STRIKING MINERS SHOT TO DEATH.

TWENTY-ONE KILLED.

Deputies Ordered to Eire Upon a Band of Rioting Miners.

A riot in which half a hundred striking miners were shot down marks the end of the two months of peace which has thus far characterized the great strike. Considering that a convention was in progress at Columbus, O., for the speedy settlement of the strike, the killing of at least fifteen men is most deplorable.

The strike situation

depiorable.

The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Lattimer, Carbon county, Pa., Friday afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners.

Reports run from fifteen to twenty odd killed, and forty or more wounded. Many of these will die. Four other dead lie in the mountains botween Lattimer and Harleigh.

Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods and estimate is baffled. Troops were called for and arrived on the scene Saturday.

The list of killed as revised and iden-

The list of killed as revised and identified follows: Michael Cheslok, of Harwood; Frank Cheka, of Harwood, John Staniska, of Crystal Ridge; George Kulick, of Harwood; Stephen Horlick, of Harwood; Jacob Kulscot, of Harwood; John Sievonick, of Harwood, leaves a wife and four children; John Harska, leaves a wife and tow children; Andrew Nishkoshki; Andrew Slovonski; John Script, leaves a wife and two children; George Gasnbush.

On Friday afternoon about 200 striking miners left Hazelton, Pa., with the intention of going to the Lattimer mines. The list of killed as revised and iden

mines.

On hearing this the sheriff immediately loaded a band of deputies on a trolley car and dispatched them to the Lattimer mines, where they arrived in advance of the approaching strikers. Sheriff Martin was in entire command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming across the ridge, and Martin went out to meet them. tin went out to meet them.

tin went out to meet them.

The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had once more
read the riot act. This finished, a low
muttering arose among the foreigners
and there was a slight movement forward. Perceiving this the sheriff stepned toward them and in a determined ped toward them and, in a determined tone, forbade the advance. Some one struck the sheriff and the next moment there was a command to the deputies

guns of the deputies instantly The guns of the deputies instantly beliched forth a terrible volley. The report seemed to shake the very mountains and a roar of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other, those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of The men went down before the storm of bullets like tenpins, and the groans of the dying and of the wounded filled the

air.

The excitement that followed was simply indescribable. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns and seeing the living strikers fleeling like wild men and the others dropping to the earth, they went to the aid of the unfordmates whom they had brought down.

Sheriff Martin was at first reluctant to say whether he had given the com-mand to fire, but afterwards admitted that he had.

Twenty-three of the men shot at Latimer were reported dead, Monday, six more dying and nearly forty in the hospital.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Consul General Lee Talks Concerning the Condition of the Island

Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., arrived from Havana on board the Seguranca at New York last Wednesday. guranca at New York last Wednesday. When asked as to whether he would return to Cuba or not, the general shook his head and said: "I cannot answer that, and I would rather not talk on Cuban affairs until I make my report in Washington."
"There is a good deal of suffering in Cuba," said the General, "but the Americans, numbering about 1,400, are being cared for from the fund of \$50,000 which was appropriated for that purpose. They receive relief daily, and

purpose. They receive relief daily, and up to the present time about \$15,000 has been expended."
"Is there any sign of business im-

or a change for the

"No; I am sorry to say that there is not," replied the General. "And there will not be any improvement until the war is ended."

"When will that be, General?"
To this question Gen. Lee replied in
Spanish, a free translation of which is,
"That is too much for me, I cannot

RESCUED BY LEE.

American Citisen Has a Narrow Escape From Being Deported To Africa.

Among the passengers who arrived

the other day at New York on the Ward line steamer Yumuri, from Tampico and Havana, was James T. Carey, who claims to have seen service in the insurgent army of eastern Cuba. He says he represents a New York paper. Another passenger was Lorenzo Vives, who was arrested last December at the Hotel Angleterre, in Havana, and imprisoned at Cabanas for five months. Vives is an American citizen. He denounces in bitter terms the hotel proprietor of the Villamill, who is a captain in the Spanish volunteers. Villamill reported to the Spanish authorities that Vives was a Cuban sympathizer and caused his arrest. Without friends at hand, or means of communicating with them. Vives was held at the Cabanas for five months, when he was taken out with a large number of other prisoners to be transhipped to Africa, but Consul-General Lee appeared and picked out Vives from the crowd and demanded his release as an American citizen. Vives was sent to fall and later, through the efforts of General Lee, obtained his release. Ward line steamer Yumuri, from Tam-

Spaniards Fight Sick Men

Reports silege that the Spaniards continue their warfare against Cuban hospitals with a vengeance. Half a dozen of these places have recently been raided in different parts of the laiand, their inmates ruthlessly sinughtered, and the buildings burned. Women, children and sick men were generally the victims.

The Biarney stone has been stolen and the Irish people at Atlantic City, are up in arms. More than that, andals have desecrated and attempted burn up Blarney castle. The castle as a Boardwalk amusement at the asn resort, where a section of the muine Blarney stone of Ireland, rently shown at the big Irish fair in the York, was on exhibition. Late a night thieves entered the place, saled the decorations with a knife,

TRESE TELEGRAMS

General Lee, consul to Havans, has returned to this country on a 50 days leave of absence.

leave of absence.

Fire, caused by an explosion, did\$50,000 damage to the ice manufacturing plant of H. Hermane & Sons at St.
Louis the other day.
James Stevenson, a sawmill employe
at Murphysboro, Ill., fell upon a circular saw a few days ago, and his head
was severed from his body.

Comer & Cousineau, real estate
owners and builders at St. Laurent,
Canada, have assigned with \$250,000
liabilities and very small assets.

Customs inspectors at Lardeo near

liabilities and very small assets.

Customs Inspectors at Lardeo near San Antonio, Tex., have found an unclaimed gripsack on a train containing \$200,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry and other valuables.

Miss Martha Clyburn has sued in Chicago for a share of the \$1,000,000 estate of Allen Gregory, founder of the stock yards. She alleges that she was married to him in 1895.

The court at Batavia, N. Y., refused a new trial in the case of Howard C. Benham, convicted of poisoning his wife, and he was sentenced to be electrocuted during the first week of November.

Lowa, Sac and Fox Indians are hold-

Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians are hold-ing a dance and dog feast on the Chief Abraham Lincoln allotment, at Okla-homa. Over 200 dogs were roasted and eaten in the feast a few days ago.

The average daily shipment of money from Kansas City banks last week to farmers throughout Missouri Kansas, Colorado, and most of which has been used in moving grain, was \$745,000.

Fearful storms have occurred Western Silesia and the rivers ar rapidly rising and threatening fres inundations. Several persons hav been killed by lightning and a numbe of farm houses have been burned.

The trouble over land titles in Juneau The trouble over land titles in Juneau has at last been settled by a decision of Judge Delaney of the United States court at Juneau. The possessory rights who have improved their holdings are held to be good against invasion.

The mother of Mrs. John D. Rocke-feller, Mrs. H. L. Spelman, died at Fort Hill. O., Mr. Rockefeller's country home. Death was the culmination of a month's sickness. The family were at the bedside. The deceased was 88 years old.

F. Powers, of Maysville, O., with a partner, made \$120,000 each out of one claim they discovered last winter, and then soid it for \$120,000. Powers is on his way home, and says the Klondyke is the richest country in the world.

dyke is the richest county
world.

The Queen of Denmark celebrated
her eightieth birthday a few days ago.
She is celebrated among sovereigns
for having "married off" her daughters
and sons with a better eye to main
chance than any ruler in recent his-

chance than any ruler in recent history.

Two maiden sisters, Miss Harriet C. Sheldon, & years of age, and Miss Mattida Sheldon, & Were fatally burned at their home in Lynn, Mass., Sunday. The old ladies, who lived in a house by themselves, were cooking with a kerosene stove, when the latter tipped over and the oll ran out and ignited.

William Jones and William Louden, negroes, were recently held in ball on a charge of gambling. They ran an establishment known as the Colored investment society. It conducted a pool room, a dancing school, a mission and a poker lay-out, all in the same building.

and a poker lay-out, all in the same building.

Six young men were drowned in a yacht near Windmill Point in Lake St. Clair a few days ago. The dead are Thomas Fritz, H. Gertels, Grant Murray, Thomas Newsome, Charles Rice and Jay Tansey. They had hired a yacht, which was capsized by two of the boys rocking the boat.

John Miller, living in Hampshire.

the boys rocking the boat.

John Miller, living in Hampshire county, W. Va., the other day sold his apple crop to a purchaser from Baltimore for between \$20,000 and \$21,000. William Miller, his father, also sold his apple crop for about \$10,000 at the same time. These are two of the largest fruit deals ever made in this section.

A protect is under way which con-

A project is under way which con templates the amalgamation of three templates the amaigamation of three great railroad systems—the Big Four, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The mileage of such a consolidated system would be nearly 5,000, and it would be the most extensive railroad property in the East, extending from St. Louis and Chicago to New York.

Chicago to New York.

Mgr. P. P. Toner, Missionary apostolic and honorary chaplain to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and chaplain general to the American bishops, was stricken by the heat in his room in a hotel at Philadelphia Saturday. He died shortly afterward. Mgr. Toner was 65 years of age. He had resided about two years at the hotel where he was stricken. was stricken.

was stricken.

According to a dispatch from Moscow Lieut.-Gen. Baron von Schak has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Odessa in a fit of renentance. He was a member of the German Lutheran body. His religious connections excited the suspicions of his superiors and they ordered him to resign or to join the Russian orthodox church. He chose the latter course and then killed himself in remorse.

Twenty-four persons, mainly spec-

then killed himself in remorse.

Twenty-four persons, mainly spectators of the great blast at Panuelas quarry, on the Vera Cruz railway, were instantly killed Sunday. The blast went off and the people rushed forward to see the effects, when gases in the air ignited, causing an explosion, with terrible results. Two cavalrymen were on guard and were killed, with their horses. Many people were wounded. The quarry supplies rock for Vera Cruz harbor improvements.

The property and plants of the Edi-

bor improvements.

The property and plants of the Edison Illuminating Company of St. Louis were disposed of last Saturday for \$194,000 at a foreclosure sale. The property was bought by A. D. Brown, a representative of the stock and bond holders' organization committee. The defunct company defaulted on its bonded debt to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York last February. It has carried a capitalization of \$4,000,000 and a bonded debt of \$4,000,000.

600,000.

Hawaiian advices contain the reply of Minister Cooper to the arbitration proposition as submitted by Japan, Mr. Cooper says that Japan, having refused to submit to arbitration the questions whether the Japanese immigrants refused entrance into Hawaii were possessed of \$50 each, and as to whether the treaty of 1871 is applicable, the Hawaiian government cannot definitely accept arbitration until it knows just what points Japan is willing to arbitrate upon; nor can it accept the King of the Belgians as arbitrator until this is made known.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS

Secretary Alger returned to his desk last Wednesday after six weeks' absence. He said, adopting a military simile, that general prosperity had assumed full command of all forces of the United States throughout the country. He was impressed with this evidence wherever he went.

S. N. D. North, of Boston, has been selected as the superintendent of the next census and his appointment will be made as soon as the necessary legislation can be enacted. The president is said to favor the establishment of a permanent bureau of census,

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

CAUSES DEATH.

A Million Dollars will be Expended to Sup press the Dread Disease.

The Louislana State Board of Health kept faith with its sister bodies of the scut faith with its sister bodies of the South and the rest of the country when it made official announcement Monday, as a result of a careful autopsy that Raoul Gelpi, 13-years-old, had died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Gelpi was the son of prominent people, and had been spending some time at Ocean Springs, Miss., where he was taken down with fever and brought home. Soon after avviving, despite the best medical attention, he died.

"We have no fear," said Dr. Welms-

"We have no fear," said Dr. Welms-ley, acting president of the Board of Health, "that the fever will spread in New Orleans. The Board of Health is New Orleans. The Board of Health is prepared to spend a million dollars to stamp it out, and we see no reason to feel atarmed. People ought not to get frightened. This one case was taken charge of in time, and such scientific fumigation has been applied as to warrant the hope that we shall promptly and effectively stamp out the disease. We have made arrangements to issue a circular to every practicing plays. We have made arrangements to issue a circular to every practicing physician in New Orleans, commanding them to report to the Board of Health every suspicious case of fever. We have made arrangements to act promptly in every case and if, unfortunately other casese of yellow fever shall be brought to our attention, we shall without delay notify the world through the press of the facts."

Dr. Walmsley was disposed to hold the representatives of the Marine Hospital service and the Mississippl Board of Health to some responsibility for

of Health to some responsibility for the Invasion. He said that the fever of Health to some responsibility for the invasion. He said that the fever had unquestionably been communicated by the constant intercourse of Ocean Springs with Ship Island, where there is a United States government quarantine station. Ships from all portions of the world touch there. A large number from tropical countries, where yellow fever is indigenous to the soil, report there weekly. There has been steady and uninterrupted communication between the island and the coast towns, and Dr. Walmsley has little or no doubt that this has been the means of bringing into Ocean Springs the deadly germs of yellow fever. If a rigid quarantine had been maintained between the island and shore, he believes that Ocean Springs would now have little else to contend with than the dengue fever. Immunity from epidemic, however, has had a tendency to breed carelessness, and the result is to be found in the calamity which has befallen the popular sound resort.

The board of health at New Orleans Sunday declared six of the suspicious cases to be yellow fever, and announced

The board of health at New Orleans Sunday declared six of the suspicious cases to be yellow fever, and announced another pronounced case at Miro and Esplanade streets, also in the lower part of the city. The authorities do not believe that the situation is materially worse than it was four or five days ago, and they are still confident of their ability, with modern sanitary appliances, successfully to quarantine the infected districts. fected districts.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

As a Result of a Conference the Miners will Resume Work on a 65-Cent Basis.

The great miners' strike, which was declared on July 4, was brought to an end Saturday evening, so far, at letst, as Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia are concerned, by the action of the inter-State convention of miners, which has been in session at Columbus since Wednesday. It depends upon the operators whether or not the mines resume work with-

It depends upon the operators whether or not the mines resume work within the next 10 days. If a majority of firms affected by the suspension announce their willingness to pay the 65-cent rate, or an equivalent, the miners can go to work immediately. Otherwise the strike will be continued 10 days longer, when, regardless of local conditions, the great conflict will be declared off.

conditions, the great conflict will be declared off.

The 10-days limit is inserted to give all the miners in the districts like lilinois and West Virginia, where the 55-cent rate has opposition, a reasonable time to force the acceptance of the price. If at the end of 10 days no adjustment has been reached in such districts, the men in other fields will not be withheld from their work longer, but will be permitted to go into the pits.

pits.

If, on the other hand, the operators who desire peace are able to have the rate indorsed by a majority of their number in the five States before the 10-day limit expires, just so soon will the strike be officially declared off.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Interesting Figures Regarding the Increase and Decrease of Tonnage

Interesting Figures Begarding the Increase and Decrease of Tonnage.

The documented merchant marine of the United States on June 30 last numbered 22.633 vessels of 4.763,020 gross tons, an increase of 65,400 tons over June 30, 1896, and a decrease of 275 vessels. The tonnage of the Atlantic and Guif coasts is 2.647.796, a decrease of 20,000 tons. The tonnage of the great lakes is 1.410,103 tons, an increase of 86,000 tons. Pacific coast tonnage was virtually stationary. American sailing tonnage has exceeded steam tonnage for the last time in our history, the steam tonnage on June 30 amounting to 6,599 vessels of 2,358,558 gross tons, an increase of 51,000 tons over the previous year. Nearly all of this increase is on the great lakes, where steam vessis number 1,775, of 977,235 tons.

New York state has the largest merchant marine, 4,837 vessels of 1,331,743 gross tons, an increase of 27,000 tons. The state exempts from taxation its tonnage in foreign trade. Michigan ranks second with 1,132 vessels of 477,602 tons. Ohio's vessels are the largest and most modern, 558 of 290,052 tons. Maine's fleet numbers 1,871 vessels of 299,582 tons. Steel and iron vessel number 1,602, of 1,207,222 tons, an increase of 117,600 tons. During the year 68 from or steel vessels of 124,395 tons were built and documented. Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1,230 of 85,584 tons. Of 72,000 shipments of seamen on American merchant vessels before United States shipping commissioners for the last fiscal year, 22,500 were of Americans, 18,000 Scandinavians, 13,000 British, 8,000 Germans, and the balance of other nationalities. Shipments at New York numbered 23,000. San Francisco, 12,500, Boston, 7,700; Philadelphia, 7,000, and New Orleans, 4,700.

WEYLER INNOCENT.

But He Declares that the Cubans are Respon sible for Their Misery.

Gen. Weyler, on his return to Havana the other day, talked freely to a number of leading Spaniards of his policy, the first time he has done this since he came to Cuba.

"What means all the outery against my decree ordering the concentration of pacificos? Only that it was a military measure, favorable to Spain. It is not my fault if hundreds of thousands of people have to die from effects of it. I did not provoke the war. The revolutionists cast the die, and they must stand the consequences."

AWFUL DISASTER.

Thirty Lives Lost in a Railway Wreck at New Castle, Cal.

A terrible wreck was caused by head-end collision between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train at New Castle, Col., Friday morning, running astle, Col., Friday morning, running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and a special Colorado Midiand stock train, running at a speed of probably thirty miles. So terrible was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for rods in both directions.

ections.
To add to the horror of the scene, the wreck caught fire from an explosion of a Pintsch gas tank on the passenger train and burned so rapidly that many passengers, pinned beneath the debris, were burned to death before help could reach them.

The generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wrock seems to be that

The generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank of the Midland spe-cial, anticipating the time of the pas-senger, undertook to "steal a station," and beat the passenger into New Cas-tle. Burbank escaped uninjured, and, upon orders from Coroner Clark, has been placed under arrest by the sheriff. Many of the unfortunates will never be known and it is possible that the num-ber killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtained now, fully thirty persons are believed to have perished, while 185 were taken out of the wreck suffering from seriou

out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

The dead, as recognized, are: F. Keenan, mail agent, of Denyer: Robert S. Holland, fireman, Denyer Rio Grande railway, Sailda; Mrs. Alexander Hartman and two sons of hers, of Herscher, Ill.; James Errick, of Chicago; William Hines, fireman; William Gordon, engineer passenger train; Charles Leeper, of Clarion, Pa.

R. W. Shot, of Leeper, Pa., is reported R. W. Shot, of Leeper, Pa., is reported among the injured.

The body of Robert Ostrander, engineer of the Colorado Midland stock train, was found later in the debris of the wreck. The head and arm were burned off. Rev. Alex. Hartman, of Hersher, Ill., whose wife and two children were killed in the accident, died in the hospital at Salida Saturday morning.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Three Locomotive Boilers Explode and Many are Dead and Injured.

of the worst wrecks in the tory of the Santa Fe occurred three miles east of Emporia, Kan., last Wedmiles east of Emporia, Kan., last Wednesday night. Twelve or fifteen persons were killed and as many more were badly wounded. The known dead are: Jim Brennan, engineer, Topeka; J. R. Sours, Kansas City, express messenger, body almost consumed by fire; William Frisbey, engineer; R. A. Doran, Emporia, postal clerk; — Gonzales, fireman westbound train; Bragman, first name unknown. Topeka:

zales, fireman westbound train; Bragman, first name unknown, Topeka; Ben Water, St. Joseph, Mo., a fireman on the westbound train, is missing; unknown man, tramp.

A fast mail train going east and the Mexico and California express collided head on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when struck by the engine drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking-cars of the west-bound train went in on top of the three engines and two mail cars and balanced there, without turning over. The passengers in the mail cars and balanced there, without turning over. The passengers in the smoking-car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam, belching up from the wreck below, and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind. The wreck caught fire from the engines. The cars in the hole burned to ashes in no time. Climbing out of the

gines. The cars in the hole burned to ashes in no time. Climbing out of the smoking-car several men fell through the rifts below, and it is impossible to tell whether they escaped or were burned to death.

The westbound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its pasengers included many excursionists, who had been to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, some 406 feet from the cars which wrecked. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.

in his coach.

Mr. Bryan was one of the noblest men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to a noor fellow who was and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow who was badly maimed, called to Mr. Bryan and said: "I went to hear you to-day; I am now dying and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water."

Mr. Bryan went into the fast mail car one end of which was burning and

of water."

Mr. Bryan went into the fast mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with the drink of water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought out cushions for others of the injured and was everywhere present to minister to the wants of the suffering.

It is stated that the wreck was caused by a miscarriage of orders from the train-master. At Emporia the eastbound fast mail train received orders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order

ders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order was sent to Lang for the California ex-press to take the siding there. The order was not delivered and the west-bound train passed on, the trainmen expecting to pass the fast mail at Em-Disastrous Wreck.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Iron Mountain road at Hanson, I. T., a small station west of Vanjuren, Ark., Sunday, resulting in the death of seven men and the serious injury of six others, two of whom will die. The dead are: William Fame. Charles Fame, Douglass Anderson, John Johnson, Bore Henderson, Frank Hamilton, H. A. Walton. disastrous freight wreck occurred

CRAZE CONTINUES.

Expedition Being Fitted Out to Proceed to the Klondyke Gold Mines.

the Klondyke Gold Mines.

The Klondike rage survives in London despite the discouraging reports. The steamship companies say that inquiries still are active for spring departures, one vessel being commissioned to take a party by way of Cape Horn, reaching the Klondike by way of St. Michaels early in June. The fare for the double journey is \$550, including a \$2,500 life policy. The idea is to keep the steamer in the Yukon district as a floating hotel to avoid camping out. Fifteen Klondike companies already have been formed here with a capital of \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are offered to the public.

To Stamp Out Sectarianism

On the heels of the appointment of the czar's commission to consider the introduction of universal and compulsory education throughout the empire comes a strong crusade on the part of the Russian bishops to stamp out sectarianism. The bishops have agreed to demand of the czar that Tolatol and his followers be prosecuted, that the sectarian schools be closed,

GREEGE AND TURKEY ARE SATISFIED

SALISBURY YIELDS.

International Constitution of Six Powers to

Control the Finances of Greece. The Marquis of Salisbury's proposa for the constitution of an international commission, representing the six powers, to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee pay-

ers, to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee payment of interest for the holders of old bonds as well as payment of the indemnity loan, this step to be followed by the prompt evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, has been accepted by the powers.

The only remaining question is the dates for the payment of the indemnity. The powers desire to insert these dates in the treaty of peace, but the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, suggests that they leave the dates to be determined upon by the international commission. The ambassadors expect all the details of the treaty of peace will be settled on Thursday next. The London "Times" correspondent at Constantinople has telegraphed his paper that it was owing to a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian minisier for foreign affairs, intimating that Great Britain was responsible for the "Incalculable evils from which Greece and Turkey are suffering through the delay in the conclusion of peace between the two countries," that the Marquis of Salisbury submitted resh proposals for the settlement of the permanent peace between Turkey and Greece.

The Marquis of Salisbury's latest

manent peace between Turkey and Greece.

The Marquis of Salisbury's latest proposal for the settlement of the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece is generally regarded in London as a victory for German diplomacy, and much bitter feeling is displayed in England over the British premier's backdown. A fresh proposal was what Germany has been holding out for, namely, the control of the Greek revenue in the interest of all the creditors of Greece, as well as for the security of the loan to Greece for the purpose of paying her indemnity to Turkey.

LONDON'S STRIKE

Workmen Say that Poles, Huns and Other Foreigners Destroyed Unionism in America.

The engineers on strike at London have won the cordial support of the trades union congress, now meeting at Birmingham, and the struggle will continue exceptionally stubborn and hard fought. The supposed labor situation in America is being cited as an example or awarning recording to

example or a warning, according to the point of view. English manufacturers claim that Engish manufacturers claim that in Pittsburg and other American cen-ters of industry "the thraidom of unionism" has been shaken off; that the employers are entirely independ-ent of the workers and are better off

in consequence.
In England the so-called "solidarity In England the so-called "solidarity of labor" and right to organize has been generally admitted, and the urging of "American methods" has acted on the unions like a red rag on a buil. They reply that where unionism has been beaten in America it has been done by the employment of Poies, Huns and other foreigners, and that the scheme will recovered to Feet. the scheme will never work in Eng

the scheme will never work in Eng-land.

The ninth week of the engineers' struggle in London leaves 22,000 en-gineers, 12,000 trades unionists, 2,000 non-unionists and 5,000 laborers out of non-unionists and 5,000 laborers out of work, with strike pay amounting to \$165,000 per week. New firms depend-ent on engineering are stopping work daily and some of the locomotive man-ufacturers have posted notices as fol-

lows:
"Eight hours a day, with the present rate of wages, would be disastrous to the locomotive trade of England, in the face of American and Continental competition. We therefore feel it our duty to counsel the men to refrain from any encoursement or surrous of from any encouragement or support of the eight-hour movement,"

The "Daily Nation" after getting a letter from every pastor of a parish in rural Ireland, says: "Since black '47, the Irish laborer has never faced a winter more full of privation." The harvest is as bad as can be in the west of Ireland, and it is pretty sure there will be not only a food but a fuel famine. Not only are the potatoes rotting in the ground, with the grain crops beaten down by rain and not crops beaten down by rain and not worth reaping; but the turf cut will not dry. Unless there weather within the ne a famine is a certainty. next few days

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

A concession to complete the Panama canal has been given to England.

A brother of President Barrios of Guatemala and the wife of Senor Jef de Tolltico were killed the other day. By the explosion of a boiler at a brew-ery at Hoenstaedt, near Olmutz. Aus-tria, eleven persons were killed and many were injured.

many were injured.

The British steamer Polyphemus, from Yokohama to London, has been damaged in a collision near Jebel-Tar, an island of the Red sea. Twenty-seven of her crew were drowned.

Missionaries returning from China say that the government has entirely ceased its hostility to their work, and frequently consults them regarding methods of advancing Chinese interests.

The fishing fleet returned to Dunkirk

The fishing fleet returned to Dunkirk recently from Iceland and reported that out of ninety-eight boats, six foundered during the season, resulting in the drawning of thirty men and boys.

drowning of thirty men and boys.

France has been appealed to by the Pope to oppose the Zionist movement to re-establish the Jews in Palestine. Dr. Grunhua, master of the German school at Jerusalem, asserts that out of 30,000 Hebrews in that city, 28,000 live. The Chinese Government is negotiated.

The Chinese Government is negotiating with a foreign syndicate for a loan of 100,000,000 taels for the purpose of paying off the remainder of the indemnity to Japan, and it is believed that the matter will soon be brought to a successful issue.

The President of the Senate at Lima, Peru, has asked for the appointment of a commission to report immediately upon the proposal to legalize the marriage of non-Catholics, adding that the non-existence of a law leaves hundreds of children of foreigners deprived of the protection of a law which ought to exist in every civilized country.

The sultan has ordered a commission, composed of two Mussulmans, three Armenians and one Greek to visit the Armenian suldinges which have been the chief sufferers from the massacres and raise funds to rebuild the Armenian schools, churches and monasteries and build orphanages. The commission will start immediately.

The Norwegian bark Alette, Capt. Leventzen, from Vancouver, via Port

The Norwegian bark Alctte. Capt. Lorentzen, from Vancouver, via Port Angelea, fell a victim to the fury of a gale, at Yokohoma, last week, and was wrecked off Nichiski. Ten of her crew were drowned and the six survivors were seriously injured. There is a possibility of recovering a portion of her cargo. The Alette was a double-decker and halled from Drammen. Norway.

STILL ADVANCING

Encouraging Reports From all Over the Country Show Many Men at Work.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of

rade reports as follows: There is no halting in the advance, Business grows better in all ways, for, while its speculative end breaks conspicuous gamblers for a decline, a spicuous gamblers for a decline, a steady increase in production, in working force and in the power of the people to purchase is the feature which overshadows all others. Reports of New York trade unions show an increase since one year ago of 24 per cent, in the number of men at work, and a similar increase among men in like position throughout the country would exceed 340,000, while every week adds many establishments to the active list.

list.

A gain of 12 per cent, in one month in the output of pig iron, from 165,378 tons August 1 to 185,506 September 1, with knowledge that half a dozen other furshowledge that half a dozen other fur-naces are preparing to resume, and that unsold stocks have been reduced 14,400 tons weekly in August. Indicating a consumption of about 190,000 tons more than explains the moderate advance in prices of finished products, averaging but 6 per cent, since the lowest point, August 12.

but 6 per cent, since the lowest point, August 12.
Pig is a shade stronger at Chicago, but the proof that the advance is healthy is found in the growing demands of consumers, especially for bars, with inquiries for 300,000 tons reported at Chicago, for structural work, including 12,000 tons for Santa Fe bridges, for all sorts of car material, including 10,000 axles and for plates, especially for shipyards on the lakes, so that the most prices have advanced \$1 per ton. Rods, sheet and merchant pipes are in heavy demand. Copper is steady and lead a shade stronger at 4.15c, and the production of coke has reached 124,000 tons, with 12,717 ovens in operation.

Wheat has risen 5c the pust week—not in a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. Though reports of the crop, now almost whelly out of danger, indicate a yield never surpassed but once, foreign accounts still strengthen the belief that the deficiency abroad will be about 100,000,000 bushels more than usual, and meanwhile reports indicate that less corn than was expected will be available for export. Its price has risen about 5-8c.

Since the small corner in August, cot-

ble for export. Its price has risen about 5-8c.
Since the small corner in August, cotton has relapsed to 7½c, no rumors affecting prices much. Northern mills are consuming very largely, with a continuous demand for goods, which has advanced the prices of many. With enormous speculative sales of wool, which appear to constitute most of the market at Boston, there is also more buying there and elsewhere by the woolen mills, which are enjoying extraordinary demand for odds at prices averaging not 10 per cent, higher than was paid early in the year. The average advance for the week in sureties has been \$112 per share for railroads and 79 cents for trusts.

Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 315 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 47 last year.

TONS OF POSTALS.

Four Hundred Freight Cars Necessary to Transport the Cards to Washington.

From present indications a West Virginia paper company will manufacture all the postal cards used in this country during the next four years, and the timber reserve or Northern West Virginia and Southwestern Pennsylvania will be drawn upon for the material to be used in the pulp from which the cards will be manufactured. When the bids were opened for this contract it was found that a former contractor, ex-State Senator Daggett of New York, was the lowest bidder by about \$25,000 per annum. As he did not own a paper mill, the third assistant postmaster general, Mr. Merritt, called upon him to designate the mill that would manufacture the cards. This was necessary, as the freight to be paid on the cards would count in awarding the contract. try during the next four years, and

on the cards would count in awarding the contract.

Mr. Daggett named the West Virginia Paper Company, whose principal mill was at Piedmont, with another at Davis. If all is found to be satisfactory the contract will be awarded to Mr. Daggett, and it will commence on December 1 next and last for four

years.

Few people realize the size of this contract. It is estimated that during the four years the government will require 2.500,000,000 postal cards. These cards will weigh about 70,000 tons and cards will weigh about 70,000 tons, and nearly 400 railroad freight cars will be required to transport them from Piedmont to the government supply depots. The government will send five men to Piedmont to look after its interests in the contract. The value of this contract is in the neighborhood of \$700,000. Of this amount nearly all will go to Piedmont, as Mr. Daggett, the contractor, will be satisfied with a nice profit for his enterprise and pluck in making the bid. For the common postal cards his bid was less than 24 cents per thousand. per thousand.

DEPEND ON AMERICA.

Europe Will Need 130,000,000 More Bushels of Wheat than Last Year. W. P. Atwell, commercial agent of

the United States at Robaix, France, sends to the State Department a report sends to the State Department a report on the short wheat crop in France. He says the crop in France, and, in fact, in all Europe, has fallen much below the average, and that it is estimated that the United States and Canada will be called upon to export from 120,000,000,000 bushels more than they exported to Europe last year. France will require about 60,000,000 bushels to meet the deficiency in that country. Consul Heenan, at Odessa, Russia, has made quite an extensive report to the State Department concerning the failure of the crops in Russia. In many districts it has been the wettest season ever known and grain has been destroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the ex-

stroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the expense of binding. Wheat received at Odessa is of a very inferior quality. The report predicts that little wheat will be exported from Russia during the season of 1897-98, as there is little available for that purpose, the old stocks being practically exhausted and the new crop little more than sufficient for the home-demand. The failure of the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, Consui Heeman continues, has brought buyers from those countries into Russia.

Secretary Reeder Resigns

Secretary Reeder Resigns.
Secretary Frank Reeder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has resigned at the request of Governor Hastings.
The vacant position was offered to Col. James H. Lambert, the present insurance commissioner, but he refused the office.

office.
David Martin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to fill the position of secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
State Chairman John P. Elkin retired as deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, Friday, and Colonel Wilbur P. Reeder of Bellefonte was appointed his successor.