight. In the south Atlantic and southern states the injury is marked and decided, with perhaps the exception of Texas. While in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky the injury from frost is considerable, the extent of some is contingent upon future meteorological conditions. The report is that freezing to the ground was quite prevalent, especially on low and rich moist lands, but with roots left untouched, or at least also with good prospects of recuperation in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and California. The impaired condition of the crop has not resulted so much from the frost as from cold, dry weather. Rain is much needed in these as well as in other important wheat producing states.

DEATH IN AWFUL FORM.

Four Men Killed and Many Hurt By White-Hot Metal.

A hydraulic plunge on a converter at the Middletown, O., steel plant, broke, precipitating 8,000 of white-hot metal among sixty workmen from a distance of fifteen feet. Ten were burned, four fatally. Those who will surely die are: Jack Hayden, Orlando Grady, William Cozens, Stephen Woods.

Those who are expected to recover are: George Phillips, Arthur Winegar, Edward Bursey, Frank Barrett, George Steele and Jesse Wilson. The hot metal scattered for fifty feet in all directions. The clothes were burned from all within reach. All the fatally injured are single men, except Cozens, who has a large family.

Both Falls Valued at \$25,000.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., the jury in the \$40,000 damage case brought by William Follerton against the Home Telephone Company awarded \$25,000 damages in the accident, which happened February 3, 1893. The plaintiff lost both feet. Ex-Senator Moody secured a sixty-day stay pending appeal. In the trial, a jury awarded \$20,000, but the verdict was set aside.

Wages Restored on the U. P. R. R.

At Omaha, Neb., Judge Dundy ordered the wages of the unorganized employees of the Union Pacific restored to the basis which prevailed before the reduction recently inaugurated by the receiver.

LATER NEWS NOTES.

Charles F. Johnson of Topeka, Kan., has filed a suit against Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for \$100,000 for ruined health by taking the Keeley cure.

The managers of the Interstate fair to be held at Tacoma, Wash., shortly, are endeavoring to secure ex-Queen Liluokalani as one of the attractions.

Charles Wisdom, colored, 22 years old, was hanged at St. Louis for the murder and robbery of Edward A. Dreiser, a tobaccoist, April 24, 1892.

Jack Redding and Jacob Harper, owners of the celebrated Deschamps mine, in old Mexico, in a quarrel Thursday shot and killed each other. This makes five deaths among the owners of this property, which seems to carry with it a strange fatality. Only one owner now survives.

The schooner Jennie M. Carter, Sullivan, Maine, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of paving stone, came ashore at Newburyport, Mass., without a seal on board, and it is believed that the entire crew of six men has perished.

The strike of the Indianapolis painters was declared off, the strikers accepting the employers' scale, which ranges from twenty-five to twenty-seven and a half cents an hour.

At Providence, R. I., the Weybossett mill was run for the first time since last fall. Other local mills are starting with a prospect of an overtime schedule within a few days.

Gov. Tillman has begun to denounce the military service of the State of South Carolina those companies which failed to respond to his call during the Darlington troubles.

A NEGRO LYNCHED

The Law Defied and Justice Rushed by a Mad Mob. Troops Called Out.

Seymour Newlin, a negro, with a bad reputation, who has been in the Ohio penitentiary, committed a criminal assault Saturday night upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Bushsylvania, Morgan county, Ohio. He was captured Sunday morning, but when the sheriff arrived from Bellefontaine to take charge of the prisoner, a mob which had collected refused to give him up. The sheriff summoned a posse, but still the mob would not yield. A call was then made upon the militia, and a company led by Colonel Taylor for the seat of trouble. A thousand determined men had charge of Newlin and the situation was very grave.

Sheriff Sullivan then held a long parley with the leaders of the mob and it was finally decided by them that if Sheriff Sullivan would order the militia back to Bellefontaine, the citizens would guard the prisoner until morning and give him a hearing in Bushsylvania, but Sheriff Sullivan must make no further attempt to get the man until after the trial.

The mobling for a time the Sheriff decided that he could do nothing and the troops were ordered to return to Bellefontaine, the citizens promising that they would care for the prisoner and see that no harm came to him.

The troops left for home at 9 o'clock. At 8:30 the mob left a raid on the calabogues. The building was overturned and the struggling negro quickly taken from it. A rope had been provided. A noose was put about the neck of the trembling wretch and he was dragged to a cottonwood tree about 100 yards distant. Very little was said, and an opportunity was given the prisoner to make a confession or statement.

A dozen willing hands grasped the rope and the negro was swung into the air. As he swung above the mob the air was rent with shouts of "Give him a rope!" and "Who had assembled to witness the lynching. As soon as the work was finished the mob dispersed and quiet was restored.

SENIATOR VANCE DEAD.

Devotion to His Party Brought Him Back From Florida.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday night. He had a stroke of apoplexy in the morning. He has been suffering for some time with paralysis and a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected, as he was regaining his health and it was thought he was on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave Florida. He grew somewhat better and in view of the struggle over the tariff he returned to Washington. He was a member of the committee on finance, but took little or no part in framing the present tariff bill.

ZENLON B. VANCE, of Charlotte, was born in Buncombe county, N. C., May 13, 1830, was educated at Washington college, Tennessee, and at the university of North Carolina, admitted to the bar in January, 1852, and was elected county attorney for Buncombe county the same year. He was a member of the state house of commons in 1854; was a representative from North Carolina in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses; entered the Confederate army as captain in May, 1861, and was promoted to colonel in August, 1861; was elected governor of North Carolina in August, 1862, and re-elected in August, 1864; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned in January, 1872; was the Democratic nominee for the United States senate in 1872, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans; was elected governor of North Carolina for the third time in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in place of A. S. Merrimon, Democrat, took his seat March 18, 1879, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term of service would expire March 3, 1897.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Figures for Last Year Show a Value of \$35,950,000, a Fair Gain.

Director Preston of the Mint Bureau has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total production is given as the value of \$35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 79,455 ounces, representing 41,518,423.

The following shows the production in fine ounces for the calendar year 1893 by States, with the increase or decrease, as compared with the year 1892: Alaska, 48,863, decrease 35,403; Arizona, 57,286, increase 321; California, 584,945, decrease 23,750; Colorado, 364,022, increase 96,672; Georgia, 4,702, increase 119; Idaho, 50,568, decrease 3,602; Michigan, 4,002, decrease 354; Montana, 174,941, increase 19,433; Nevada, 46,369, decrease 29,654; New Mexico, 44,121, decrease 2,229; North Carolina, 2,593, decrease 1,207; Oregon, 79,543, increase 7,273; South Carolina, 5,998, increase 30; South Dakota, 193,762, increase 3,043; Utah, 41,293, increase 9,257; Washington, 10,744, decrease 7,227; all other states, 726.

The value of the gold in any case may be found by multiplying the number of ounces by 20.67. These figures are about 11,000,000 less than the aggregate value reported by the directors of the bureau, for the reason it has been unable to trace the full amount reported to the refineries and mints. The Director states that his estimates are certainly not in excess of the actual production.

Drouth in Europe.

The five weeks' drouth in England, Germany, France, Austria and Poland is causing much uneasiness to farmers in those countries.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—The pending tariff bill being laid before the senate as unfinished business, Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York, according to notice given, addressed the senate upon the subject, and in his speech, in a clearly indicated and aggressive tone in regard to the administration which pervaded the whole speech, Patrick Walsh was sworn in as Senator from Georgia to serve out the term of the late Senator Colquhoun. The senate adjourned after further debate on the tariff bill.

HOUSE.—The house was depopulated to-day. Three-fourths of the members were in the senate chamber listening to senator Hill's speech on the tariff. But little actual business was transacted. At 5.10 the house adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate Mr. Wolcott's resolution for negotiations with Mexico for the coinage at United States mints of Mexican silver dollars was agreed to. The chief speech on the Wilson tariff bill was made by Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, after which a short executive session was held and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed for the protection of game in the Yellowstone park and for the punishment of crime in the park by the extension of the law and jurisdiction of the Wyoming United States district to its territory. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill until adjournment.

SENATE.—In the senate after routine business Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, began his address on the Wilson tariff bill, other speakers followed and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—During the transaction of the routine business Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to marriage and divorce which was referred to the committee on judiciary. Senator Kyle introduced a bill providing for Sunday rest. It provides that no one shall be employed in labor or engage in any amusement on Sunday to the disturbance of others in any district, territory, vessel or place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It also prohibits the transportation of the mails on Sunday. Mr. Peffer delivered the third installment of his speech on the tariff bill. At 5 o'clock he had not finished his remarks and according to the agreement the tariff bill was laid aside and the urgency deficiency bill was again taken up. At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned without decisive action on the bill.

HOUSE.—The House was in session just an hour and then gave way to a Democratic caucus called to consider the parliamentary situation and the method of improving it. No quorum appeared on the roll call and not even the journal of the previous day's proceedings was approved.

SENATE.—After some routine business, the senate resumed the consideration of the urgency deficiency bill. The bill was debated until 11 p. m. when it went over without action. The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer (Rep.) of Kansas, began the fourth part of his speech on that subject. At 12:05 o'clock, at the conclusion of Senator Peffer's speech, Mr. Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon, took the floor, and soon after the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The whole day was spent in fruitless attempts to get a quorum, except on the adoption of the resolution revoking leaves of absence, and an adjournment had to be taken without getting a vote on the new rule filing members \$10 when they are present but fail to vote on a ye and nay roll-call, or are absent without leave when there is no quorum for the transaction of business.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS DECIDE TO "GO OUT A QUORUM." MEMBERS' PAY TO BE FORFEITED.

At a meeting of the Democratic caucus the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this caucus, that the members of this caucus should be held to the House rule, or an amendment to the rules, by means of which members present and not voting may be taken into account in determining the existence or non-existence of a quorum and to compel the attendance of absent members.

Another resolution was adopted by the caucus. It was offered by Mr. Bland, of Missouri and provides for enforcing the law passed in 1856 which forfeits a member's pay for every day he may be absent without leave, except in cases of sickness.

SENATE.—SENATOR PEFFER introduced a resolution for the appointment of a new committee of the senate to receive the petitions and hear the statements of bodies of men like Coxey's army, who visit the Capitol for the purpose of making a presentation to Congress. After further debate on the tariff bill the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house was unable again to obtain a quorum, and on motion of Mr. Outwater (Dem.) of Ohio, adjourned at noon.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

Enormous Increase in Shipments of 1893 Over 1892.

A report of the production of coal in 1893 has been compiled by E. W. Parker of the United States Geological survey. It shows the total production for the year to be 179,326,612 short tons, with a valuation of \$205,256,479. The production and valuation on the basis of short tons are given by States as follows:

Alabama, 5,125,635 tons; California, 65,683,584 tons; Arkansas, 568,653,476,347; Colorado, 72,693,416,755; Georgia, 3,677,526, 4,605,345; Illinois, 375,540, 363,972; Indiana, 19,249,544, 21,827,595; Iowa, 3,681,751; Kansas, 3,837,731; Kentucky, 1,252,110, 22,148,037; Louisiana, 3,791,26, 4,332,763; Maine, 2,153,641, 23,924,651; Maryland, 2,855,010, 22,469,973; Michigan, 3,651,631, 3,269,717; Minnesota, 45,979, 24,262; Missouri, 2,747,428, 3,385,699; Montana, 613,460, 1,845,073; New Mexico, 301,145, 348,248; North Carolina, 37,660, 25,560; North Dakota, 49,589, 56,150; Ohio, 250,540, 770, 11,553,794; Oregon, 41,683, 164,500; Pennsylvania, bituminous, 43,298,053, 34,408,475; Pennsylvania, anthracite, 33,950,400, 85,884,465; Texas, 1,904,974, 2,063,977; Utah, 392,136, 688,267; Utah, 419,205, 411,992; Virginia, 13,568, 684,423; Washington, 1,264,577, 2,920,876; West Virginia, 1,529,985, 8,105,312; and Wyoming, 2,439,311, 10,290,904.

The aggregate amount of anthracite shipments was 43,089,538 tons, an increase of 1,182,238 tons over 1892. About the same increase is reported for bituminous coal. The entire increase of both shipments took place in the first half of the year.

Awarded \$15,000 for Breach of Promise.

Foreman Chas. R. Cole, of the circuit court, at Washington, D. C., on Saturday afternoon awarded a verdict for the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard, of \$15,000 damages from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for breaking his contract to marry her, thus ending the long and exciting breach of promise trial.

The announcement of the verdict Col. Breckinridge asked in what time a notice of a new trial could be filed, and Judge Bradley replied in four days. Attorney McKinney then gave notice that a motion for a new trial would be filed. The first bill of the jury was 11 in favor of the plaintiff. The one which favored the defendant was easily brought over, and then the amount of damages was fixed by each man writing down the amount he thought right, and an average was taken, making the amount \$15,000.

BUSINESS NOT IMPROVING.

Strikes Have Had Much to Do in Checking an Advance.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade," New York, says: Business improvement meets many obstacles and is sorely as distinct as it has been in recent weeks. Strikes have checked the improvement in building and some other trades and scarcity of coke has caused the closing of some iron works, while a strike of all bituminous coal workers is ordered and may prove serious. More favorable crop reports than were expected, which justify a more optimistic view of prices of products. The renewal of gold exports occasions some disquietude. But the gradual exhaustion of goods in the hands of dealers makes the consumption of the people more distinctly felt and apparently larger, and this demand increases with the gain in number of hands at work.

On the whole, though progress is still obstructed by uncertainties, it has not been arrested.

New wool has begun to come forward and, as the yield is expected to be greatly reduced, prices are slightly firmer, with large purchases for speculation. At the three chief markets sales were 4,654,800 pounds against 3,830,550 the same week last year.

Exports of wheat have been 1,000,000 bushels against 1,385,631 for the week last year, while Western receipts have been 2,925,757 bushels, against 3,566,418 last year. Corn has declined 1/2 a cent, Western receipts being still far in excess of last year's. Pork and lard are a shade higher and both have been hoisted by manipulation. Cotton has declined again to 7.62 cents.

The inflows for the past week have been 218 in the United States, against 187 last year and 34 in Canada, against 22 last year.

NATIONAL STRIKE ORDERED

Decision of the National Convention of United Mine Workers.

At the national convention of United Mine Workers at Columbus, O., the committee on resolutions was called on to report on the question of a general strike. The committee reported that twelve to fifteen resolutions on that subject had been submitted to them, and after careful consideration they had agreed to report one ordering a general strike on April 22.

The reading of this caused prolonged applause. The sentiment seemed unanimous in favor of a general strike, but there was a vigorous kick on the date of April 22, by the Indiana delegates, who favored May 1, as the miners had agreed to work till that date and had escaped a reduction in the wage scale by that agreement, which they could not afford to violate. The Ohio Pennsylvania men favored April 16, and the convention finally decided upon April 21, and voted to declare a general strike on that date. Three hundred thousand men are interested.

THE 70 CENT SCALE ADOPTED.

The convention on Thursday decided that the wage scale for one year ago shall be demanded as the object of the strike to be inaugurated on April 21. This is the 70 cent per ton basis. It means an increase of from 20 to 25 cents per ton on wages now paid in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The date of the annual convention is changed from the second Tuesday in April to the second Tuesday in February.

The decision of the Columbus convention means that at least 15,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district will be involved, should they abide by the action of the delegates and quit work at the time stipulated. There are 9,000 men engaged in the railroad mines and 6,000 in the Monongahela valley. There are good reasons for believing that the majority of the diggers of the district favor the national strike idea, as President Cairns and other delegates from the district were instructed to vote in favor of it.

It will be the first time in the history of the Pittsburgh district that the rail and railroad men combined forces in a strike.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The Well-Known Jurist, Died Suddenly of Pneumonia.

David Dudley Field died suddenly Friday morning in New York City of pneumonia.

One last Wednesday in the steamship Columbia Mr. Field returned from Europe. He had been since last November. He appeared to be enjoying good health. Dr. Henry M. Field drove down to the steamship company's dock in the storm of Wednesday morning to welcome the voyager back from Italy, but his brother had slipped away in a cab half an hour before, after personally supervising the examination of his baggage by a custom inspector. Mr. Field was 89 years old on February 13 last. His death occurred at his residence, No. 22 Gramercy place.

He was a brother of the celebrated Cyrus Field, who laid the first ocean cable, and was born in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1805. He was educated at Williams college. He was admitted to the bar in 1828 and commenced the practice of law in New York. He gained distinction by his writings on law reform, and was appointed a commissioner on practice and pleadings by the New York Legislature in 1847. He was appointed in 1857 president of a commission to digest a political code, a penal code and a civil code.

BEERING SEA PROCLAMATION.

President Cleveland Warns Trespassers Off Our Preserves.

At Washington, D. C., the following proclamation was issued by the President:

Whereas, an act of congress entitled "An act to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals," was approved April 6, 1894.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, have caused the said act speedily to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed; and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Alabama Miners to Strike.

The general council of the United Mine Workers of Alabama, in session at Birmingham, which organization embraces 8,000 miners, ordered a general strike April 14. The miners were working under a wage scale which does not expire until July 1 next. The operators did not feel able to continue paying the wages and to avoid arbitrating a contract, shut down about half the mines. The miners offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction. The operators said it was not enough, and offered a sliding scale, making a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. The miners declined this, and after another conference with the operators the strike was ordered.

Fifteen Millions for Charity.

Fifteen millions of dollars were spent in New York for the support of the poor during the year ended February 28, 1894, \$5,000,000 more than in any previous year. This is an estimate based on statements made by 16 of the various charitable associations, relief societies and organized funds.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over Important Events Briefly Told.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

A train on the Northern Pacific was thrown from the track near Chicago by running over a horse. William Andrews and James Donohue, brakemen, were instantly killed.

By the collapsing of a tenement house in Williamburg, N. Y., John Kelly and Mrs. Clifford were killed.

The Frothingham Arcade, a business block at Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$80,000.

In a storm on the Long Island coast Dr. James A. Hutchinson, Thomas G. Knight and Frank White, out in a yacht which capsized, were drowned.

Mrs. Lewis Larson and 1-year-old baby of Wild River, 12 miles south of Fargo, N. D., were burned to death. The baby's dress caught fire from the stove and the mother was enveloped in the flames in endeavoring to extinguish them. She carried the child in her arms into the yard, where both were found naked and their flesh horribly burned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The bill introduced in the U. S. senate since the time since by Mr. Peffer, Populist, of Kansas, generally known as the Coxey good roads bill, was reported adversely from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, presented three amendments to the tariff bill, intended to be proposed by him. One of them proposes to change the duty on cigars, cigarettes and cigarettes from 24 per pound to \$4 50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order providing that hereafter only short names, or names of one word only, shall be accepted for newly established postoffices. Exceptions may be made by the department when the name is historical or has become usual by long usage.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

At Akron, O., nine hundred employees of the Werner company who have been on a strike since Monday for the restoration of a ten per cent out met and decided to return to work. The 200 pressmen and press feeders withdrew from the meeting and will stay out for the old wages.

The troubles that has affected the tailoring trade in St. Louis, Mo., for almost two months, were settled, and 1,000 employees will resume work immediately.

Over 7,000 employees of the Dolphin Jute Company, of Paterson, N. J., struck for the return of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages some time ago.

The old wages of the employees of the Union Pacific railroad affected by the reduction made September 1, 1893, have been restored.

On May 1 the Queen and Crescent railroad will cut wages of all employees getting \$1.10 or more per day 10 per cent. It is believed that a large number of employees will strike.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the Belmont mill of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, resumed operations after 10 months' idleness, employing 500 men. The operating of this mill will start other departments in a few days giving employment to nearly 1,000 idle hands.

Eight thousand Colorado coal miners will strike April 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Albany, New York, the municipal elections resulted in the complete overthrow of the old Cleveland Democratic organization. Oren E. Wilson, a Republican, the candidate of the Honest Elections party, a fusion of the new Democratic organization and the Republicans was elected mayor over James Rooney by an estimated majority of 3,405 votes. The Honest Elections party also elected a good working majority of the board of aldermen and supervisors. Both these boards have been Democratic for years. Last fall the Democratic majority for the state ticket in Albany was about 5,000, while James H. Manning, the present Democratic mayor