

The debts of the world are estimated at \$150,000,000,000.

There are over 1000 men in the United States who have a right to be called generals.

The alligator is becoming extinct, as is the golden eagle, the great auk, the dodo and the white whale.

It is said that in Liverpool the cranberry is advertised as the great American remedy for all diseases, including grip, malaria, consumption and corns.

A correspondent in Guatemala says that no American need come to that country with the expectation of engaging in mercantile pursuits, as all the business is in the hands of men of other nations.

The chief Spanish executioner has died at Madrid. On the day of his funeral thirteen candidates applied for the vacant place. Among them were one lawyer, one retired sergeant major and a gentleman who based his claim upon the fact that he was an intimate friend of the deceased.

A proposed law that any new building erected in London shall have its front not less than twenty feet from the middle of the street has brought out the fact that there are in the heart of the city thirty-two miles of streets less than forty feet broad. If the principle were generally applied, on a plan of reconstruction of streets, land to the value of about \$40,000,000 would be sacrificed.

Stanley Waterloo, the newspaper man who is now devoting himself almost entirely to authorship, has recently beaten the record in a book for publication. A Chicago publisher, relates the Atlantic Constitution, sent for Mr. Waterloo and asked him whether he could have a book on the Coxy movement ready for press in four days. Mr. Waterloo being a well-equipped journalist, full of resources, and knowing not the word "fail," said he could. This was on a Monday morning. The publisher said "go ahead," and gave him carte blanche as to expenses. A staff of writers was organized, specialists were engaged for the historical part of the work, photographers took the field, typewriters clicked day and night, and Mr. Waterloo himself hardly ate or slept. The result was that on the following Thursday night the "copy" for a book of over a hundred thousand words with forty illustrations was in the hands of the printer.

In studying the statistics of manufactures just issued by the census bureau what strikes one most forcibly, observes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record, is the consolidation of interests. In nearly all lines of manufacture the capital engaged, the number of men employed, the amount of raw material used and the value of the product have been largely increased during the last ten years, but there has been no corresponding increase in the number of establishments, and in a great many cases the number is much smaller than it was ten years ago. There were, for example, 1,943 factories making agricultural implements in 1880, while in 1890 there were only 900. The carpet mills decreased from 195 to 173, the chemical works from 592 to 563, the cooper shops from 3,898 to 2,652, the cordage and rope works from 165 to 140, the cotton factories from 1,005 to 905, the flour mills from 24,338 to 18,470, the iron and steel mills from 1,005 to 645, the tanneries from 5,424 to 1,596, the distilleries from 844 to 440, the breweries from 2,191 to 1,248, the lumber mills from 25,708 to 21,011, the paper mills from 692 to 567, the ship yards from 2,118 to 1,010, the soap and candle factories from 620 to 578, the tobacco factories from 477 to 395, the woolen mills from 2,066 to 1,454. At the same time the product of all these industries has very largely increased—in many cases two, three, four and five hundred per cent. Nor is the value of the product in 1890, as compared with the value in 1880, a fair criterion of measurement, for the reason that everything is cheaper now than it was ten years ago. There is scarcely an article produced in the United States that cannot be purchased at a lower price now than then. It is unfortunate that the census officials did not make their estimate by quantities instead of by values. It is also noticeable that while the productive capacities of the United States have increased more than 100 per cent during the last ten years, the population has increased only about 25 per cent. The great increase in production is due to the invention of labor-saving machinery.

### MINERS AND OPERATORS. NEWS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

#### An Epitomized Account of the Doings of Strikers and Operators in the Coal Regions.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh railroad coal operators held Saturday showed that they are in the same position now regarding means of settling the strike that they occupied when the suspension of work began. The meeting displayed a difference that was called irreconcilable by one of the operators opposed to making an agreement with the miners' officials. However, the matter is adjusted finally, it is certain that it will not be by concerted action of the Pittsburgh operators. They will never agree, and unless the miners depart from their intention of settling only by districts, the end must be brought about through starvation of the strikers' deputies. A resolution was offered by Secretary Boyle that a committee be appointed to attend the Columbus conference as the authorized representatives of the railroad coal operators of the Pittsburgh district, with full and unlimited power to take such action as should be in their judgment to the best interests of the operators at large. This set the meeting on fire, and somebody attempted to explain why the union should be recognized in the Pittsburgh district, but the resolution was not adopted. It provided that the meeting should refer to send a committee to Columbus, and that it was willing at any time to meet the miners individually. Other substitutes and motions followed in quick succession which were lost on the air, while four or five members were on their feet clamoring for recognition.

The turnout resulted in a withdrawal of all the substitutes, and a vote was taken on the original resolution. The conference side won its point by 63 votes for and 53 votes against the convention at Columbus. When the result was announced Mr. De Armit, with a great many of the opposition, bolted the meeting, saying they would not be bound by its action. Then the meeting was unanimous, and found easy sailing. They appointed F. L. Robbins, M. H. Taylor and J. M. Hygiene as a committee to go to Columbus.

UNION TOWNS, Pa.—A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred at the Lamont No. 2 works of the McClure Coke Company, two miles north of the strike, a Slav, was killed instantly, and two other Slavs were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired upon by the strikers before they shot. The incidents leading up to the battle began when a mob of about a hundred strikers gathered at the Trotter works of the Frick company, gathered at the Pennsylvania railroad depot at New Haven, by a prearranged plan, and took prisoner four workmen who are employed at the Valley works of the Frick company, and were on their way to their homes at Leisenring to remain over Sunday. The names of the workmen are John Delaney, Owen Applebee, John Britt and James Furlough. When they stopped at the Pennsylvania railroad train the mob surrounded them and marched them away.

MANOWS, Pa.—The Manowas pit on the Monongahela was started with non-union men Thursday and three cars of coal were loaded. Although the strike is on, the officials of the Youghiogheny Gas Coal company and the armed deputies under Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Phillips and Charles J. Rice, put in an exciting day. This pit, having been the first attempt to start a non-union men, was the center of interest for 2,500 miners who are idle within a radius of five miles. Beginning with daybreak they centralized in the neighborhood, on either side of the Monongahela river, held two meetings, made threats and caused an uneasy feeling to overtake the guards within the precincts of the company's property.

GLAS CAMPBELL, Pa.—One man was beaten and two others frightened from work at Grey mines Thursday. One of the strikers, who was with the strikers, and operators find difficulty in securing boarding for deputies, who are expected at any time. The operators are anxious to keep the old men, but will employ new ones if the men do not go to work.

All miners have been notified to leave their homes in 10 days. One hundred miners stopped work in the Grey mines.

WISER NEWTON, Pa.—The three deputies at the Royal left when they heard that the strikers had prepared bombs for their nomination. At the Darr mine at Osborn, Sager & Co., 50 deputies are on guard. The men have been notified to work Monday or be evicted.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—The striking coal miner of the Beaver valley organized a ball club and issued a challenge to nine operators. The latter accepted and on Saturday will play the strikers at Junction Park, the gate receipts to go to the strikers.

UNSUBMITTED, Pa.—Miners of this place removed their tools, thus discharging themselves, in accordance with notice posted a few days ago. There are 100 coal and iron police at several of the mines, but the men refuse to accept the protection, saying that they will not go to work at the rate offered.

On the arrival of the guards all the pumps, engines and firemen and one strikee resisted their positions. Several of the guards refused to serve, saying they had been employed to guard railroads and bridges.

DELENS, Pa.—At a secret meeting of the miners' union, a delegate was elected to attend the Altoona conference and instructed to demand the district scale. All is quiet in this section with no attempt at resumption.

MASSILLON, O.—The Wheeling Creek strikers have posted notices warning the public to remain away from threatening to throw newspaper reporters in the river. They have 100 pounds of dynamite and small arms.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—The situation to-night is anything but encouraging, and a conflict between troops and miners seems to be unavoidable when trains started. Every person not a miner has been excluded from camp and guards are out on all sides. At Marward a brick was thrown in an engine cab, striking Fireman Stone.

Railroad officials, fearing an attempt to blow up tunnels and bridges, have doubted their force from here to Crick Junction. The miners got a telegram from President McElroy asking them not resist the troops and to raise the blockade but it will not be obeyed.

### MINERS AGREE TO SETTLE

#### The Executive Board Decides Upon Prompt Action.

The most representative meeting of miners ever held in the country took place at Columbus, O., Tuesday, in answer to the call of President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, representatives being present from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. The condition of the country and the situation of the miners was discussed, and after considerable discussion the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, it is evident that a national convention of operators and miners cannot be held until the present differences between them over mining rates to be paid for the next year, and

Whereas, operators in nearly all districts have expressed a willingness to meet with the miners, and the latter have expressed a willingness to meet with the operators, in the various districts, to attempt, if possible, a settlement of the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, it is evident that a national convention of operators and miners cannot be held until the present differences between them over mining rates to be paid for the next year, and

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Executive Board and district presidents, who are present at this convention, do hereby urge the miners for the purpose of adjusting said price; therefore, We, the members of the National Executive Board and district presidents, who are present at this convention, do hereby urge the miners for the purpose of adjusting said price; therefore,

The resolution was opposed by both President McBride and Secretary McBride. Inasmuch as they have all along declared that they would consent only to a national settlement, it was decided to adjourn very much like a confession that the miners are beaten.

### DYNAMITE UNDER A TRAIN.

#### Indiana Strikers Planned Sunday Death for Militiamen.

Striking miners put four pounds of dynamite on the Evansville & Terre Haute track near Farmersburg, 16 miles south of Terre Haute, Ind., and 15 minutes later a train containing five coaches and 300 militiamen came along. The front wheels of the engine brushed the percussion fuse from the track, and one of the most sensational casualties in the state was averted. The dynamite party consisted of 12 men, who were waiting nearby to see the result of their work. When the train passed over the fuse safely they scattered and started across the fields. The soldiers had been engaged in a brush with the miners half an hour before, and Brigadier McKee, suspecting a trick had the train halted. Companies of soldiers from Jeffersonville, Vincennes and Terre Haute were sent after the striking miners, and several were taken away within a hundred yards of some of them.

One miner fired twice at Major T. C. Stunkard, of the First Regiment, and the major returned the fire, wounding the miner. The soldiers fired at the dynamiters. As it had been reported that 500 miners were massed in the locality, the troops were called back to their train. Charles Kessick, of Company "A" of Vincennes, lost his life in jumping from the train to prevent capture. The soldiers were he stopped to pick it up beside the track he saw the four pound sticks of the explosive with fuses. They were taken to General McKee and Assistant Adjutant Frank, who by examining confirmed the nature of the stuff. The dynamite had been placed on the track where it crosses the first trestle south of Farmersburg, and it seemed to be the intention of the party to make the explosion effective in destroying a portion of the trestle. The explosion, however, destroyed the remainder of it by ditching it over the shattered trestle.

### FIFTEEN MEN DROWNED.

#### They Were Coxeyites Descending the Platte River.

At least 15 members of the Denver contingent of Coxey's army lost their lives by drowning in the Platte River at Brighton, Col. Four bodies have been washed ashore. The others were carried down the river. One man found drowned at Brighton has been identified as Charles McKeen, a Missourian, a member of the Utah contingent.

The Coxeyites started off 300 strong in 26 boats which had been built of light material. The storms had swollen the stream, and a very high wind made navigation almost impossible. It was McKee's bridge, six miles above Brighton, that caused the most trouble. The flood poured under it with the speed of a mill race, and there, hidden by the stream, were buried wires stretched across to permit stock from passing under the bridge at low water. The wires caught many of the boats and overturned them.

About 250 men are now encamped beside the river at Brighton drying their clothes and recuperating. A large number of men spent the night in the trees along the banks of the river, and several were left on islands. A searching party was sent out to help these men.

The men claim that Commodore Higginson was drunk on a last of the essential qualities of a leader. They attribute the disaster to his mismanagement. The Coxeyites will make no further attempt to go east by water.

### MR. COXEY ACCEPTS

#### The Populist Nomination in a Letter from His Prison Parlor.

Jacob S. Coxe has accepted the nomination for Congress in the Eighteenth, or McKinley district of Ohio, in a letter to the People's party committee, dated at Washington, "Parlor 67," United States jail. Mr. Coxe is constrained to take the proffered honor in view of there being 4,000,000 men seeking work who are unable to find it, and 15,000,000 dependents, making 25 per cent of the whole people deprived of the purchasing power.

### Will Fight for Freedom.

The train robbers, Sylvia, Young and Brown, recently captured at El Paso, Kan., have broken jail at Pond Creek. All officers of the southwest are after them. They are well armed, and it is expected will fight to the death before being captured.

### RIOTING AT MCKEESPORT. A MOB OF 10,000 GATHERED.

#### Drives out Non-Union Men, Destroys Property, Burns Coal Tipples and Runs the City.

At McKeesport the attempt of the National Tube Works Company to start its great mill Tuesday, filled the city with riot and violence. All day long the mills, which are near the center of the city, were surrounded by a frenzied mob of perhaps 10,000 men. They kept the few workmen prisoner until midnight, and then, when the men inside tried to break their way out, more than a score of them were badly beaten. The police forces of the city and of the tube works were helpless in the hands of the wild mob. Several police officers were roughly handled. The riot at midnight was comparatively quiet. The Mayor's proclamation in the evening, commanding all persons to disperse to their homes. The tube works were not prepared for an assault from a mob. No high fence encloses the grounds, and the mills are open on all sides and when the rioting foreigners at dark made a dash for the interior there was nothing to oppose them.

Wednesday the riotous scenes continued and the general organization they take up with the mob that seemed to be in possession of the town. The entire city appeared to be in sympathy with the striking tube workers, and no attempt was made to stop them. The rioting and abuse of the men who returned to town Tuesday was followed by the burning of coal tipples, the destruction of property and the driving out of men employed at the Dequeane Tube Works.

While the strikers seem to have perfected no plan, they are open on all sides with any leader that presents himself, and it only needs the word to set them off on the lawless undertaking that is proposed. The closing of the saloons by the Mayor has been regarded as an excellent move by the citizens, as it is certain if the men had been able to procure liquor there would have been no limit to the destruction of property. The ranks of the mob continued growing every hour, as many of the striking coal miners surrounding the city came marching into the town to lend their assistance in preventing any attempt to start the mills. Every railroad and highway running in the neighborhood was guarded by bodies of strikers, who would not permit any of the city's officers. Numerous rumors reached the town that officers were on their way to the scene of the disorder, and they were invariably followed by the wildest uproar.

Great crowds took to the roads over which the coal tipples were being taken, and prepared to give them a desperate fight.

A great majority of the men were armed with revolvers, but did not carry them openly. General Vice President and General Manager of the National Tube Works, in an interview, placed the loss of the company at \$150,000. He said this had been caused by the shutting down of the gas producer by the strikers. He said this allowed 18 of the great underground furnaces to cool down so rapidly and in consequence they had cracked.

Wednesday a few hundred of the strikers abandoned guard duty at the tube works long enough to cross the river and destroy the coal tipples on the opposite side. The same party went to Duquesne and compelled the men at work there to close down the mill but no other violence was offered. A more exciting day was never known to the people of McKeesport. The crowd that formed a mob of about 10,000 men, extended back in every direction through the adjacent streets, completely blocking them. A shout of laughter, or an alarm of the approach of a suspicious stranger, would start an uproar that would last for some time. The gathering shouted, it would away back and forth like a forest in a heavy wind.

Mayor James J. Andre issued a proclamation which was posted throughout the city: "All good citizens who are in favor of the maintenance of law and order in the City of McKeesport, are invited to assemble at the Mayor's office at 7 o'clock this evening and be sworn in as special officers. The present conditions demand that the regular police force be assisted in enforcing the laws of the city and Commonwealth." Not a solitary individual responded to the call.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

#### Nominations of the Convention in Co-umbus. The Platform Favors Bi-Metallicism.

The Republican State convention, which concluded its business with a single session at Columbus, was one of the largest in number of delegates ever held in the state. S. M. Taylor, of Champaign, was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. John A. Dayton, of Dayton, was nominated for the first ballot for supreme judge, defeating the present incumbent, Chief Justice F. J. Dickman. The following were nominated by acclamation: Member board of public works, Charles G. Gross, of Piquette; commissioner of common schools, O. J. Corson, of Guernsey.

The platform adopted indorses Governor McKinley's administration and John Sherman's course on national questions in the United States. Protection of the tariff in the McKinley bill, is commended, and the Wilson tariff bill with its senate amendments, is condemned as unjust, unpatriotic and favorable to trusts. The Cleveland administration is denounced, its protection policy being characterized as national disgrace, and its pension system as a betrayal of the welfare of the Union soldiers. Concerning the silver question, which threatened to create discord in the convention, the following resolution was adopted: "We favor the McKinley Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the national government, and we advocate such a policy as will, by its stimulating legislation or otherwise, most speedily restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster was the lion of the occasion after he had been chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and his speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Gov. McKinley was present at the convention, but he considered himself more in the nature of a host, extending greetings to visiting Republicans, and was not called upon for a speech. The feature of the convention, as it refers to the future of the party, was the outcroppings concerning McKinley for president, Foraker for the United States senate, and a large list of prominent Republicans in the state who are recognized among the possibilities for governor to succeed McKinley.

After the convention's adjournment at noon the State central committee at a meeting presided by Major C. W. P. Dick, of Akron, as chairman of the executive committee; John H. Malloy, of Columbus, secretary, and William Burdell, of Columbus, treasurer. The other members of the executive committee will be chosen at a future meeting.

### Coal from Wales.

Four thousand tons of coal from Cardiff, Wales, was brought into New York port by the steamer Cynthia, consigned to the Berwick-White Coal Company. The coal is for supplying ocean steamers and is furnished at a price to the contractors of about \$2.50 per ton. This is a consequence of the strike in the utimous coal fields.

### Shot Dead for 87.

At Chicago Mrs. Gioseppa Flora was shot and instantly killed by Louis Veckel, Frank Flora's husband, was seriously wounded. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between Veckel and Flora because the latter refused to pay rent amounting to \$7.

### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

#### Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY. SENATE.—Upon the tariff bill being taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Vest, Democrat, Missouri, recalled his controversy with Mr. Aldrich before an adjournment yesterday when Mr. Aldrich asserted "positively, if not aggressively," that there were no sugar stock certificates in the market in 1900. Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, gave notice of an amendment making it a criminal offense for persons to enter into any combination or conspiracy to increase the market price of any article in any part of the United States. The question was stated to be the amendment changing the date of repeal of the sugar bounty from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895. After some colloquy it was agreed that the vote on the pending amendment and on Mr. Manderson's proposed amendment to continue the sugar bounty to 1905, be taken by a vote to-morrow; that on any other amendments the debate shall be under the 10-minute rule and that the sugar schedule shall be disposed before the adjournment to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The long and tedious debate on the bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State bank currency was lifted away above its ordinary level to-day by Congressman John D. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who spoke for over an hour in opposition to this bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE.—The Senate to-day considered the consideration of the sugar schedule. The Democratic program was carried out and the bill will go into effect January 1, 1895. It was carried by a vote of 38 to 31. The bill provides for a duty of 40 percent, ad valorem on all sugars, with additional duties where they are above 15 Dutch standard, and this duty is to go into effect on January 1, 1895. HOUSE.—After an hour and a quarter devoted to speeches against the repeal of the State bank tax the bill went over until to-morrow, when the House will take a vote upon the measure.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY. SENATE.—The Senate to-day disposed of the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill. The rates established are \$1.50 per pound on all other tobacco except cigars; \$2.25 per pound on stemmed tobacco; filler tobacco unstemmed, 35 cents; stemmed, 50 cents per pound; all other tobacco not specially provided for, 40 cents; cigars, 40 cents; and cheroots of all kinds, \$4 and other similar, 25 per cent, ad valorem. The agricultural schedule was then taken up. The paragraph making the duty on live animals 20 per cent, ad valorem was adopted after six hours' debate. HOUSE.—There were 175 Democrats in the House this afternoon when the final vote came on the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks, and 73 of them deliberately turned their backs upon the Chicago platform, and voted with the Republicans against the bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY. SENATE.—The tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Cullom, Republican, of Illinois, spoke against the bill. Senator Palmer replied to his colleague. About ten paragraphs in the agriculture schedule of the tariff bill were disposed of to-day. They dealt with the following duties: Buckwheat, corn or maize, corn meal, rye, flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per cent, ad valorem, and on oat meal 15 per cent, ad valorem; barley and barley puffed, patent or bulled, 30 per cent, ad valorem; macaroni, vermicelli and all other similar preparations, 20 per cent, ad valorem; cleaned rice 1 1/2 cents a pound; uncleaned rice 1 cent, and rice flour and rice meal, 1/2 cent a pound; paddy, 1/2 cent a pound; peas, beans, etc., were severally agreed upon.

HOUSE.—To-day's proceedings in the house were enlivened by Mr. Walker's complaint of the poor ventilation and the incapacity of the architect of the capitol, and by Mr. Woodcock's reply to the attack of Mr. Lister on the Catholic church. The question of continuing the Indian warehouse at New York was discussed by Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, and Mr. Bartlett, of New York, and Mr. Prosser, of Pennsylvania, and other members. The reduction of the appropriation for Indian schools. At 4.50 o'clock the house took a recess until 8, the evening session to be devoted to pension bills.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH DAY. SENATE.—To-day's session in the senate was confined to the discussion of hay and eggs schedule of the tariff bill, but no conclusion was reached on adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House held a short session to-day and practically no business was transacted. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up at an early hour, but very little progress was made in the reading, only 7 1/2 pages out of 137 1/2 being covered.

### LIZZIE BORDEN GOT MAD

#### And Turned Out the Y. W. C. T. U. From Her Building.

Lizzie A. Borden, whose father and mother were murdered in 1892, is the subject of much comment at Fall River, Mass. By the death of her parents she became heir to the Andrew J. Borden building. One of the rooms in this building was occupied by the local branch of the Y. W. C. T. U., of which Lizzie Borden was a member. While she was in jail the society joined with the Y. W. C. T. U. in passing resolutions of sympathy. Since then her case has been rigidly excluded from the society debate, and several of the members have snubbed her. She feels that she cannot put up with insults from her tenants, and accordingly the Y. W. C. T. U. has been compelled to seek quarters elsewhere.

### DISASTROUS FIRE

#### Two Persons Fatally Burned and Others Less Seriously.

A disastrous fire occurred at Ottumwa, Ia., five blocks are a mass of charred timbers and debris. One person was burned to death, one fatally affected by smoke and three others were seriously injured. The deceased was Seymour, a dwarf boy, burned to death. The injured: Burt Batterson, suffocated and will die; John McCullum, fireman, seriously burned; Nick Benner, leg broken; Jerry Seymour, overcome by smoke and falling timber. The five blocks destroyed by the flames included fifteen business houses and twenty dwellings. The loss is estimated at \$225,000, with about one-third covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spark of a locomotive.

### COLORADO MINERS WIN.

#### Operators Yield the Eight-Hour Day and Wage Demands.

At a conference between Gov. Waite, acting for the miners, and D. H. Moffat and J. J. Hagerman, for the operators, the great strike, which has caused a reign of terror in El Paso county, Col., was settled. The miners won their fight for an eight-hour day, with 20 minutes for luncheon. The agreement also provides for a rate of \$3 per day, and that the operators shall make no distinction between union and non-union men in employing miners. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of El Paso county to lay down their arms.

### THROUGH A BURNING BRIDGE.

#### An Express Train on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Wrecked.

The through Canadian Pacific express went through a burning bridge, near Fort William, Man. Four cars were precipitated into the river Mattawa. The cars took fire from the bridge, and were consumed, with all mail and express matter. Mrs. Barker, of Elkford, Man, was drowned, and Express Messenger Brown, of Toronto, was injured. It is also feared two others are drowned. Among the injured are: Mrs. Bickie, of Middleville, Mich., badly bruised; Fireman Whitehead, seriously injured; Engineer Elmes, slightly injured.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ROBERTSON, the inventor of the steel screw which bears his name, has made \$10,000,000 out of the invention.

GOVERNOR ALTORFF, of Illinois, is said to be afflicted with a disease of the spine, and it is not expected that he will live his term out.

Mrs. AGNES IRWIN is to become the dean of Radcliffe College, as the Harvard annex is now called. Mrs. Irwin is about sixty years old.

ONLY three of the United States Senators are of foreign birth. Waish was born in Ireland; Passo in England and McMillan in Canada.

LORD ROBERTSON'S dairy farm in Buckinghamsire, England, comprises 1400 acres, on which he keeps 123 dairy cows, 803 sattle and 1003 sheep.

At the royal wedding in Coburg, Queen Victoria spoke nothing but German, no matter what the nationality of the person she was talking to was.

SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas, is the nightingale of the Senate. He is a member of a church choir and his bass solos are the feature of the services.

KING HENRI, of Italy, will soon undergo an operation for cancer of the throat. It is said that his case is similar to that of the late Emperor Frederick, of Germany.

DR. H. H. HITCHCOCK, "Old Hetch," who is now a small operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, lost \$3,000,000 in speculation during the last five years. His net is a millionaire banker.

ESPERON WILLIAM is honorary colonel-in-chief of twenty-seven regiments belonging to various countries of Europe. He has to have a complete and distinct uniform outfit for every regiment.

When Governor Nathan, of Georgia, retires from the executive chair he will become Chancellor of the University of Georgia. He is by profession a teacher, and is recognized as an educator of marked ability.

FRANCIS MACMORROW, the designer of the famous fountain at the World's Fair, has taken a contract for \$100,000 to carve two groups for the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. He has four years to finish them.

SIR PATRICK SULLIVAN, of Sheboygan, Mich., who was knighted by the King of Sweden for writing a book on "Turpin and a Universal Article of Diet," has just taken out a patent for a bicycle made from cast-iron tubes.

### FIVE CHILDREN DEAD.

#### Result of Eating a Poisonous Vegetable in Mistake.

As a result of eating a poisonous vegetable, which they had mistaken for flag-root, five little inmates of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy Home, Tarrytown, N. Y., died in great agony. The dead are James Forestal, John Callahan, Thomas Cassmore, each aged 10; Augustus Powers, John Donnelly, each aged 12. Seven others are seriously ill and may die.

### MARKETS.

#### THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	57 @ 58
No. 2 Red.....	48 49
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear.....	48 49
High Mixed ear.....	46 47
No. 2 Yellow Shelled.....	45 46
Shelled Mixed.....	44 45
OATS—No. 1.....	40 41
No. 2 White.....	44 45
No. 3 White.....	42 43
Mixed.....	39 40
RYE—No. 1.....	67 68
No. 2.....	55 56
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat.....	3 50 3 75
Fancy Spring patents.....	3 30 4 00
Fancy Straight winter.....	2 90 3 15
XXX Bakers.....	2 50 2 75
Rye Flour.....	2 00 2 25
Buckwheat Flour.....	2 00 2 25
HAY—Baled No. 1 Timothy.....	12 50 13 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy.....	10 50 11 50
Mixed Clover.....	9 50 10 50
Timothy hay green.....	4 00 4 50
FEED—No. 1 W. M. H. & T.....	16 00 16 50
No. 2 White Middlings.....	15 00 15 50
Brown Middlings.....	14 50 15 00
Brn. bulk.....	14 50 15 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	6 00 6 50
OAT.....	6 50 7 00
DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery.....	19 20
Fancy Creamery.....	15 16
Fancy country roll.....	12 13
Low grade & cooking.....	5 6
CHEESE—Cheddar.....	8 6 4
New York, n. w.....	