NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

News From the Departments—Foreign Findings.

The Dockery Joint Department Commission expired with the 53d Congress. Inasmuch as the reforms which the Commission brought about caused a considerable reduction of clerical force in some Departments, and created a feeling of uneasiness among the clerks of all Departments, the announcement of the close of its official career was a relief to those interested. The act creating the Commission provided that it should live only through Congress. Mr. Dockery will return to Missouri in a few days, and the experts who have made investigations in the Departments and recommenced changes will no longer have authority to do anything in the way of advocating further changes.

The Census Office has ceased to exist as a Bureau, and hereafter, until the work of the 11th census is completed, will merely constitute a division of the Interior Department. The division now consists of 99 clerks, three special agents, with George R. Donnell, of Mississippi, the former Chief Clerk of the Bureau, as Division Chief at a reduced salary of $2,000. The work will not be closed for sometime yet. About a score of census volumes are yet to be published. Of these 12 are now ready for issuance.

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

Minister Taylor Directed to Require Reparation.

Secretary Gresham sent the following cable message to Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid:

"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Alliance, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which fortunately fell short. The windward passage where this occurred is the neutral and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean sea. Through it several lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well-known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can, under no circumstances be tolerated, when no state of war exists.

"This government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and, it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You will communicate this to the minister for foreign affairs and urge the importance of a prompt and satisfactory response.

NATIONAL NOTES.

China has asked Russia to prevent Japan from taking any of the latter's territory.

Twenty-six specialists who were engaged in the present riots in Hungaria, were sentenced to from five to eight years imprisonment.

Spanish newspapers threaten to suspend publication if they are not permitted more liberty, especially in connection with the Cuban revolution.

The Brazilian government has suppressed a mutiny against President Moraes by cadets of the military school and 800 of the cadets have been expelled.

Secretary Carlisle has decided that diamond cutting is not an infant industry in the United States and that Dutch diamond cutters imported in violation of the contract labor law must be deported.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies Minister of State Groizard stated a letter had been received from the United States concerning the firing on the Alliance and that the Spanish government had ordered the fullest investigation. Spain is willing to make any settlement agreeable to international law and the dignity of Spain.

MINISTER PIODA

Noted among the names of expected arrivals at Washington is that of the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Switzerland to the United States, in the person of M. Jean B. Pioda. Minister Pioda was born at Locarno, near the renowned chapel of the Madonna del Sasso, one of the loveliest sections of Switzerland. His father formerly represented his country at Rome, and Minister Pioda has himself seen continuous diplomatic service there up to the date of his transfer to Washington. He is accompanied by Mme. Pioda, who by birth is a Parisian. He has had but two predecessors, Minister de Claparedo, now at Vienna, and ex-President Frey, now Secretary of War at Berne.

A TURN IN THE LANE.

A Man Supposed to be Dead is Living in the Mountains.

Harry Lane, supposed to have been murdered in South Strabane township, four miles east of Washington, Pa., on the night of June 10, 1893, is living in Manitoba. The bloody hat, handkerchief, and other articles found near Lane's home at the time of his disappearance are said to have been placed there by Lane to throw people off his track. After leaving home he went to Wheeling and stayed there three weeks. From Wheeling he went to Chicago and thence to North Dakota, remaining in each place about six months. From North Dakota he went to Manitoba. Ever since his disappearance Lane is said to have been in correspondence with his relatives. Daniel Lane, a brother, admits he is in communication with the missing man, but refuses to give any definite information.

Henry Lane was a huckster, with a route in Washington and Greene counties, and took his produce to Pittsburg. On the evening of June 10, 1893, he left home on horseback and the same evening his riderless horse was found near home, but no traces of Lane were found except a crushed hat and a bloody handkerchief. The most affecting feature of the disappearance was its effect upon the young wife of the missing man, who became temporarily insane and was taken by her parents to Iowa for treatment.

GEORGE L. SHOUP.

The contest in Idaho for Senatorial honors was brought to an abrupt end by the re-election of George L. Shoup to be his own successor. Mr. Shoup is now a resident of Salmon City, Idaho, but was born in Kittanning, Pa., in 1836. He was educated in the public schools in Pennsylvania. In 1853 he removed with his father to Illinois, and in 1852 to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business. At the opening of the war in 1861 he enlisted in an independent company of scouts and was kept on that sort of duty until 1863, being promoted in the meantime to a lieutenancy. From that time to the close of the war he served in a cavalry regiment. In 1864 he assisted in preparing the constitution of Colorado, and in 1866 removed to Salmon City, where he has since resided. He was appointed governor of Idaho territory in 1889 and when Idaho became a state, was elected Governor. In 1890 was elected to the United States Senate. He is a Republican and a strong advocate of silver.

ENDED IN A RIOT.

The Indiana House the Scene of Wild Fighting.

The Indiana legislature broke up in a wild riot Monday night, in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn and many persons were seriously injured. Adams, of Park county, perhaps fatally. For only 20 minutes the state house was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies and made every effort to injure each other. Myron King, Governor Matthews's private secretary, was locked in the elevator, and a big man guarded the door and refused to allow him to leave. The police finally drove the man away, and the secretary was released.

The trouble originated over the bill to supplant Custodian Griffin, a Democrat, with a Republican. The governor has three days in which to consider all measures. The bill was delivered to the governor two nights ago. It was his scheme to hold it until the last minute and then the legislature could not pass it over his veto, as adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock.

The governor's secretary started with the bill with ten minutes time. The Republicans attempted by force to prevent his reaching the legislative hall with the bill in time. Adams, who was injured, is the representative of Parke county. He was kicked in the pit of the stomach and had to be carried from the house.

THREE MEN CREMATED.

Three Others Will Die and Forty Had Narrow Escapes.

The hotel of John Jenkins, at Maceyville, four miles from Hendricks, W. Va., was burned Tuesday night. Three lives were lost and four were injured. The hotel was a big two-story frame structure and the fire was sweeping through it when it was first discovered by Mr. Jenkins, who aroused the family and guests as quickly as possible. No effort could be made to save any effects and their only efforts were to arouse those who were asleep. All had retired when the fire broke out.

Every room was occupied. There were over forty people in the hotel. Jacob Coffner, Wm. Wilson, J. K. Williams and James Jenkins were in the room. They were driven back from the hallway exit by the flames and all were badly burned in trying to escape by the stairway. Then they tried the windows, but the flames were sweeping up so that they had to jump through a furnace of flames. They were all so badly hurt and burned that Coffner is the only one of the four who can recover.

In two other rooms on the second floor were Eugene Sisson, Homer Catlett and Jas. Corley. They all perished and their remains were so charred as to be beyond recognition. It is believed they were suffocated and unable to get out of their rooms. The positions in which their bodies were found would indicate that they never got out of their rooms and that all died together. The loss was only $5,000, but nothing whatever was saved.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Pennsylvania house at Harrisburg passed the bill abolishing days of grace, with an amendment that all papers falling due on Sunday or any legal holiday or half holiday, shall be deemed to be due on the next business day thereafter.

The Smith nun garb bill, making it a misdemeanor for teachers to wear any religious dress, mark or insignia in the public schools, passed the Pennsylvania House finally by a vote of 151 to 26.

Senator Stewart received at Washington the following dispatch from the Governor of Nevada: "Resolution of Legislature indorsing Sibley and bimetallic platform passed and approved this day."

New York's Assembly passed the concurrent resolution submitting to a vote of the people the question of woman's suffrage by a vote of 80 to 31.

The Connecticut senate has repealed the last of the Blue laws. It was a statue which provided that a Justice of the Peace might convict a person on his personal knowledge without corroborating testimony of the offenses of Sabbath breaking, swearing, blasphemy and drunkenness.

The Missouri senate has passed the house bill prohibiting the sale of imitation butter. The act prohibits the coloring of oleomargarine in the imitation of butter, and its sale at any time as a substitute for butter unless plainly marked as such. The penalties range from fines to one year's imprisonment.

LYNCHED A NATIVE

Seven Americans Get Into a Scrape in Nicaragua and Get Out Again.

The State Department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, dated March 5 last, relative to the cases of seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matigalpa, Nicaragua since September last on a charge of lynching a native Nicaraguan, who had confessed to having participated in the murder of a German, in the neighborhood. The Minister reports that after the seven men had been in jail for some time two of the party, Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe, confessed to having committed the lynching alone, and declared that the others knew nothing of the affair. Thereupon the five innocent men were released.

Gilman and Hoppe were held in jail and were tried for the lynching last January. They were acquitted, and the Minister reports that they were set at liberty.

Striking shoe workers at Haverhill, Mass. voted to continue the struggle.

THREE CRUSHED TO DEATH

UNDER FALLING WALLS.

Warning Came Too Late for Them to Get Out of the Way.

The round-house of the Wabash railroad company in Toledo, O., located at the foot of South street, on the dock front, burned to the ground between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning. Three-quarters of an hour after the first alarm was sent in the southwest wall of the building, 60 feet in circumference, fell in, burying 12 men underneath it. Two of them were instantly killed, a third died a short time after being taken out of the debris, and the others were all badly hurt, one probably fatally. All but one, John Bowen, were employes of the Wabash. The dead are:

R. H. BOHLMAN, aged 56, painter, married, seven children.

J. J. PRESTON, aged 35, car inspector, married, six children; instantly killed.

JOHN BOWEN, aged 18, inspector; killed instantly.

The first alarm for the fire came by telephone to the district office at 10:10 a. m. A few minutes previous a resident of the neighborhood of the roundhouse saw a small flame burst out of the cupola of the building and he ran to the office of the general foreman, directly across from the roundhouse, and notified those in charge. General Forman Howard summoned the company's private fire department, consisting of 15 men, to the scene and a stream of water was directed toward the blazing cupola. A heavy wind was blowing, and the fire soon ate its way down to the roof of the roundhouse.

The property loss is estimated at $100,000; probably insured. The roundhouse, which had a capacity of 20 locomotives, contained only 6 engines, and these are all badly damaged. A Wheeling & Lake Erie coal car and Baltimore & Ohio box car were consumed.

Late at night two more men were found who were injured by the falling wall. They are J. Finlay, an engineer, of Andrews, Ind., and George Towers, machinist, both in the employ of the Wabash. Finlay is quite seriously hurt. His chest was crushed, and he sustained a severe scalp wound. Towers has a fracture of the leg, and is more or less bruised.

FIRED ON THE FLAG

The Yankee's Courteous Salute Responded to by Solid Shot.

The American steamship Alliance, while proceeding from Colon to New York, on the morning of the 8th inst., sighted a barkentine rigged steamer under the land, off Cape Maysi, the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. When about 2½ miles distant, the strange vessel hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping it, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard.

At 7:15 the Spaniard, a gunboat, fired a blank cartridge to leeward which she soon followed by another. The American ensign was again hoisted and dipped, but the course and speed of the ship was not changed, as no no hostile demonstration was anticipated, the Alliance being more than six miles off land at the time. The Spanish gunboat however, proceeded to chase the American at her full speed, and seeing that the Alliance was drawing away she yawed to, to bring her guns to bear and fired a solid shot which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile away from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more solid shots, which did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship. At each shot, however, the Spaniard yawed to get the range of the American ship before firing on her, plainly showing the intention to hit her if she could.

Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, knowing he was more than two leagues from land and on the high seas, did not consider it his duty to detain his ship to find out the reason for such an outrage, and so ordered full steam and gradually drew out of range. The chase was kept up for more than 25 miles, however, before it was abandoned. If the Spaniard had had more speed, or her gunners had been better marksmen, no doubt the incident would not have ended so fortunately for the American.

This outrage has been reported to the secretary of state by Captain Crossman, and a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish government for an explanation of the insult, and a reason required for the attempt made to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace.

AN OHIO COAL TRUST.

Great Combination Formed to Control the Buckeye Output.

There has just been organized at Columbus, the largest and most powerful combination of coal railroad interests ever formed in the United States. It is nothing less than a huge pool of all the coal companies in Ohio, backed by seven railroads that spread over the coal fields of Ohio. The deal involves millions. This combination will control the entire output of the state, more than 7,000,000 tons a year, directing its business from a central office, perhaps in Chicago, and at one stroke wiping out of existence more than 250 expensive coal agencies which have heretofore distributed the product of Ohio mines.

It will employ from 17,000 to 20,000 miners, and the prospect is held out that these men will get better wages than coal diggers, in either the Pennsylvania or West Virginia fields, the tremendous saving by abolishing costly agencies enabling the new combination to pay better wages to its miners.

Railroads joining this combination follow: Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Toledo & Ohio Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking, Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio. These are coal companies in the deal: Morris coal company, New Pittsburg coal company, Hocking Valley coal company, Greendale furnace company, Raybould coal company, Somers coal company, C. L. Poston & Co., Lost Run coal company, Maple Hill coal company, Calvin Essex, Juniper Bros. & Lampman, Beattie Bros. coal company, Columbus and Hocking Valley coal company at Longstreth, Kinkaid & Buchtel, and a large number of smaller concerns

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

What Col. Amos Stickney Proposes to Do for the Ohio.

Col. Amos Stickney has forwarded to Washington a special report of work proposed to be done on the Ohio river the coming season. Plans have been approved by the chief of engineers for the improvement of the channel at Guyandotte bar, Modoc, bar, Gunpowder, Flint island, Veneda reef and Falls slough. Plans are completed for improvement at Blensenhasset island and Three Mile Island above Evansville. Plans are in progress for improvement of channels at the head of Brunots Island, Pittsburg harbor and at Madison, Ind. Improvements will be completed at Tradewater bar and Mound City and something done at Cottonwood and Indiana bars. Plans are to be submitted soon for jetties at Syracuse or Hartford and Pomeroy and for the protection of the peninsula opposite Evansville as required by the river and harbor bill of August 17, 1894

Three Hundred Killed.

Advices from Lima state an engagement has been fought at Cabanitas, Peru, between the government troops and the insurgents. The government forces were defeated with a loss of 300 killed.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

Items of Interest to the Workingman—River Miners Win.

The strike of the river coal miners in the Pittsburg district has been brought to a close About 8,000 miners will resume work at the rate which they have been striking for, 2 5-8 cents per bushel in the first three pools, and 2 1-8 in the fourth pool.

The railroad miners are less fortunate and the struggle will be continued by them for the 69 cent rate.

A meeting of the river operators was held and after a general discussion of the situation concluded to resume work at the prices asked by the miners. This decision has been reached by the operators individually several days ago, but very few of them wished to say so.

The present condition of the river is favorable to the loading and shipment of coal, and the operators desire to replenish their stocks in the lower river ports. It is stated the advance conceded to the miners is only temporary, and as soon as the empties are loaded work will be stopped. It is probable that that the miners will be given steady work for several weeks.

PAY ROLLS INCREASING.

The old rail mill of the Braddock plant was started after a shut down of several months. The foundry plant recently built will be put in operation making the castings for all the Carnegie mills.

At the Westinghouse works three new finishing shops will be started giving employment to 850 additional hands. The air break works at Wilmerding will start with its entire force for the first time in 18 months. About one-quarter of the employes have been idle for over a year. Large orders for Western roads have been received.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

The industrial situation in the Wheeling district shows considerable improvement, the number of men employed being larger than for several months.

The glass trade is imporving, and except the two factories owned by the United States Glass Company, every glass works in the Wheeling district is at work. The potteries are doing a little better, but demand is still light and the forces of men employed are about one-half the full quota. The building trade's half the full quota. The building trades outlook is only moderately good. The bricklayers and hodcarriers have demanded an advance of 5 cents an hour, which will not be granted without a strike.

LABOR NOTES.

The New York state factory inspectors make these recommendations: That the law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age be extended so as to include mercantile establishments, and that eight hours be made the limit of a days work for women and for children under 16 years of age in factories and mercantile houses.

The employes in English boot factories having declined to submit to arbitration in a dispute with the manufacturers, the National Federation of Boot Manufacturers has ordered a general lock-out to take place March 16. The order if carried out will throw 200,000 people out of work.

President McBride, of the American Federation of Labor, will form a plan to unite the two factions of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and will be submitted to the local unions of the latter body for approval or rejection.

Massillon, O., mine operators have agreed upon a scale for dead work and an advance of ten cents a day in trapper's wages. The price of house coal for miners was fixed at $1 40 a ton for lump.

From the annual report of Grand Chief Wilkinson it appeaas that 145 local lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have become defunct and returned their charters within the fiscal year.

A Cincinnati man is about to organize a co-operative colony on the Bellamy plan to be located either in Tennessee or the state of Washington. Hundreds of applications have been received.

A new labor organization has been forming in St. Louis, Mo. It will oppose strikes, pay benefits and teach the power of the ballot. It is already spreading with great rapidity.

The cigarmakers during the past year won 75 per cent. of their strikes and chartered twenty-four new unions. Wages have been uniformly maintained throughout the country.

The Alabama legislature has passed a bill to secure prompt payment of wages of laborers, mechanics or other wage-earners employed in mining and manufacturing.

The Junction Iron and Steel Company has purchased ground adjacent to its plant at Mingo, O., on which to erect a finishing mill.

The Markle Fire Clay Company's plant at Toronto, O., was sold by the receiver to Alex. F. Taylor and other capalists for $19,400.

The contract convict labor system has been abolished in Mississippi. The state will furnish employment to prisoners.

The New York labor commissioner finds that labor organizations have steadily increased in members during the year.

The North Carolina legislature has sat down on contract printing for the state and a public office will be established.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Indications Slightly More Favorable and Prices Higher.

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

Substantially all indications of the state of business are rather more favorable. Farm products are a little higher, railroad earnings a shade better, clearing-house exchanges a small percentage larger in comparison with two years ago and in February, and most of the industries show a somewhat better front, though their gain is not large. Money markets continue undisturbed. The operations of the syndicate still prevent exports of gold and withdrawals from the treasury have of late practically ceased.

There is not much enthusiasm about the situation, however, because the gain is slow, and business is a long way from what is considered only a prosperous condition. Further, the gain is in some cases due to obviously temporary causes, and to some causes which do not make prosperity.

The higher price of cotton, which has risen to 6.06 cents, results from the belief that the acreage this year will be greatly reduced. Wheat has risen ½c, because government reported only 75,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands March 1, though practically nobody in trade thinks the estimate correct, and the accepted estimates are about 60,000,000 bushels higher. Western receipts have again risen above, and exports continue below last year's figures. Partial loss of the cotton and wheat crop would hardly be an unmixed blessing to the country. Corn has risen 1c, following wheat; pork $1 25 per barrel, hogs 10 cents and lard 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"There are fewer new and favorable trade features this week than unfavorable ones, but in most instances they outweigh the latter, which point to a continuance of small volume of business and quiet demand.

"In addition to increased competition here by Australian wools, demand for the raw staple has fallen off and word is received that American dress goods manufacturers are using considerable Australian staple. The drygoods trade continues depressed, production being in excess of demand, cotton goods being moved generally only at concessions.

A. J. Coultar, bookkeeper for the Kansas City, Mo., electric light company, is charged with embezzling $6,000.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

BURNED TO DEATH.

An Aged Washington County Man Meets a Terrible Fate.

Conrad Smith, who lived in West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was found on the floor of his house, burned to death. There was nothing about him to indicate how the fire occurred beyond the appearance that he had been too near the grate and his clothing had taken fire and blazed up, causing him to inhale the flames. His death seems to have been speedy and his sufferings short. He was an old man and lived alone.

THE FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Governor Hastings has sent to the house his approval of the bill creating a department of agriculture. The governor has a communication from L. H. Rome, worthy master of the state grange, in which he gives a statement of the expenses of the new department, as follows:

Salary of secretary, $3,500; salary of deputy-secretary, $3,000; salary of economic zoologist, $2,500; salary of forestry commissioner, $2,500; salary of veterinary surgeon, $2,500; salary of chief clerk, $1,600; salaries of two clerks, $3,000; stenographer, $800; messenger, $600; farmers' institutes, $7,000. Total, $27,000.

OIL NOTES.

Cameron & Shear, of the Dunkard Oil company, operating in Greene county north of the Mt. Morris field struck a hummer on the Stonking farm that began to spout at the rate of 60 barrels an hour when drilled into the sand. The new gusher is located in the narrow rich belt extending to to northeast across the McClure farms, on which the same company drilled some good producers last summer, and in the same part of the field in which the McCalmont Oil Company completed a good well some three months ago.

GOOD FOR FARMERS.

The Greenville Improvement association has signed a contract with Charles Anderson of New Castle, who agrees to locate his wood working establishment at Greenville. The hickory wood he uses will be purchased in that vicinity at the rate of $5 a cord, and this means a boom for farmers, who may contribute towards the bonus of $500 which the association guaranted Mr. Anderson.

CURED BY THE GRIP.

A couple of years ago J. M. Johnson was a wellknown merchant of Rochester, but he suffered a paralytic stroke which so effected him that he had to retire from business. He moved to West Middlesex, Mercer county. A few weeks ago he took the grip, and when he recovered from that disease his paralysis had entirely left him, and he is now as good a man physically as ever.

PARSONAGE BURNED.

The parsonage of the United Presbyterian congregation at Cross Roads, Washington county was burned last Friday night. The household goods of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Timmons, were almost totally destroyed. There was no insurance on either house or goods. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

WORK FOR STEEL MEN.

The Bethlehem Iron Company notified 100 steel workers to report on Monday, when operations in the steel mill resumed after a two mouths idleness. Work will be commenced on a 12,000 ton order of rails for a Georgia railroad.

The twenty-fifth annual oratorical contest between the Philo and Union and Franklin and Washington Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson college, will take place March 27. Among the debaters will be A. E. Hubbard and G. W. Ryall, Pittsburg; W. B. Sterrett, Washington; J. J. Kerr, East Liverpool; C. P. Proudfit, Taylorstown, L. N. Jacobs, Wellsburg; J. P. Braden, Washington and N. S. Fiscus, Indiana.

At New Castle, A. T. Ramsey, convicted of larceny, was given three years to the penitentiary, and Frank Hansom, on the same charge, was sentenced to three years and six months. Mrs. Dyrol, who pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house, was ordered to leave the county.

Dr. W. V. Riddle of Burgettstown, has been acquitted by the First Presbyterian church session of sensational charges preferred by his wife and sister-in-law. It is thought Dr. Riddle will sue his sister-in-law for slander.

Prof. George Zeth, of Altoona, was acquitted at Hollidaysburg, of the charge of embezzling funds of a typewriter company, of which he was agent, and the costs were placed on the Pittsburg manager of the company, A. W. Koch.

The coal miners at Banning, Jacobs Creek, Eureka, Smithton and Port Royal have been given their price, 57 cents, and have all returned to work except at the White Lily mines where work will be resumed next Thursday.

William Burns, who disappeared from Blairsville, about seven weeks ago, was found dead at Greensburg, and it is believed he was murdered.

The Uniontown council deadlock was broken, the contest being decided by lot. George B. Raine drew the ticket electing J. V. Thompson president.

William Moore was taken from the work house where he had just completed a term to Beaver Falls, to answer to the charge of embezzling $56 from an insurance company.

Judge Wallace, of Newcastle, granted a divorce to Harry Baldwin, traveling salesman for Baldwin & Graham, from his wife Luella Baldwin, of Pittsburg.

Thirty-eight liquor licenses have been granted out of 53 applications in Center county, an increase of three over last year.

Mrs. Sarah Marsh, one of the first women born in Johnstown, died at the age of 75 years.

Burgettstown, on March 28, will vote on the question of issuing $8,000 bonds to erect a school house.

William Watt was run down by a coke car and instantly killed at the Oliver coke works, near Uniontown.

The temperance organizations of Washington, will again fight liquor license applicants, and it is likely the place will again go "dry."

Johnstown school controllers refuse to pay their coal bills until an investigation is made into certain charges of overweight.

Company Store Decision.

At Uniontown, Pa., Judge Ewing rendered a decision in the courts declaring the law abolishing company stores to be unconstitutional because it placed a restriction on trade. The Monongahela miners are circulating a petition to raise money with which to carry the case to the supreme court. The miners are contributing liberally, and sufficient money will likely be raised this week. It is the intention of the labor leaders to carry the matter to the United States supreme court in case Judge Ewing is sustained by the supreme court of the State

The Ohio National Guard military commission has upheld the action of Col. Colt, and Gov. McKinley has approved the commission's findings.

SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT.

In the event of the resignation of Lord Rosebery the chances are that Sir Wm. Harcourt will be named by the Queen as his successor. Since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, Harcourt has been the leader of the Gladstonian Liberals in the House of Commons. He also retains the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which he was appointed in 1892. He is a favorite with the royal family, though not personally a popular man. Sir William has a literary tendency and possesses a thorough knowledge of journalism. His wife was an American girl, the daughter of the historian, Mr. Morley.

Confederate Monuments.

At the battle-ground of Bentonville, where the last great battle was fought between the armies of Sherman and Johnston in March, 1865, a monument is to be unveiled on March 20. Gen. Wade Hampton will be the orator. Arrangements have been perfected for the unveiling at Raleigh, May 20, of a grand monument to North Carolina's confederate dead.

Rev. Thomas Dixon has offered his resignation as pastor of the Twenty-third street church, New York. His reason is that the work he especially desires to follow is to reach non-church going people.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

[THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.]

Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT—No. 1 red	$ 58 @	59
No. 2 red	57	58
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, new	49	50
Mixed ear, new	46	47
No. 2 yellow shelled	47	48
OATS—No. 1 white	35	36
No. 2 white	34	35
Extra No. 3 white	33	34
Light mixed	33	34
RYE—No 1	62	63
No. 2 western	60	61
FLOUR—Minn. fancy patents	3 50	3 65
Fancy winter patents	3 10	3 25
Fancy straight winter	2 70	2 80
Straight XXX bakers'	2 60	2 75
Rye flour	3 00	3 15
HAY—No. 1 timothy	11 25	11 50
No. 2	10 25	10 50
Mixed clover, No. 1	10 00	11 00
Loose timothy, from wagons	14 00	16 00
FEED—No. 1 White Md., ton	17 50	18 00
No. 2 White Middlings	16 50	17 00
Brown Middlings	16 00	16 50
Bran, bulk	17 00	17 50
STRAW—Wheat	5 25	5 50
Oat	5 50	6 00
Dairy Products.		
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	$ 22 @	23
Fancy Creamery	18	20
Fancy Country Roll	16	17
Low grade and cooking	9	10
CHEESE—Ohio, new	11	11½
New York, new	11½	12
Wisconsin Swiss	12½	13
Limburger, newmake	9½	10
Fruit and Vegetables.		
APPLES—Fancy, ⅌ bbl	$ 4 50@	5 00
BEANS—Hand-picked, per bu	2 00	2 05
Lima, lb	5	5½
POTATOES—Fine, in car, bu	70	75
From store, bu	75	80
BEETS per bbl	1 50	1 60
CABBAGE—Home grown, bbl	2 25	2 50
TURNIPS—per bbl	1 50	1 60
ONIONS—Yellow, bu	60	80
PARSNIPS per bbl	1 75	2 00
Poultry, Etc.		
Live Chickens, ⅌ pair	60 @	75
Live Ducks, ⅌ pair	60	80
Dressed Ducks, ⅌ lb	14	15
Dressed Chickens, ⅌ lb	10	11
" " young select	14	15
Live Turkeys, ⅌ lb	10	11
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	22	25
FEATHERS—Extra live geese, ⅌ lb	45	60
No. 1 Ex. Live Geese, ⅌ lb	40	45
Country, large packed	32	40
Miscellaneous.		
SEEDS—Clover 62 lbs	$ 4 20 @	6 10
Timothy, prime	2 85	2 95
Blue Grass	1 40	1 60
RAGS—Country mixed	¾	1
HONEY—White Clover	14	16
Buckwheat	12	13
MAPLE SYRUP, new	50	60
CIDER—Country, sweet, bbl	4 50	5 00
TALLOW	4	4½
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	2 15@	2 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53	54
RYE No. 2		58
CORN—Mixed	42	43
OATS	31	32
EGGS		24
BUTTER—Ohio Creamery	22	24
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR	$ 2 00@	2 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58	59
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	46	47
OATS—No. 2 White	35	36
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	23	24
EGGS—Pa. firsts		25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents	$ 1 90@	2 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56	58
RYE—State	54	55
CORN—No. 2	47	48
OATS—White Western	33	34
BUTTER—Creamery	16	24
EGGS—State and Penn		27

LIVE STOCK.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE.		
Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$ 5 20 @	5 50
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4 90	5 10
Good butchers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 85	4 95
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150lb	4 40	4 75
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs	3 80	4 25
Common, 700 to 900lb	2 75	4 50
HOGS.		
Philadelphias	4 65	4 65
Best Yorkers and mixed	4 55	4 60
Common to fair Yorkers	4 50	4 50
SHEEP.		
Extra, 96 to 105 lbs	4 20	4 40
Good, 85 to 95 lbs	3 80	4 00
Fair, 75 to 85 lbs	2 50	3 75
Common	1 25	2 00
Yearlings	4 50	5 30

Chicago, Cattle—Common to extra steers $3.80@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.50; cows and bulls, $1.50@4.50; calves, $2.50@5.50; Hogs—heavy, $4.25@4.45; common to choice mixed, $4.10@4.35; choice assorted, $4.25@4.35; light, $4.05@4.25; pigs, $3.60@4.10. Sheep—interior to choice, $2.75@4.60; lambs, $3.50@5.50.

Cincinnati—Hogs—select shippers none butchers $4.45@4.50; fair to good packers $4.30 to 4.40; fair to light $4.00@4.25; common and rough $3.90@4.25 Cattle—good shippers $4.50@5.00; good to choice $4.00@4.80; fair to medium $3.75@4.40; common $2.75@3.60. Sheep—extra $4.90@4.50; good to choice $3.50@4.50; common to fair $2.00 to 3.25.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wool is quiet; prices steady Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 17@18c.; X and above 16@17c.; medium 20@21c.; quarter blood, 21@22c.; common, 16@18c. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., at 16@17c.; X, 15@16c.; medium, 19@20c.; quarter blood, 20@21c.; common, 17@18c.; washed, combing, delaine fine, 18@20c.; medium 21@22c.; coarse, 20@21c.; low, 22@23c.; unwashed medium 16@17c; low medium 17@18c.

THE OIL MARKET, MARCH 15.

Pittsburg—Opening, $1.08; highest, $1.08¼; lowest, $1.08; closing, $1.08⅛. Credit balances steady at $1.05

Oil City.—National transit certificates opened at $1.08¼; highest $1.08¾; lowest, $1.08 closed, $1.08¼.